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THE

HISTORY

OF

KEOKUK COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Keokuk County, Constitution of the United States, Constitution of the State of Iowa, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

THE American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such that with regard to a large proportion of them it may indeed be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate country and neighborhood. This, perhaps, is not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and, in order that a book may have a large sale, its matter must be such general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the Nation or State rather than the County or Township. Thus it is that no histories heretofore published enterin to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large section of country, must necessarily be very voluminous, and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. The publishers, having received a liberal patronage from the people of Keokuk county, have endeavored to prepare a work containing a full and minute account of the local affairs of the county.

The following pages constitute a history of the Northwest and a detailed account of the early settlement, natural resources and subsequent development of Keokuk county, together with reminiscences, narratives, and biographies of the leading citizens of the county.

The work may not meet the expectations of some; and this is all the more probable, seeing that it falls short of our own standard of perfection: however, in size, quality of material and typographical appearance, it is such a book as we designed to make, and more than fills the conditions guaranteed by our prospectus.

To the early settler, who braved the dangers, endured the hardships and experienced the enjoyments of pioneer life, it will be the means of recalling some of the most grateful memories of the past; while those who are younger, or who have become citizens of the county in more recent times, will here find collected in a narrow compass an accurate and succinct account of the beginning, progress and changes incident to municipal as well as individual life.

The old pioneer, in reviewing the history of the county, all of which he saw, and part of which he was, will find this work a valuable compendium of facts, arranged in analytical order, and thus will events which are gradually vanishing into the mists and confusion of forgetfulness be rescued from oblivion.

The rising generation, which is just entering upon the goodly heritage bequeathed by a hardy and noble ancestry, will find in this work much to encourage them in days of despondency, and intensify the value of success when contrasted with the trials and compared with the triumphs of those who have gone before.

In the preparation of this work we have been materially aided by numerous persons in sympathy with the enterprise and solicitous for its success: to all such we feel ourselves under great obligations, and take this method of acknowledging the same. To S. A. James, Esq., especially belongs the credit for any merit the work may possess. Without his en-

couragement the work would not have been undertaken, and without his assistance it could not have been completed.

In presenting this work to our many hundred patrons, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are of sufficient intelligence to appreciate merit when it is found, and errors will be criticised with the understanding that book-making, like all other kinds of labor, has its peculiar vicissitudes.

Whatever of interest, of profit, or of recreation the reader will find in perusing the following pages will be a source of satisfaction, gratitude and happiness to the

PUBLISHERS.

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MAP OF KEOKUK COUNTY IOWA.

POWESHIEK CO

IOWA CO

PRAIRIE

ADAMS

ENGLISH RIVER

LIBERTY

WASHINGTON

VAN BUREN

LAFAYETTE

WARREN

SIGOURNEY

CLEAR CREEK

RICHLAND

JACKSON RUN

BENTON

WAPELLO CO

JEFFERSON CO

MONROE CO

Aurora P.O.

White Pidgeon P.O.

Hinkleyville P.O.

Chandler P.O.

Croswell P.O.

Manhattan P.O.

Walden P.O.

What Cheer P.O.

Butler P.O.

THORNBURG

KESWICK

SOUTH ENGLISH

KINROSS

WEBSTER

COAL CREEK

PETERSBURGH

SPRINGFIELD

HARPER

KEOTA

C R & P R R

OSKALOOSA

BRANCH

BADEN

DELTA

SIGOURNEY

CARIBALDI

SKUNK RIVER

NORTH

RR

ST LOUIS

LANCASTER

TALLEYRAND

SOUTH

CANAL

RIVER

CEDAR RAPIDS

HAYES

PROPOSED

MARTINSB

IOKA

RICHLAND

T77N

T76N

T75N

T74N

RXIIIW

RXIW

RXW

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Ouisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecœur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Grea, River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538–41) tht Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventurers of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than ah undred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669–70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to "seek new nations toward the Southern sea." The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: "We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise." They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the "Ouisconsin," now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: "My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowel filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

"Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
'Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
'Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary!'
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
'It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
That you came so far to see us.'"

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennipin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Seur de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Lousiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

As the French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecœur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

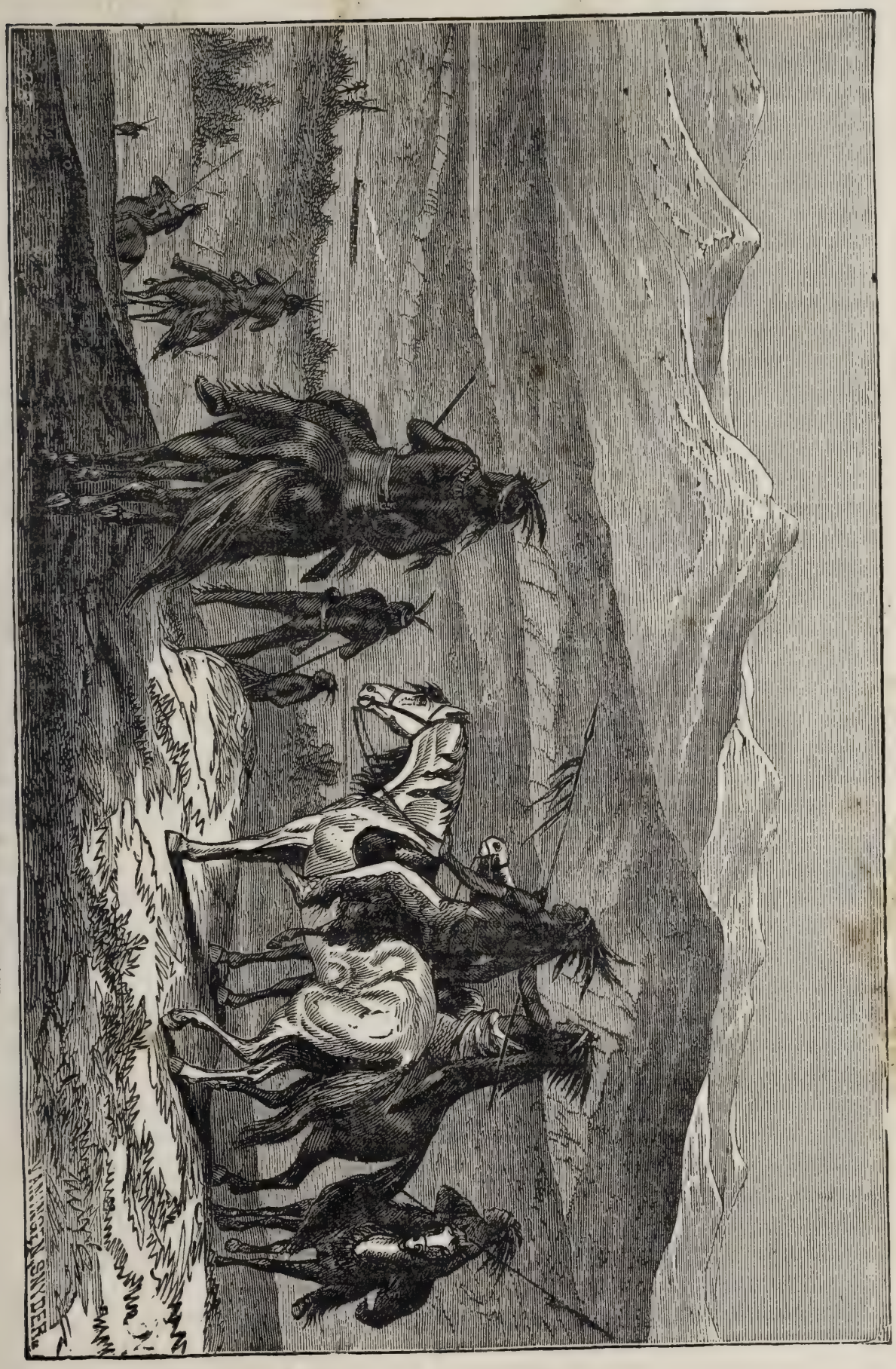
The fame of Robert Cavelier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany — the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major



WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Missillimacinac the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kahokia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kahokia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rocheblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1879, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows: On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"*Resolved*, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"*Resolved*, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up."

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

"WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war."

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, "to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient," and providing for the cession to the United States of certain "waste and uncultivated" territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having "claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers" as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them."

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superceded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozart a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. To-morrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maratime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French·

Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana become the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, ambracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.



AN INDIAN CAMP.

INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaties With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaties—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaties at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Beach—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

Almost every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812–13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shiek (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pashepaho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836. when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1838 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Steeet. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
MEMORY OF
GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

In
MEMORY OF
WA-PEL-LO,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787:
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen.Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermillion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearace betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said:

"Say to our new father that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk steppped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chaschun-ca—Mau-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

This renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

"Quash-qua-me and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-qua-me came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!"

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

"I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, as in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a large portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, chose to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this party Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames.

At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on Rock river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the war of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very distasteful to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

The expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements began to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1828 and established themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lieut. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Fanueil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello, or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps. The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probble that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Mau-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Mau-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Mau-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-tar-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836–7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DO-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisiton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Raccoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubuque, to the Missouri river. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines, when on the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under the leadership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh and his party that they should proceed no farther, as the country belonged to the Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to continue his work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them of everything. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveying instruments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party back to the east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on families who, in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Moines, led to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846–7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous border character, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth of Boone river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs and robes. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his braves and informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a certain time. The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians destroyed his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lott and his step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, about 16 miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the Indians, as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea and half a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians of another tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for the mouth of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family had not been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, aged about twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by going down the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow froze to death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. The body of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lott was determined on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt county. He took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and he and his step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's creek in that county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mile west of Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cabin of the old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a drove of elk feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount his pony, with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his step-son followed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and killed Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of the chief's family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and two young children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in all. Two children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped by hiding themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murders at Fort Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by some of their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lott and his step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned down, and

a slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the plains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tan-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the ravines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is bad enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brigs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence" the first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

We have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported

from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastented to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from $125 to $150, and freight ranged from $5 to $7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburg. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburg existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburg, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat — the "Virginia" — from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensible commercial highways of the nation.

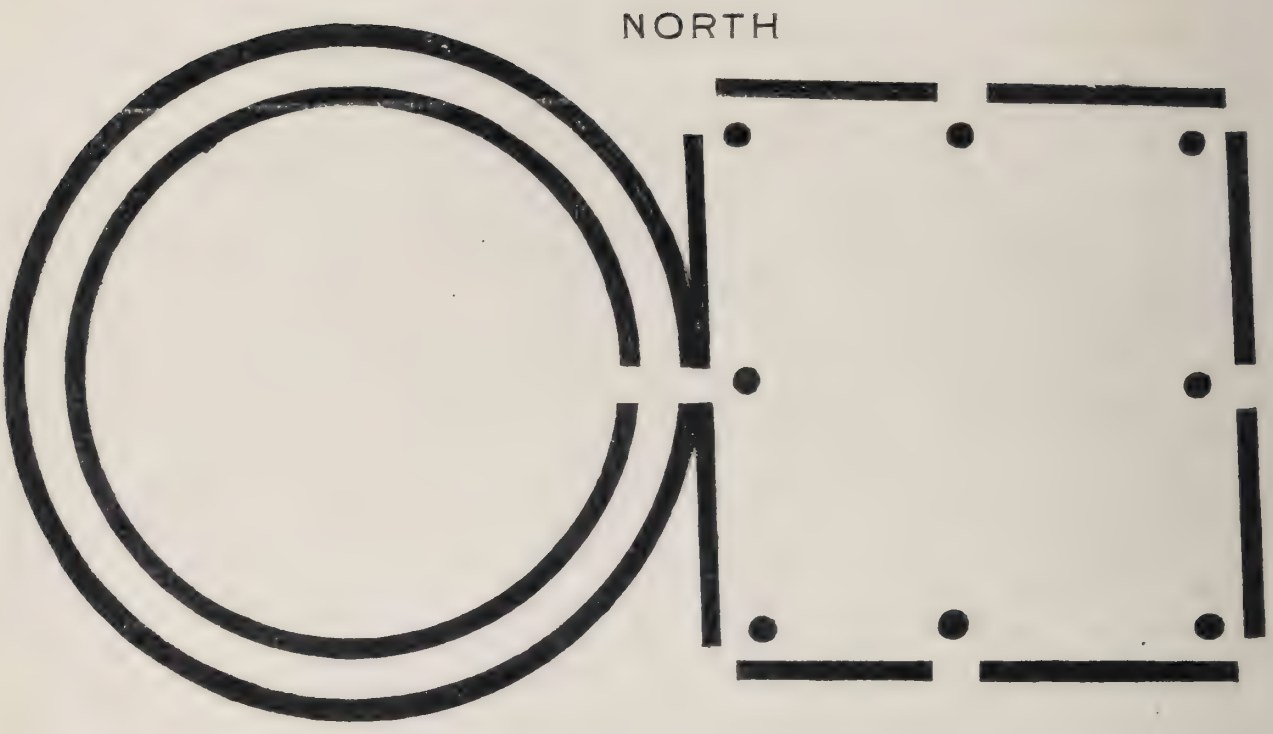
ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ancient Works — Conjectures — Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio — Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

Scattered all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the vallies of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,


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jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

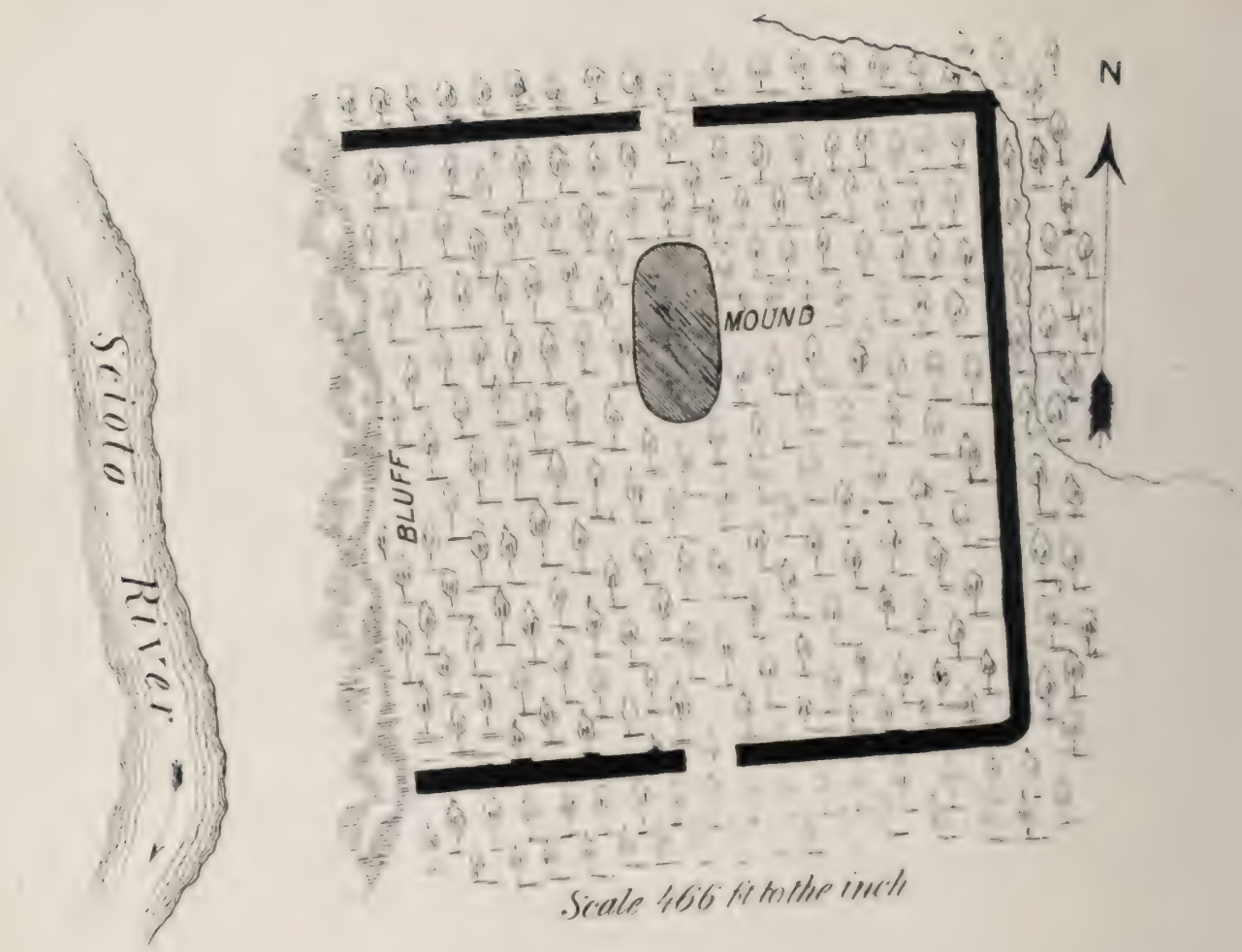
Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could con veniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,



Scale 466 ft to the inch

on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad. The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Kahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastedon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles nortward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the water-shed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progesss is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

Ohio was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800	45,028	337	45,365
1810	228,861	1,899	230,760
1820	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge." and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of $60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840,had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800	2,402	298	2,517
1810	23.890	630	24,520
1820	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840	678,698	7.168	685.866
1850	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860	1,338,710	11.428	*1,350,428
1870	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800	2,275	183	2,458
1810	11,501	781	12,282
1820	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870	2,511,096	28,762	*2,539,891

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800	551	.....	551
1810	4,618	144	4,762
1820	8,591	174	8,765
1830	31,346	293	31,639
1840	211,560	707	212,276
1850	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860	736,142	6,799	*749,113
1870	1,167,282	11,849	*1,184,059

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing, a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of $500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieau, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beliot, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800	115	....	115
1810	.....	....	.....
1820	.....	....	.....
1830	.....	....	.....
1840	30,749	196	30.945
1850	304,756	635	305,391
1860	773,693	1,171	*775,881
1870	1,051,351	2,113	*1,054,670

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1853.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the northwest part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the northeastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but 16½ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrated in "Hiawatha." It was here—

> "On the Mountains of the Prairie,
> On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
> Gitche Manito, the mighty,
> He the Master of Life, descending,
> On the red crags of the quarry,
> Stood erect, and called the nations,
> Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850	6,038	39	6,077
1860	169,395	259	*172,023
1870	438,257	759	*439,706

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducing to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860	28,696	82	28,841
1870	122,117	789	122,993

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the priviliges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

drain the southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven aud variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the greatest navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the ocean, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendency being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the soubriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by Laclede, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820, the population was but 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede in in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773 ; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870 :

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810	17,227	3.618	20,845
1820	55,988	10,569	66.557
1830	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840	323.888	59,814	383,702
1850	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870	1,603,146	118.071	*1,721,295

*The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouris—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Ottoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayauway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipestone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tushepaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Tropies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

In January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keelboat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnahbatona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kanzas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kanzas and Arkansaw, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayauway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessaries. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d' Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottoes and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a billious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, reinterred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand.* Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earthworks, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrifaction.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboins, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hunhundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached the point where issues the remotest water — the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thrist at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and decended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expeditien of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?





PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674–5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britian, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partridge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt, Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr, Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schofler, in 1833–4.

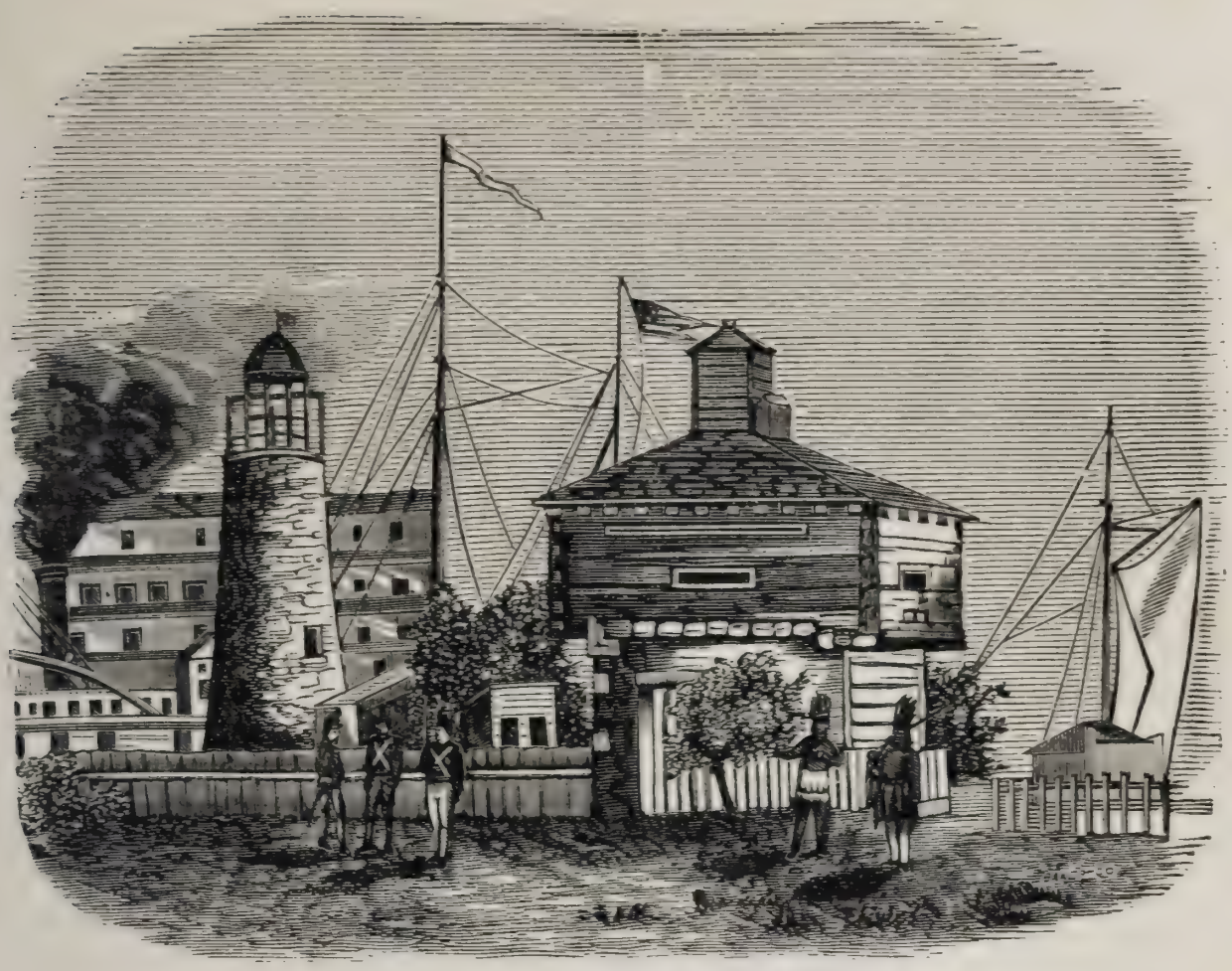
The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was $315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was $200,000.

There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations —all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phœnix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.





History of Iowa.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Extent—Surface—Rivers—Lakes—Spirit Lake—Lake Okoboji—Clear Lake—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils.

Extent.—Iowa is about three hundred miles in length, east and west, and a little over two hundred miles in breadth, north and south; having nearly the figure of a rectangular parallelogram. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. Its southern limit is nearly on the line of 40 degrees 31 minutes from the point where this parallel crosses the Des Moines river, westward. From this point to the southeast corner of the State, a distance of about thirty miles, the Des Moines river forms the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. The two great rivers of the North American Continent form the east and west boundaries, except that portion of the western boundary adjoining the Territory of Dakota. The Big Sioux river from its mouth, two miles above Sioux City, forms the western boundary up to the point where it intersects the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes. These limits embrace an area of 55,045 square miles; or, 35,228,800 acres. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by the rivers, and the lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of the State is remarkably uniform, rising to nearly the same general altitude. There are no mountains, and yet but little of the surface is level or flat. The whole State presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, with some bold and picturesque bluffs along the principal streams. The western portion of the State is generally more elevated than the eastern, the northwestern part being the highest. Nature could not have provided a more perfect system of drainage, and at the same time leave the country so completely adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Looking at the map of Iowa, we see two systems of streams or rivers running nearly at right angles with each other. The streams which discharge their waters into the Mississippi flow from the northwest to the southeast, while those of the other system flow towards the southwest, and empty into the Missouri. The former drain about three-fourths of the State, and the latter the remaining one-fourth. The water-shed dividing the two

systems of streams, represents the highest portions of the State, and gradually descends as you follow its course from northwest to southeast. Low-water mark in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs is about 425 feet above low-water mark in the Mississippi at Davenport. At the crossing of the summit, or water-shed, 245 miles west of Davenport, the elevation is about 960 feet above the Mississippi. The Des Moines river, at the city of Des Moines, has an elevation of 227 feet above the Mississippi at Davenport, and is 198 feet lower than the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The elevation of the eastern border of the State at McGregor is about 624 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation in the northwest portion of the State is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to the grand water-shed mentioned above, as dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, there are between the principal streams, elevations commonly called "divides," which are drained by numerous streams of a smaller size tributary to the rivers. The valleys along the streams have a deep, rich soil, but are scarcely more fertile than many portions of those undulating prairie "divides."

Rivers.—As stated above, the rivers of Iowa are divided into two systems, or classes—those flowing into the Mississippi, and those flowing into the Missouri. The Mississippi river, the largest on the continent, and one of the largest in the world, washes the entire eastern border of the State, and is most of the year navigable for a large class of steamers. The only serious obstruction to steamers of the largest size, are what are known as the Lower Rapids, just above the mouth of the Des Moines. The government of the United States has constructed a canal, or channel, around these rapids on the Iowa side of the river, a work which will prove of immense advantage to the commerce of Iowa for all time to come. The principal rivers which flow through the interior of the State, east of the water-shed, are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. One of the largest rivers in the State is Red Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, joins its waters with Iowa river in Louisa county, only about thirty miles from its mouth, that portion below the junction retaining the name of Iowa river, although above the junction it is really the smaller stream.

The Des Moines is the largest interior river of the State, and rises in a group or chain of lakes in Minnesota, not far from the Iowa border. It really has its source in two principal branches, called East and West Des Moines, which, after flowing about seventy miles through the northern portion of the State, converge to their junction in the southern part of Humboldt county. The Des Moines receives a number of large tributaries, among which are Raccoon and Three Rivers (North, South and Middle) on the west, and Boone river on the east. Raccoon (or 'Coon) rises in the vicinity of Storm Lake in Buena Vista county, and after receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Des Moines river, within the limits of the city of Des Moines. This stream affords many excellent mill privileges, some of which have been improved. The Des Moines flows from northwest to southeast, not less than three hundred miles through Iowa, and drains over ten thousand square miles of territory. At an early day, steamboats, at certain seasons of the year, navigated this river as far up as the "Raccoon Forks," and a large grant of land was made by Congress to the State for the purpose of improving its navigation. The land was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Before this diversion several dams were erected on the lower portion of the river, which afford a vast amount of hydraulic power to that portion of the State.

The next river above the Des Moines is Skunk, which has its source in Hamilton county, north of the center of the State. It traverses a southeast course, having two principal branches—their aggregate length being about four hundred and fifty miles. They drain about eight thousand square miles of territory, and afford many excellent mill sites.

The next is Iowa river, which rises in several branches among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. Its great eastern branch is Red Cedar, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two streams, as before stated, unite and flow into the Mississippi in Louisa county. In size, Red Cedar is the second interior river of the State, and both are valuable as affording immense water power. Shell Rock river is a tributary of Red Cedar, and is important to Northern Iowa, on account of its fine water power. The aggregate length of Iowa and Red Cedar rivers is about five hundred miles, and they drain about twelve thousand square miles of territory.

The Wapsipinicon river rises in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction over two hundred miles through Iowa, draining, with its branches, a belt of territory only about twelve miles wide. This stream is usually called "Wapsie" by the settlers, and is valuable as furnishing good water power for machinery.

Maquoketa river, the next considerable tributary of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and sixty miles long, and drains about three thousand square miles of territory.

Turkey river is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and drains some two thousand square miles. It rises in Howard county, runs southeast, and empties into the Mississippi near the south line of Clayton county.

Upper Iowa river also rises in Howard county, flows nearly east, and empties into the Mississippi near the northeast corner of the State, passing through a narrow, but picturesque and beautiful valley. This portion of the State is somewhat broken, and the streams have cut their channels deeply into the rocks, so that in many places they are bordered by bluffs from three to four hundred feet high. They flow rapidly, and furnish ample water power for machinery at numerous points.

Having mentioned the rivers which drain the eastern three-fourths of the State, we will now cross the great "water-shed" to the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Missouri river, forming a little over two-thirds of the length of the western boundary line, is navigable for large sized steamboats for a distance of nineteen hundred and fifty miles above the point (Sioux City) where it first touches our western border. It is, therefore, a highway of no little importance to the commerce of Western Iowa. During the season of navigation some years, over fifty steamers ascend the river above Sioux City, most of which are laden with stores for the mining region above Fort Benton. We will now refer to the larger tributaries of the Missouri, which drain the western portion of Iowa.

The Big Sioux river forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, its general course being nearly from north to south. It has several small tributaries draining the counties of Plymouth, Sioux, Lyon, Osceola, and O'Brien, in northwestern Iowa. One of the most important

of these is Rock river, a beautiful little stream running through the counties of Lyon and Sioux. It is supported by springs, and affords a volume of water sufficient for propelling machinery. Big Sioux river was once regarded as a navigable stream, and steamboats of a small size have on several occasions ascended it for some distance. It is not, however, now considered a safe stream for navigation. It empties into the Missouri about two miles above Sioux City, and some four miles below the northwest corner of Woodbury county. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory.

Just below Sioux City, Floyd river empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. Its length is about one hundred miles, and it drains some fifteen hundred square miles of territory. Two or three mills have been erected on this stream, and there are other mill sites which will doubtless be improved in due time.

Little Sioux river is one of the most important streams of northwestern Iowa. It rises in the vicinity of Spirit and Okoboji lakes, near the Minnesota line, and meanders through various counties a distance of nearly three hundred miles to its confluence with the Missouri near the northwest corner of Harrison county. With its tributaries it drains not less than five thousand square miles. Several small mills have been erected on this stream, and others doubtless will be when needed.

Boyer river is the next stream of considerable size below the Little Sioux. It rises in Sac county and flows southwest to the Missouri in Pottawattamie county. Its entire length is about one hundred and fifty miles, and drains not less than two thousand square miles of territory. It is a small stream, meandering through a rich and lovely valley. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes down this valley some sixty miles.

Going down the Missouri, and passing several small streams, which have not been dignified with the name of rivers, we come to the Nishnabotna, which empties into the Missouri some twenty miles below the southwest corner of the State. It has three principal branches, with an aggregate length of three hundred and fifty miles. These streams drain about five thousand square miles of southwestern Iowa. They flow through valleys of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and furnish good water power at various points, though in this respect they are not equal to the streams in the northeastern portion of the State.

The southern portion of the State is drained by several streams that flow into the Missouri river, in the State of Missouri. The most important of these are Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, and the three Nodaways—East, West and Middle. All of these afford water power for machinery, and present splendid valleys of rich farming lands.

We have above only mentioned the streams that have been designated as rivers, but there are many other streams of great importance and value to different portions of the State, draining the country, furnishing mill-sites, and adding to the variety and beauty of the scenery. So admirable is the natural drainage of almost the entire State, that the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule.

LAKES OF NORTHERN IOWA.

In some of the northern counties of Iowa there are many small, but beautiful lakes, some of which we shall notice. They are a part of the system of

lakes extending far northward into Minnesota, and some of them present many interesting features which the limits of this work will not permit us to give in detail. The following are among the most noted of the lakes of northern Iowa: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county; Rice Lake, Silver Lake and Bright's Lake, in Worth county; Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Edward and Twin Lakes, in Hancock county; Owl Lake, in Humboldt county; Lake Gertrude, Elm Lake and Wall Lake, in Wright county; Lake Caro, in Hamilton county; Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county; Wall Lake, in Sac county; Swan Lake, in Emmet county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county; and Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county. Nearly all of these are deep and clear, abounding in many excellent varieties of fish, which are caught abundantly by the settlers at all proper seasons of the year. The name 'Wall Lake,' applied to several of these bodies of water, is derived from the fact that a line or ridge of boulders, extends around them, giving them somewhat the appearance of having been walled. Most of them exhibit the same appearance in this respect to a greater or less extent. Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake and Clear Lake are the largest of the Northern Iowa lakes. All of them, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders. Lake Okoboji is about fifteen miles long, and from a quarter of a mile to two miles wide. Spirit Lake, just north of it, embraces about ten square miles, the northern border extending to the Minnesota line. Storm Lake is in size about three miles east and west by two north and south. Clear Lake is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The dry rolling land usually extends up to the borders of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties, and they are now attracting attention as places of resort, on account of the beauty of their natural scenery, as well as the inducements which they afford to hunting and fishing parties.

As descriptive of some of the lakes of Northern Iowa, the author would here introduce some former correspondence of his own on the occasion of a visit to Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county. At that time he wrote in regard to Spirit Lake:

With a party of delighted friends—seven of us in all—we made the circle of Spirit Lake, or *Minne-Waukon* as the Indians called it. Starting from the village of Spirit Lake early in the morning, we crossed the upper portion of East Okoboji on a substantial wooden bridge about three hundred feet in length, a half mile east of the village. Going around a farm or two, we proceeded up along the east shore of Spirit Lake to what is known as "Stony Point." Here a point of land has been gradually forming, for, we do not know how many years, or even centuries, but large trees have grown from the rocks, gravel and sand thrown together by various forces far back in the past. From the inner edge of the growth of timber, a ridge of rocks extends some forty rods into the lake, gradually lessening until, at the further extremity, it only affords a dry foot-way by stepping from rock to rock. This point is said to be constantly extending and it is not improbable that in time, two lakes may be formed instead of one. "Stony Point" is almost wholly composed of boulders of various sizes and shapes, brought together by the action of water, on either side. It is the resort of innumerable birds and water fowl of various kinds, including pelicans, black loons and gulls. When we approached they were holding high carnival over the remains of such unfortunate fish as happened to be thrown upon the rocks by the dashing of the waves. Our presence, however, soon cleared the coast of its promiscuous

gathering of feathered tenants, but after we left, they doubtless returned to their revelry.

We continued our journey up the lake a mile further to the "inlet." Here a small stream makes its way in from the east, and, having high steep banks, all we had to do was to go round its mouth through the lake, the water being very clear, with a fine gravel bottom, and sufficiently shallow for good fording. Just above this, a sand-beach extends for some distance, portions of which are covered with clumps of willows and other small trees. No heavy groves of timber border on the east side of the lake, but scattered trees and small groves extend all the way along. The adjoining prairie land is generally dry, rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. Several farms are in cultivation along the banks of this part of the lake.

Nearly east of the north end of the lake, we crossed the Iowa and Minnesota line. Our road led us about a mile further north, where it diverged westerly to the south bank of a pleasant little sheet of water, known as Loon Lake. This has an outlet connecting it with other small lakes, which lie near the head of Spirit Lake, and which were doubtless once a part of the same. In a pretty little grove on the shore of Loon Lake, in the sovereign State of Minnesota, we paused for our nooning.

From Loon Lake the road turns southward, passing several miles through groves of timber that border the west shore of Spirit Lake. A number of clear and quiet little lakes are nestled romantically in the groves west of Spirit Lake with only sufficient room in many places for a roadway between them and the latter. Of these charming little lakes, the three principal ones are Lake Augusta, Plum Lake, and Round Lake. In the formation of the last named, nature has indulged in one of her most singular and interesting freaks. It is something over a quarter of a mile in diameter, and so nearly round that the eye can detect no irregularity. The bank, all around, rises to the uniform height of about thirty feet, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the lake the appearance of a huge basin. A dense forest approaches on all sides, with large trees bending over the water, which is so deep down in its reservoir that the wind rarely ruffles its surface. There is no visible inlet or outlet, but the water is always deep and clear. It is indeed worth a day's journey to see this charming little gem of a lake, reposing so quietly in the midst of its wild surroundings of lofty trees, tangled vines and wild flowers.

Plum Lake is so called from the fact that there are many groves of wild plums around it. It lies between Lake Augusta and Round Lake. Near the north end of Plum Lake is a commanding elevation called "Grandview Mound." From the summit of this mound there is a fine view of Spirit Lake, and a portion of the surrounding country. There is every appearance that these little lakes were once a portion of the greater one that lies east of them, and they are now separated from it by a strip of land only wide enough in many places for a good wagon road, but it is gradually increasing in width from year to year. It is covered with a growth of cottonwood, soft maple, elm, wild plum, and other trees, with a dense profusion of wild grape vines clinging among the branches. The beach along the edge of Spirit Lake here is composed of gravel, sand and shells, with a ridge of boulders, rising and extending up to the timber, through which the road passes.

Round Lake, above mentioned, is situated in what is known as "Marble Grove," one of the finest bodies of timber to be found about the lakes, and is so named from its early occupant, who was killed by the Indians. It was in

this grove, after the massacre, that the Indians peeled the bark from a tree, and with a dark paint, made a picture-record of what they had done. The killed were represented by rude drawings of persons in a prostrate position, corresponding with the number of victims. Pictures of cabins, with smoke issuing from their roofs, represented the number of houses burned. In the murder of Marble and his child, and the capture of Mrs. Marble, the Indians completed the annihilation of the settlement at the lakes, and thus left a record of their fiendish work. "Marble Grove" at that time was doubtless a scene of savage rejoicing over the perpetration of deeds which cast a gloom over all Northwestern Iowa, and which the lapse of years only could remove.

From the south end of "Marble Grove" to the village of Spirit Lake, the road passes over undulating prairies for some three or four miles, with several new farms now being improved on either side. The principal groves of timber about this lake are at the west side and the north end, while a narrow belt extends around the other portions. The water is deep, and the wind often dashes the waves against the banks with great violence. At other times the surface is smooth and placid.

There is a legend which we give briefly, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know the origin of the name of Spirit Lake. Many moons before the white man took up his abode or built his cabin on the shores of the lake, a band of Dakota warriors brought a pale-faced maiden here, a captive taken in one of their expeditions against the whites who had ventured near their hunting grounds. Among the warriors was a tall young brave, fairer than the rest, who had been stolen from the whites in infancy by the wife of Um-pa-sho-ta, the chief. The pale-faced brave never knew his parentage or origin, but the chief's wife called him Star of Day, and he knew not but that she was his own mother. All the tribe expected that he would sometime become their chief, as no warrior had proved so brave and daring as he. Star of Day, only, had performed deeds which entitled him to succeed to the honors of the aged Um-pa-sho-ta. But all the distinctions or titles that his nation might bestow, possessed no attraction for him while he beheld the grief of the beautiful pale-faced captive. He therefore determined to rescue her, and also made up his mind to flee with her from the tribe and make her his wife. The maiden had recognized in the blue eyes and fair face of her lover, something which told her that he, like herself, was a captive. One night, while all the warriors were asleep in their lodges, Star of Day and the maiden slumbered not. He silently unbound the thongs which fastened her to the lodge frame. Only a few paces through the thick forest brought them to the lake shore, where, under the willows, his light canoe was in readiness. Soon the lovers were midway across the lake, but the Great Spirit who ruled in the wind and the water, as well as in the forest, willed that their home should be together beneath the waters where no Dakota should henceforth ever disturb them. And so a breath of the Great Spirit in the wind dashed a wave over the little canoe, and it went down with the lovers. Since that time no Indian's canoe has ever dared to venture upon the lake. Only the white man's canoe is always safe, for the spirits of Star of Day and the maiden still abide under the water, in a beautiful cave of shells, guarding only the white man's canoe from danger, as spirits ever know their own. From that time the Dakotas called the lake *Minne-Waukon*, or Spirit-Water.

Okoboji.—Okoboji is the most beautiful of all the lakes of Northwestern Iowa. Walter Scott could not invest the historic lakes of Scotia with more

of the wild beauty of scenery suggestive of poetry and romance, than we here find around this loveliest of Iowa lakes.

Okoboji lies immediately south of Spirit Lake, and is of very irregular shape. Its whole length is at least fourteen miles, but it is nearly separated into two parts. The two parts are called, respectively, East and West Okoboji. A wooden bridge has been erected across the straits, on the road from the village of Spirit Lake to that of Okoboji, the water here being ordinarily not over a couple of hundred feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. West Okoboji is much the larger body of water, stretching west and northwest of the straits some eight miles, and varying in width from one to two miles. As you pass around this lake, the scene constantly changes, and from many different points the observer obtains new views, many of which might furnish inspiration to the pencil of the artist. The water has a deep sky-blue appearance, and the surface is either placid or boisterous, as the weather may happen to be. The dry land slopes down to the margin on all sides.

Huge boulders are piled up around the shores several feet above the water, forming a complete protection against the action of the waves. These rocks embrace the different kinds of granite which are found scattered over the prairies, with also a large proportion of limestone, from which good quick-lime is manufactured. This rock protection seems to be characteristic of all that portion of the lake-shore most subject to the violent beating of the waves. But there are several fine gravel beaches, and one on the north side is especially resorted to as being the most extensive and beautiful. Here are immense wind-rows of pebbles, rounded and polished by the various processes that nature employs, and in such variety that a single handful taken up at random would constitute a miniature cabinet for the geologist. Agates, cornelians, and other specimens of exquisite tint and beauty, are found in great profusion, being constantly washed up by the water. The east end of West Okoboji, at the straits, is some five miles south of Spirit Lake, but the extreme west portion extends up to a point west of Spirit Lake. East Okoboji is not so wide or deep as the other part, but is nearly as long. It extends up to within a quarter of a mile, or less, of Spirit Lake, and is now connected with it by a mill-race, being some four or five feet lower than that lake. At a narrow place near the upper end of this lake, a bridge some three hundred feet long has been erected on the road leading to Estherville. The Okoboji outlet heads at the south end of East Okoboji, and in its passage flows through three lakes called Upper, Middle and Lower Gar Lakes. These little lakes are so named because large quantities of the peculiar long-billed fish designated by that name, are found therein. This outlet has a rapid fall all the way to its junction with the Little Sioux river, some five miles below, and is about being turned to good account by the erection of machinery on it. This outlet is also the greatest of the fishing resorts about the lakes

The groves around Lake Okoboji embrace over one thousand acres of good timber. The larger groves are found on the south side, where the principal settlement was at the time of the Indian massacre. There are two or three fine bodies of timber on the north side of West Okoboji, and a narrow fringe of timber borders nearly all the lake shore between the larger groves. On the north side of West Okoboji, near the west end, is a splendid grove of hard maple, of large size, while none of this kind of timber is found elsewhere about the lake. On the same side in another grove, we observed many red cedars of large growth. We noticed one nearly three feet in

diameter, and a fine crop of young cedars, from three to ten inches high, have taken root along the shore. Burr oak seems to predominate among the various kinds of timber, and the groves on the south side are mainly composed of this kind, with considerable ash, elm and walnut. In many places the ground is covered with a dense growth of wild gooseberry and wild currant bushes, all now giving promise of a fine yield of fruit. Many plum groves are scattered about the lake, and grapes also grow in profusion. We noticed, however, that the wild crab-apple, so plentiful in other parts of the State, was wanting.

The land rises from the lake nearly all the way round, with a gradually sloping bank, to the height of some thirty feet, and then stretches away in undulating prairie or woodland, as the case may be. In some places, the unbroken prairie extends to the beach without a tree or shrub. A splendid body of prairie, embracing several thousand acres, lies in the peninsula formed by Lake Okoboji with its outlet and the Little Sioux river. Between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, there is also a good body of prairie with some well improved farms. A lake of considerable size, called Center Lake, with a fine body of timber surrounding it, lies between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes.

In point of health, as well as in the beauty of its natural scenery, this locality far surpasses many others that have become fashionable and famous resorts. A month or two in the summer season might be spent here with constant change, and a pleasing variety of attractions. The invalid or pleasure seeker might divide the time between hunting, fishing, driving, bathing, rowing, sailing, rambling, and in various other ways adapted to his taste or fancy. He could pay homage to Nature in her playful or her milder moods; for sometimes she causes these little lakes to play the *role* of miniature seas by the wild dashing of their surges against their rocky shores, and then again causes them to become as calm and placid as slumbering infancy.

Clear Lake.—Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is among the better known lakes of the State, on account of its easy accessibility by rail, as well as its many and varied attractions. It is a beautiful little sheet of water, and as a pleasure resort has for several years been constantly growing in favor. This, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, as well as some others, are deserving of special description, but what is already given will afford some idea of the lakes of Northern Iowa.

Timber.—One of the peculiar features of the topography of the northwest, is the predominance of *prairies*, a name of French origin, which signifies *grass-land*. It has been estimated that about nine-tenths of the surface of Iowa is prairie. The timber is generally found in heavy bodies skirting the streams, but there are also many isolated groves standing, like islands in the sea, far out on the prairies. The eastern half of the State contains a larger proportion of timber than the western. The following are the leading varieties of timber: White, black and burr oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, hard and soft maple, cherry, red and white elm, ash, linn, hackberry, birch, honey locust, cottonwood and quaking asp. A few sycamore trees are found in certain localities along the streams. Groves of red cedar also prevail, especially along Iowa and Cedar rivers, and a few isolated pine trees are scattered along the bluffs of some of the streams in the northern part of the State.

Nearly all kinds of timber common to Iowa have been found to grow rap-

idly when transplanted upon the prairies, or when propagated from the planting of seeds. Only a few years and a little expense are required for the settler to raise a grove sufficient to afford him a supply of fuel. The kinds most easily propagated, and of rapid growth, are cottonwood, maple and walnut. All our prairie soils are adapted to their growth.

Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, who supervised the collection of the different woods of Iowa for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, has given a most complete list of the native woody plants of the State. Below we present his list. When not otherwise stated, they are trees. The average diameters are given in inches, and when the species is a rare one, its locality is given:

Papaw—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Moonseed—climbing shrub; ½ inch.
Basswood, Lynn or Linden—20 inches.
Prickly Ash—shrub; 2 inches.
Smooth Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
Poison Ivy—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
Fragrant Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
Frost Grape—vine; 2 inches.
River Bank Grape—vine; 2 inches.
Buckthorn—shrub; river bluffs; 2 to 3 inches.
New Jersey Tea—low shrub; ½ inch.
Red Root—low shrub; ½ inch.
Bitter-sweet—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
Wahoo—shrub; 2 inches.
Bladder Nut—shrub; 2 inches.
Buckeye—20 to 30 inches.
Sugar Maple—20 to 24 inches.
Black Maple—12 to 18 inches.
Silver or Soft Maple—20 to 30 inches.
Box Elder—3 to 12 inches.
False Indigo—shrub; ½ inch.
Lead Plant—low shrub; ½ inch.
Red Bud—6 to 8 inches.
Kentucky Coffee Tree—3 to 12 inches.
Honey Locust—12 to 20 inches.
Wild Plum—shrub or tree; 2 to 5 inches.
Wild Red Cherry—shrub or tree; 2 to 6 inches.
Choke Cherry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Wild Black Cherry—12 to 18 inches.
Wine Bark—shrub; ½ inch.
Meadow Sweet—shrub; ½ inch.
Wild Red Raspberry—shrub; ½ inch.
Wild Black Raspberry—shrub; ½ inch.
Wild Blackberry—shrub; ½ inch.
Dwarf Wild Rose—low shrub; ½ inch.
Early Wild Rose—low shrub; ½ inch.
Black Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
White Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
Downy-leaved Thorn—2 to 3 inches.
Wild Crab Apple—3 to 5 inches.
Service Berry or June Berry—3 to 5 inches.
Small June Berry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Prickly Wild Gooseberry—shrub; ½ inch.
Smooth Wild Gooseberry—shrub; ½ inch.
Wild Black Currant—shrub; ½ inch.
Witch Hazel—shrub; 1 to 2 inches; said to grow in N. E. Iowa.
Kinnikinnik—shrub; 2 inches.
Rough-leaved Dogwood—shrub; 1 to 3 inches.
Panicled Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
Alternate-leaved Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
Wolfberry—low shrub; ½ inch.
Coral Berry—low shrub; ½ inch.
Small Wild Honeysuckle—climbing shrub; ½ inch.
Blackberried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
Red-berried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. This one I have not seen, but feel quite sure that it is in the State.
Sheep Berry—shrub; 2 inches.
Downy Arrow-wood—shrub 2 inches.
High Cranberry Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
Button Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
Black Huckleberry—low shrub; ½ inch; near Davenport, according to Dr. Parry.
White Ash—12 to 18 inches.
Green Ash—8 to 12 inches. There is some doubt as to the identity of this species.
Black Ash—12 to 16 inches.
Sassafras—3 to 18 inches. Said to grow in the extreme southeastern part of the State.
Spice Bush—shrub; 1 inch. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
Leatherwood or Moosewood—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. In Northeastern Iowa.
Buffalo Berry—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. Possibly this may be found on our western borders, as it occurs in Nebraska.
Red Elm—12 to 14 inches.
White Elm—18 to 30 inches.
Corky Elm—10 to 15 inches. I have seen no specimens which could certainly be referred to this species, and yet I think there is little doubt of its being a native of this State.
Hackberry—10 to 16 inches,
Red Mulberry—6 to 10 inches.
Sycamore, or Buttonwood—10 to 30 inches.
Black Walnut—24 to 48 inches.
Butternut—12 to 20 inches.
Shell-bark Hickory—12 to 24 inches.
Pecan Nut—12 to 20 inches.
Large Hickory Nut—18 to 24 inches.
Pig Nut Hickory—12 to 20 inches.
These three last species I have not seen in the State, but from their known distribution, I have no doubt that they are to be found in the southern portions of the State.
Butternut Hickory—12 to 18 inches.
White Oak—20 to 30 inches.

Burr Oak—24 to 36 inches.
Chestnut Oak—5 to 10 inches.
Laurel Oak—5 to 10 inches.
Scarlet Oak—12 to 16 inches.
Red Oak—15 to 20 inches.
Hazel Nut—shrub; 1 inch.
Iron Wood—4 to 7 inches.
Blue Beech—3 to 4 inches.
White Birch—3 to 6 inches. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
Speckled Alder—shrub or small tree; 2 to 3 inches. Northeastern Iowa.
Prairie Willows—low shrub; ½ inch.
Glaucous Willow—small tree; 2 to 3 inches.
Petioled Willow—shrub; 2 inches.
Heart-leaved Willow—small tree; 3 to 4 inches.
Black Willow—3 to 12 inches.
Almond Willow—3 to 8 inches.
Long-leaved Willow—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Aspen—6 to 12 inches.
Cottonwood—24 to 36 inches.
White Pine—a few small trees grow in Northeastern Iowa.
Red Cedar—6 to 8 inches.
Ground Hemlock—trailing shrub; 1 inch.
Green Briar—climbing shrub; ½ inch.

Total number of species, 104; of these, fifty-one species are trees, while the remaining ones are shrubs. The wood of all the former is used for economic purposes, while some of the latter furnish more or less valuable fuel.

Climate.—Prof. Parvin, who has devoted great attention to the climatology of Iowa, in a series of observations made by him at Muscatine, from 1839 to 1859, inclusive, and at Iowa City, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, deduces the following general results: That the months of November and March are essentially *winter* months, their average temperatures rising but a few degrees above the freezing point. Much of the former month is indeed mild and pleasant, but in it usually comes the first cold spell, followed generally by mild weather, while in March the farmer is often enabled to commence his spring plowing. September has usually a summer temperature, and proves a ripening season for the fall crops, upon which the farmer may rely with safety if the spring has been at all backward. May has much more the character of a spring month than that of summer, and "May day" is not often greeted with a profusion of flowers. The average temperature of May during thirty-two years was 59.06 degrees, while that of September was 63.37 degrees. Prof. Parvin states that during thirty-five years the mercury rose to 100 degrees only once within the region of his observations in Iowa, and that was during the summer of 1870. It seldom rises above ninety-five degrees, or falls lower than fifteen degrees below zero. The highest temperature, with very few exceptions, occurs in the month of August, while July is the hottest month as indicated by the mean temperature of the summer months. January is the coldest month, and in this, only once in thirty-two years did the mercury fall to thirty degrees below zero. The prevailing winds are those of a westerly direction, not for the year alone, but for the several months of the year, except June, July, August and September. August is the month in which the greatest amount of rain falls, and in January the least. The greatest fall of rain in any one year, was in 1851—74.49 inches, and the least in 1854—23.35 inches. The greatest fall of snow for any one year, was in 1868—61.97 inches. The least was in 1850—7.90 inches. The earliest fall of snow during twenty-two years, from 1848 to 1869, inclusive, was October 17th, 1859, and the latest, April 29th, 1851. The greatest fall was December 21st, 1848—20.50 inches. During that time no snow fell during the months of May, June, July, August and September, but rain usually occurs in each of the winter months.

The clear days during the time embraced in Prof. Parvin's observations, were thirty-two per cent; the cloudy twenty-two per cent, and the variable forty-six per cent.

The year 1863 was very cold, not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, and there was frost in every month of the year, but it only once or twice during thirty years seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late the fall is generally lengthened, so that the crop has time to mature. The mean time for late spring frosts is May 4th; that of early fall frost is September 24th. The latest frost in the spring during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26th, 1847; and the earliest, August 29th, 1863.

Prairies.—The character of surface understood by the term *prairie*, is not a feature peculiar to Iowa, but is a characteristic of the greater portion of the Northwest. Dr. C. A. White, late State Geologist of Iowa, in his report says:

"By the word prairie we mean any considerable surface that is free from forest trees and shrubbery, and which is covered more or less thickly with grass and annual plants. This is also the popular understanding of the term. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the surface of Iowa is prairie, or was so when the State was first settled. They are not confined to the level surface, but are sometimes even quite hilly and broken; and it has just been shown that they are not confined to any particular variety of soil, for they prevail equally upon Alluvial, Drift, and Lacustral soils. Indeed, we sometimes find a single prairie whose surface includes all these varieties, portions of which may be respectively sandy, gravelly, clayey or loamy. Neither are they confined to the region of, nor does their character seem at all dependent upon, the formations which underlie them, for within the State of Iowa they rest upon all formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age inclusive, which embraces almost all kinds of rocks, such as quartzites, friable sandstone, magnesian limestone, common limestone, impure chalk, clay, clayey and sandy shales, etc. Southwestern Minnesota is almost one continuous prairie upon the drift which rests directly upon, not only the hard Sioux quartzite, but also directly upon the granite.

"Thus, whatever the origin of the prairies might have been, we have the positive assurance that their present existence in Iowa and immediate vicinity is not due to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor to the character of any of the underlying formations. It now remains to say without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the present existence of prairies in Iowa, is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State.

"Then arises questions like the following, not easily answered, and for which no answers are at present proposed:

"When was fire first introduced upon the prairies, and how? Could any but human agency have introduced annual fires upon them? If they could have been introduced only by the agency of man why did the forests not occupy the prairies before man came to introduce his fires, since we see their great tendency to encroach upon the prairies as soon as the fires are made to cease? The prairies, doubtless, existed as such almost immediately after the close of the Glacial epoch. Did man then exist and possess the use of fire that he might have annually burnt the prairies of so large a part of the continent, and thus have constantly prevented the encroachments of the forests? It may be that these questions will never be satisfactorily answered; but nothing is more evident than that the forests would soon occupy a very large proportion of the prairie region of North America if the prai-

rie fires were made to cease, and no artificial efforts were made to prevent their growth and encroachment."

Soils.—Dr. White has separated the soils of Iowa into three general divisions, viz: the Drift, Bluff, and Alluvial. The drift soil occupies the greater portion of the State, the bluff next, and the alluvial the least. The drift is derived primarily from the disintegration of rocks, to a considerable extent perhaps from those of Minnesota, which were subject to violent glacial action during the glacial epoch. This soil is excellent, and is generally free from coarse drift materials, especially near the surface.

The bluff soil occupies an area estimated at about five thousand square miles, in the western part of the State. It has many peculiar and marked characteristics, and is believed to be lacustral in its origin. In some places the deposit is as great as two hundred feet in thickness, all portions of it being equal in fertility. If this soil be taken from its lowest depth, say two hundred feet below the surface, vegetation germinates and thrives as readily in it as in the surface deposit. It is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when mixed with decaying vegetation. It is composed mainly of silica, but the silicious matter is so finely pulverized that the naked eye is unable to perceive anything like sand in its composition. The bluffs along the Missouri river, in the western part of the State, are composed of this material.

The alluvial soils are the "bottom" lands along the rivers and smaller streams. They are the washings of other soils mixed with decayed vegetable matter. They vary somewhat in character and fertility, but the best of them are regarded as the most fertile soils in the State.

As to the localities occupied by each of these different soils, it may be stated that the drift forms the soil of all the higher plains and woodlands of the State, except a belt along the western border, which is occupied by the bluff soil, or bluff deposit, as it is generally called. The alluvial occupies the low lands, both prairie and timber, along the streams. It may be remarked that the alluvial soil composing the broad belt of "bottom" along the Missouri, partakes largely of the bluff soil, owing to continued washings from the high lands or bluffs adjacent.

GEOLOGY OF IOWA.

Classification of Rocks—Azoic System—Huronian Group—Lower Silurian System—Primordial Group—Trenton Group—Cincinnati Group—Upper Silurian System—Niagara Group—Devonian System—Hamilton Group—Carboniferous System—Sub-Carboniferous Group—Kinderhook Beds—Burlington Limestone—Keokuk Limestone—St. Louis Limestone—Coal-Measure Group—Cretaceous System—Nishnabotany Sandstone—Woodbury Sandstones and Shales—Inoceramus Beds.

In January, 1855, the General Assembly passed an act to provide for a geological survey of the State. Under authority given by this act, Prof. James Hall, of New York, was appointed State Geologist, and Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Massachusetts, State Chemist. During the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, the work progressed, but was confined chiefly to the eastern counties. A large volume was published in two parts, giving in detail the results of the survey up to the close of the season of 1857, when the work was discontinued. In 1866 it was resumed under an act of the General Assembly passed in March of that year, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa City, was appointed State Geologist. He continued the work, and in December, 1869,

submitted a report to the Governor in two large volumes. From these reports we derive a pretty thorough knowledge of the geological characteristics in all portions of the State.

In the classification of Iowa rocks, State Geologist White adopted the following definitions:

The term "formation" is restricted to such assemblages of strata as have been formed within a geological epoch; the term "group," to such natural groups of formation as were not formed within a geological period; and the term "system," to such series of groups as were each formed within a geological age.

The terms used in this arrangement may be referred to two categories — one applicable to geological *objects*, and the other to geological *time*. Thus: *Formations* constitute *Groups;* groups constitute Systems; *Epochs* constitute *Periods;* periods constitue *Ages.*

In accordance with this arrangement the classification of Iowa rocks may be seen at a glance in the following table constructed by Dr. White:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	*Drift*	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	*Inoceramus bed*	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

Huronian Group. — The Sioux Quartzite Formation in this Group is found exposed in natural ledges only on a few acres in the northwest corner of the State. The exposures in Iowa are principally upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite is given to it. It is an intensely hard rock, breaking with a splintery fracture, and a color varying in different localities from a bright to a deep red. Although it is so compact and hard the grains of sand of which it was originally composed are yet distinctly to be seen, and even the ripple marks upon its bedding surfaces are sometimes found as distinct as they were when the rock was a mass of incoherent sand in the shallow waters in which it was accumulated. The lines of stratification are also quite distinct, but they are not usually sufficiently definite to cause the mass to divide into numerous layers. It has, however, a great tendency to break up by vertical cracks

and fissures into small angular blocks. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture, and its color also being so nearly uniform there is no difficulty in identifying it wherever it may be seen.

In a few rare cases this rock may be quarried readily, as the layers are easily separated, but usually it is so compact throughout that it is quarried with the greatest difficulty into any forms except those into which it naturally cracks. It has a great tendency, however, upon its natural exposures, to break up by vertical fissures and cracks into angular blocks of convenient size for handling. Except this tendency to crack into angular pieces, the rock is absolutely indestructible. No traces of fossil remains of any kind have been found in it. As shown by the table its exposure in Iowa is fifty feet in thickness.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam Sandstone Formation of this Group has a geographical range extending throughout the northern portion of the United States and Canada, and in Iowa reaches a known thickness of about 300 feet, as shown in the table. It forms, however, rather an inconspicuous feature in the geology of Iowa. It is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State, and has been brought to view there by the erosion of the river valleys. The base of the formation does not appear anywhere in Iowa, consequently its full thickness is not certainly known, nor is it known certainly that it rests on the Sioux Quartzite. The rock is everywhere soft; usually a very friable sandstone, but sometimes containing some clayey material, and approaching in character a sandy shale. It is nearly valueless for any economic purpose, not being of sufficient hardness to serve even the commonest purposes of masonry. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa, but in Wisconsin they are found quite abundantly in it.

The Lower Magnesian Limestone Formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam Sandstone has; because, like that formation, it appears only in the bluffs and valley-sides of the same streams. It is a more conspicuous formation, however; because, being a firm rock, it presents bold and often picturesque fronts along the valleys. Its thickness is about 250 feet, and is quite uniform in composition, being a nearly pure buff-colored dolomite. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification which causes it to weather into rough and sometimes grotesque shapes, as it stands out in bold relief upon the valley-sides. It is not generally valuable for building purposes, owing to its lack of uniformity in texture and bedding. Some parts of it, however, are selected which serve for such uses at Lansing and McGregor. It has also been used to some extent for making lime, but it is not equal to the Trenton limestone, near Dubuque, for that purpose. The only fossils that have been found in this formation in Iowa, are, so far as known, a few traces of the stems of Crinoids found near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone Formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent. It is a clean grit, light colored, very friable rock; so pure in its silicious compostion that it is probable some portions of it may be found suitable for the manufacture of glass. It occupies the surface of a large portion of the north half of Allemakee county, immediately beneath the drift, and it is also exposed a couple of miles

below McGregor, where it is much colored by oxide of iron. It contains no fossils.

Trenton Group.—The lower formation of this group is known as the Trenton Limestone. With the exception of this all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa, are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. The rocks of this formation also contain much magnesia, but a large part of it is composed of bluish compact common limestone. It occupies large portions of both Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, together with a portion of Clayton. Its thickness as seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi is about eighty feet, but in Winneshiek county we find the thickness is increased to upward of 200 feet. The greater part of this formation is worthless for economic purposes, but enough of it is suitable for building purposes and for lime to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The worthless portions of the formation consists of clayey shales and shaly limestone. Fossils are abundant in this formation. In some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals, and fragments of trilobites, together with other animal remains, cemented by calcareous matter into compact form.

The upper portion of the Trenton Group, known as the Galena Limestone Formation, occupies a narrow strip of country, seldom exceeding 12 miles in width, but it is fully 150 miles long. It is about 250 feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, but diminishes in thickness as it extends northwest, so that it does not probably exceed 100 feet where it crosses the northern boundary of the State. The outcrop of this formation traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is not very uniform in texture, which causes it to decompose unequally, and consequently to present interesting forms in the abrupt bluffs of it, which border the valleys. It is usually unfit for dressing, but affords good enough stone for common masonry. It is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The full thickness of this formation at Dubuque is 250 feet. Fossils are rare in it.

Cincinnati Group.—The Maquoketa Shale Formation of this group, so-called by Dr. White, is synonymous with the Hudson River Shales, of Prof. Hall. It is comprised within a long and narrow area, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles long, in the State. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi river, near Bellevue, in Jackson county, and the most northerly one yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales. Its economic value is very slight, as it is wholly composed of fragmentary materials. The fossils contained in this formation, together with its position in relation to the underlying and overlying formations, leave no doubt as to the propriety of referring it to the same geological period as that in which the rocks at Cincinnati, Ohio, were formed. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa Shales, but they contain a large number of species that have been found nowhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and it is the opinion of Dr. White that the occurrence of these distinct fossils in the Iowa formation would seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa Shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group, and that its true position is probably at the base of the Cincinnati group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone Formation is nearly 160 miles from north to south, and between 40 and 50 miles wide in its widest part. At its narrowest part, which is near its northern limit in Iowa, it is not more than four or five miles wide. This formation is entirely magnesian limestone, with, in some places, a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. Some of the lower portions resemble both the Galena and Lower Magnesian Limestones, having the same want of uniformity of texture and bedding. It affords, however, a great amount of excellent quarry rock. The quarries at Anamosa, in Jones county, are remarkable for the uniformity of the bedding of its strata. Wherever this rock is exposed there is always an abundance of material for common masonry and other purposes. In some places excellent lime is made from it.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The Hamilton Limestone and Shales Formation occupies an area of surface as great as those occupied by all the formations of both Lower and Upper Silurian age in the State. The limestones of the Devonian age are composed in part of magnesian strata, and in part of common limestone. A large part of the material of this formation is quite worthless, yet other portions are very valuable for several economic purposes. Having a very large geographical extent in Iowa, it constitutes one of the most important formations. Wherever any part of this formation is exposed, the common limestone portions exist in sufficient quantity to furnish abundant material for common lime of excellent quality, as well as good stone for common masonry. Some of the beds furnish excellent material for dressed stone, for all works requiring strength and durability. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachipod mollusks and corals.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

The Sub-Carboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large surface in Iowa. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern portion of Winnebago county in a southeasterly direction, to the northern part of Washington county. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine. The southern and western boundary of the area is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coalfield. From the southern part of Pocahontas county, it passes southeastward to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney in Keokuk county, thence to the northeast corner of Jefferson county, and thence, by sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. The area as thus defined, is nearly 250 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. The general southerly and westerly dip has carried the strata of the group beneath the lower coal-measure along the line last designated, but after passing beneath the latter strata for a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, they appear again in the valley of the Des Moines river, where they have been bared by the erosion of that valley.

The Kinderhook Beds, the lowest Formation of the sub-carboniferous group,

presents its principal exposures along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river in Washington county; along Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. The southern part of the formation in Iowa has the best development of all in distinguishing characteristics, but the width of area it occupies is much greater in its northern part, reaching a maximum width of eighty miles. The Kinderhook formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. The stone which it furnishes is of practical value. There are no exposures of stone of any other kind in Pocahontas, Humboldt and some other counties embraced in the area occupied by it, and therefore it is of very great value in such places for building material. It may be manufactured into excellent lime. The quarries in Marshall county and at Le Grand are of this formation; also the oolitic limestone in Tama county. This oolitic limestone is manufactured into a good quality of lime. The principal fossils appearing in this formation are the remains of fishes; no remains of vegetation have as yet been detected. The fossils in this formation, so far as Iowa is concerned, are far more numerous in the southern than in the northern part.

The Burlington Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Kinderhook Beds, the latter passing gradually into the Burlington Limestone. This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. The existence of these silicious beds suggests the propriety of regarding the Burlington Limestone as really two distinct formations. This is strengthened also by some well marked palaeontological differences, especially in the crinoidal remains. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington Limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county. Northward of Burlington it is found frequently exposed in the bluffs of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers in the counties of Des Moines and Louisa, and along some of the smaller streams in the same region. Burlington Limestone forms a good building material; good lime may also be made from it, and especially from the upper division. Geologists have given to this formation the name of Burlington Limestone because its peculiar characteristics are best shown at the city of Burlington, Iowa. The great abundance and variety of its characteristic fossils—*crinoids*—have attracted the attention of geologists and naturalists generally. The only remains of vertebrates reported as being found in it are those of fishes. Remains of articulates are rare in it, and confined to two species of trilobites. Fossil shells are common but not so abundant as in some of the other formations of the Sub-Carboniferous Group.

The Keokuk Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Burlington Limestone. In Iowa it consists of about fifty feet in maximum thickness. It is a grayish limestone, having usually a blueish tinge. It occupies in Iowa a more limited area than any other formation of the subcarboniferous group. It is well developed and largely exposed at the city of Keokuk. It is synonymous with the Lower Archimedes Limestone of Owen and other geologists. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Des Moines county, where it is quite thinned out. It is only in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that the Keokuk Limestone is to be seen; but it rises again and is

seen in the banks of the Mississippi river some seventy-five or eighty miles below Keokuk, presenting there the same characteristics that it has in Iowa. The upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. These geodes are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The Keokuk Limestone formation is of great economic value, as some of its layers furnish a fine quality of building material. The principal quarries of it are along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Nauvoo, a distance of about fifteen miles. The only vertebrated fossils in it are those of fishes, consisting both of teeth and spines. Some of these are of great size, indicating that their owners probably reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Several species of articulates, mollusks and radiates are also found in this formation. Among the radiates the crinoids are very abundant, but are not so conspicuous as in the Burlington Limestone. A small number of Protozoans, a low form of animal life, related to sponges, have also been found in the Keokuk Limestone.

The next Formation in the Sub-Carboniferous Group, above the Keokuk Limestone, is what Dr. White calls the St. Louis Limestone, and is synonymous with the Concretionary Limestone of Prof. Owen, and the Warsaw Limestone of Prof. Hall. It is the upper, or highest formation of what Dr. White classifies as the Sub-Carboniferous Group, appearing in Iowa, where the lower coal-measures are usually found resting directly upon it, and where it forms, so to speak, a limestone floor for the coal-bearing formations. To this, however, there are some exceptions. It presents a marked contrast with the coal-bearing strata which rest upon it. This formation occupies a small superficial area in Iowa, because it consists of long narrow strips. Its extent, however, within the State is known to be very great, because it is found at points so distant from each other. Commencing at Keokuk, where it is seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, and proceeding northward, it is found forming a narrow border along the edge of the coal-field in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties. It is then lost sight of beneath the coal-measure strata and overlying drift until we reach Hamilton county, where it is found in the banks of Boone river with the coal-measures resting upon it, as they do in the counties just named. The next seen of the formation is in the banks of the Des Moines river at and near Fort Dodge. These two last named localities are the most northerly ones at which the formation is exposed, and they are widely isolated from the principal portion of the area it occupies in Iowa; between which area, however, and those northerly points, it appears by a small exposure near Ames, in Story county, in the valley of a small tributary of Skunk river. This formation as it appears in Iowa, consists of three quite distinct sub-divisions—magnisian, arenaceous and calcareous, consisting in the order named of the lower, middle and upper subdivisions of the formation. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and in places it is quarried to serve a good purpose for masonry. The middle division is of little economic value, being usually too soft for practical use. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes some excellent stone for heavy masonry, and has proved to be very durable. This formation has some well marked fossil characteristics, but they do not stand out with such prominence as some of those in the two preceding formations. The vertibrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, are all more or less represented in it. Some slight vegetable remains have also been detected in it.

The Coal-measure Group.—The formations of this group are divided

into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Coal-measures. Omitting particular reference to the other strata of the Lower Coal-measure, we refer only to the coal which this formation contains. Far the greater part of that indispensible element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the Lower Coal-measures. Beds are now being mined in this formation that reach to the thickness of seven feet of solid coal. Natural exposures of this formation are few, but coal strata are being mined in a number of localities.

The area occupied by the Middle Coal-measure is smaller than that of either of the others, and constitutes a narrow region between them. The passage of the strata of the Lower with the Middle Coal-measure is not marked by any well defined line of division.

The area occupied by the Upper Coal-measure formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties in the southwestern part of the State, together with parts of seven or eight others adjoining. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundary the area occupied by the Middle Coal-measures. The western and southern limits in Iowa of the Upper Coal-measures are the western and southern boundaries of the State, but the formation extends without interruption far into the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. It contains but a single bed of true coal, and that very thin. Its principal economic value is confined to its limestone. Wherever this stone is exposed it furnishes good material for masonry, and also for lime. The prevailing color of the limestone is light gray, with usually a tinge of blue. The sandstones of this formation are usually shaly, and quite worthless.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This formation is well exposed in the valley of the East Nishnabotany river, from which circumstance Dr. White has so named it. It is found as far east as the southeastern part of Guthrie county, and as far south as the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northwestward it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter in turn passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. It reaches a maximum thickness in Iowa, so far as known, of about 100 feet, but the exposures usually show a much less thickness. It is a soft sandstone, and, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The most valuable quarries in the strata of this formation, so far as known, are at Lewis, Cass county, and in the northeastern part of Mills county. Several buildings have been constructed of it at Lewis, but with some the color is objectionable, being of a dark brown color. A few fossils have been found in it, being leaves too fragmentary for identification.

The Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These are composed of alternating sandstones and shales, as the name implies, and rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone. They have not been observed outside of the limits of Woodbury county, but they are found there to reach a maximum of about 150 feet. Some layers are firm and compact, but the larger part is impure and shaly. The best of it is suitable for only common masonry, but it furnishes the only material of that kind in that part of the State. Some slight fossil remains have been found in this formation.

The Inoceramus Beds.—These beds constitute the upper formation of the Cretaceous System in Iowa, and have a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. They rest directly upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They are

observed nowhere in Iowa except along the bluffs of the Big Sioux river, in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed of calcareous material, but are not a true, compact limestone. The material of the upper portion is used for lime, the quality of which is equal to that of common limestone. No good building material is obtained from these beds. Some fossil fish have been found in them.

Above all the formations above-mentioned rests the Post-Tertiary, or Drift deposit, which is more fully mentioned in connection with the Soils of Iowa.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal—Peat—Building Stone—Lime—Lead—Gypsum—Spring and Well Water—Clays—Mineral Paint.

COAL.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of, and attesting the importance and value of our vast coal deposits. In some unknown age of the past, long before the history of our race began, Nature by some wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time when, in the order of things, it should become necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad rich prairies. As an equivalent for the lack of trees, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use and comfort of man at the proper time. The increased demand for coal has in many portions of the State led to improved methods of mining, so that in many counties the business is becoming a lucrative and important one, especially where railroads furnish the means of transportation. The coal field of the State embraces an area of at least 20,000 square miles, and coal is successfully mined in about thirty counties, embracing a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. Among the most important coal producing counties may be mentioned Appanoose, Boone, Davis, Jefferson, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, Wapello, and Webster. Within the last few years many discoveries of new deposits have been made, and counties not previously numbered among the coal counties of the State are now yielding rich returns to the miner. Among these may be mentioned the counties of Boone, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin, and Webster. A vein of coal of excellent quality, seven feet in thickness, has been opened, and is now being successfully worked, about five miles southeast of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. Large quantities of coal are shipped from that point to Dubuque and the towns along the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. A few years ago it was barely known that some coal existed in Boone county, as indicated by exposures along the Des Moines river, and it is only within the last few years that the coal mines of Moingona have furnished the vast supplies shipped along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, both east and west. The great productive coal field of Iowa is embraced chiefly within the valley of the Des Moines river and its tributaries, extending up the valley from Lee county nearly to the north line of Webster county. Within the coal field embraced by this valley deep mining is nowhere necessary. The Des Moines and its larger tributaries have generally cut their channels down through the coal measure strata.

The coal of Iowa is of the class known as bituminous, and is equal in quality and value to coal of the same class in other parts of the world. The veins which have so far been worked are from three to eight feet in

thickness, but we do not have to dig from one thousand to two thousand feet to reach the coal, as miners are obliged to do in some countries. But little coal has in this State been raised from a depth greater than one hundred feet.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, of the State University, who also officiated as State Chemist in the prosecution of the recent Geological Survey, gives an analysis showing the comparative value of Iowa coal with that of other countries. The following is from a table prepared by him — 100 representing the combustible:

NAME AND LOCALITY.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Moisture.	Equivalent.	Value.
Brown coal, from Arbesan, Bohemia.....	36	64	3	11	114	88
Brown coal, from Bilin, Bohemia	40	67	16	00	123	81
Bituminous coal, from Bentheu, Silisia.....	51	49	21	5	126	80
Cannel coal, from Wigan, England	61	39	10	3	113	87
Anthracite, from Pennsylvania	94	6	2	2	104	96
Iowa coals—average.....	50	50	5	5	110	90

In this table the excess of the equivalent above 100, expresses the amount of impurities (ashes and moisture) in the coal. The analysis shows that the average Iowa coals contains only ten parts of impurities for one hundred parts combustible (carbon and bitumen), being the purest of all the samples analyzed, except the Anthracite from Pennsylvania.

PEAT.

Extensive deposits of peat in several of the northern counties of Iowa have attracted considerable attention. In 1866, Dr. White, the State Geologist, made careful observations in some of those counties, including Franklin, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, and Kossuth. It is estimated that the counties above named contain an average of at least four thousand acres each of good peat lands. The depth of the beds are from four to ten feet, and the quality is but little, if any, inferior to that of Ireland. As yet, but little use has been made of it as a fuel, but when it is considered that it lies wholly beyond the coal-field, in a sparsely timbered region of the State, its prospective value is regarded as very great. Dr. White estimates that 160 acres of peat, four feet deep, will supply two hundred and thirteen families with fuel for upward of twenty-five years. It must not be inferred that the presence of these peat beds in that part of the State is in any degree prejudicial to health, for such is not the case. The dry, rolling prairie land usually comes up to the very border of the peat marsh, and the winds, or breezes, which prevail through the summer season, do not allow water to become stagnant. Nature seems to have designed these peat deposits to supply the deficiency of other material for fuel. The penetration of this portion of the State by railroads, and the rapid growth of timber may leave a resort to peat for fuel as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. It therefore remains to be seen of what economic value in the future the peat beds of Iowa may be. Peat has also been found in Muscatine, Linn, Clinton, and other eastern and southern counties of the State, but the fertile region of

Northern Iowa, least favored with other kinds of fuel, is peculiarly the peat region of the State.

BUILDING STONE.

There is no scarcity of good building stone to be found along nearly all the streams east of the Des Moines river, and along that stream from its mouth up to the north line of Humboldt county. Some of the counties west of the Des Moines, as Cass and Madison, as well as most of the southern counties of the State, are supplied with good building stone. Building stone of peculiarly fine quality is quarried at and near the following places: Keosauqua, Van Buren county; Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; Fairfield, Jefferson county; Ottumwa, Wapello county; Winterset, Madison county; Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale and Dakota, Humboldt county; Marshalltown, Marshall county; Orford, Tama county; Vinton, Benton county; Charles City, Floyd county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Mitchell and Osage, Mitchell county; Anamosa, Jones county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Hampton, Franklin county; and at nearly all points along the Mississippi river. In some places, as in Marshall and Tama counties, several species of marble are found, which are susceptible of the finest finish, and are very beautiful.

LIME.

Good material for the manufacture of quick-lime is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the State. Even in the northwestern counties, where there are but few exposures of rock "in place," limestone is found among the boulders scattered over the prairies and about the lakes. So abundant is limestone suitable for the manufacture of quick-lime, that it is needless to mention any particular locality as possessing superior advantages in furnishing this useful building material. At the following points parties have been engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime, to-wit: Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale, Humboldt county; Orford and Indiantown, Tama county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Mitchell, Mitchell county; and at nearly all the towns along the streams northeast of Cedar river.

LEAD.

Long before the permanent settlement of Iowa by the whites lead was mined at Dubuque by Julien Dubuque and others, and the business is still carried on successfully. From four to six million pounds of ore have been smelted annually at the Dubuque mines, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent of lead. So far as known, the lead deposits of Iowa that may be profitably worked, are confined to a belt four or five miles in width along the Mississippi above and below the city of Dubuque.

GYPSUM.

One of the finest and purest deposits of gypsum known in the world exists at Fort Dodge in this State. It is confined to an area of about six by three miles on both sides of the Des Moines river, and is found to be from twenty-five to thirty feet in thickness. The main deposit is of uniform gray color,

but large masses of almost pure white (resembling alabaster) have been found embedded in the main deposits. The quantity of this article is practically inexhaustible, and the time will certainly come when it will be a source of wealth to that part of the State. It has been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of Plaster-of-Paris, and has been found equal to the best in quality. It has also been used to a limited extent for paving and building purposes.

SPRING AND WELL WATER.

As before stated, the surface of Iowa is generally drained by the rolling or undulating character of the country, and the numerous streams, large and small. This fact might lead some to suppose that it might be difficult to procure good spring or well water for domestic uses. Such, however, is not the case, for good pure well water is easily obtained all over the State, even on the highest prairies. It is rarely necessary to dig more than thirty feet deep to find an abundance of that most indispensible element, good water. Along the streams are found many springs breaking out from the banks, affording a constant supply of pure water. As a rule, it is necessary to dig deeper for well water in the timber portions of the State, than on the prairies. Nearly all the spring and well waters of the State contain a small proportion of lime, as they do in the Eastern and Middle States. There are some springs which contain mineral properties, similar to the springs often resorted to by invalids and others in other States. In Davis county there are some "Salt Springs," as they are commonly called, the water being found to contain a considerable amount of common salt, sulphuric acid, and other mineral ingredients. Mineral waters are found in different parts of the State. No one need apprehend any difficulty about finding in all parts of Iowa an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

CLAYS.

In nearly all parts of the State the material suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in abundance. Sand is obtained in the bluffs along the streams and in their beds. Potter's clay, and fire-clay suitable for fire-brick, are found in many places. An excellent article of fire-brick is made at Eldora, Hardin county, where there are several extensive potteries in operation. Fire-clay is usually found underlying the coal-seams. There are extensive potteries in operation in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Wapello, Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, and perhaps others.

MINERAL PAINT.

In Montgomery county a fine vein of clay, containing a large proportion of ochre, was several years ago discovered, and has been extensively used in that part of the State for painting barns and out-houses. It is of a dark red color, and is believed to be equal in quality, if properly manufactured, to the mineral paints imported from other States. The use of it was first introduced by Mr. J. B. Packard, of Red Oak, on whose land there is an extensive deposit of this material.



A PRAIRIE HOME.

HOW THE TITLE TO IOWA LANDS IS DERIVED.

Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with the Indians—The Dubuque Grant—The Giard Grant—The Honori Grant—The Half-Breed Tract—System of Public Surveys.

THE title to the soil of Iowa was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so that when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until the year 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion of what now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi river, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Iowa. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into possession of the territory west of the Mississippi river, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Idlefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving $11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of $3,750,000, and making a total of $15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Iowa, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate Territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a Territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri." This change took place under an act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri." This left a vast domain still to the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota, which was, in 1834, made a part of the "Territory of

Michigan." In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate Territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota.

To say nothing of the title to the soil of Iowa that may once have vested in the natives who claimed and occupied it, it is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed within the time of our historical period:

1. It belonged to France, with other territory now belonging to our national domain.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate Territorial government.
8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."
9. June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."
10. July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."
11. June 12, 1838, it was included in, and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."
12. December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. The several changes of territorial jurisdiction after the treaty with France did not affect the title to the soil.

Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in its grantees it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. The treaties vesting the Indian title to the lands within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were made at different times. The following is a synopsis of the several treaties by which the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights in Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 4, 1824.*—This treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, was made at the City of Washington, William Clark being commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, Iowa then being a part of Missouri. In this treaty the land in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding the title to the same in the same manner as Indians. This treaty was ratified January 18, 1825.

2. *Treaty with various tribes, Aug. 19, 1825.*—This treaty was also made at the city of Washington, by William Clark as Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. This treaty was intended mainly to make peace between certain contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa. It was agreed that the United States should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river, and down that to its junction with the Missouri river.

3. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country twenty miles in width lying directly south of the line designated in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river.

4. *Treaty with the Sioux, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty was ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width, on the north of the line designated by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. By these treaties made at the same date the United States came into possession of a strip forty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. It was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of it were allowed to use it in common as a fishing and hunting ground until the government should make other disposition of it.

5. *Treaty with various tribes, July 15, 1830.*—This was a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris, by which they ceded to the United States a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet river, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northeast corner of said State; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning. The lands ceded by this treaty were to be assigned, or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of the land ceded by this treaty the United States stipulated to make certain payments to the several tribes joining in the treaty. The treaty took effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

6. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sept. 15, 1832.*—This treaty was made at Fort Armstrong, by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois. By the treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes as a reservation the lands in Iowa known

as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts was to take place on or before June 1, 1833. The United States also stipulated to make payment to the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1873, and to continue for twenty-seven successive years, $10,000 annually in specie, and also to establish a school among them, with a farm and garden. There were also other agreements on the part of the government.

7. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sept. 21, 1832.*—This was the treaty known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," which opened the first lands in Iowa for settlement by the whites. In negotiating this treaty Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, and extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six millions of acres. The United States stipulated to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes $20,000 in specie, and to pay certain indebtedness of the Indians, amounting to about $50,000, due chiefly to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders, at Rock Island. By the terms of the treaty four hundred square miles on Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, were reserved, for the use and occupancy of the Indians. This treaty was made on the ground where the city of Davenport is now located. The government conveyed in fee simple out of this purchase one section of land opposite Rock Island to Antoine LeClaire, the interpreter, and another at the head of the first rapid above Rock Island, being the first title to land in Iowa granted by the United States to an individual.

8. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1836.*—This treaty was also made on the banks of the Mississippi, near where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "Keokuk's Reserve," as it was called, for which the government stipulated to pay $30,000, and an annuity of $10,000 for ten successive years, together with certain indebtedness of the Indians.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 21, 1837.*—This treaty was made at Washington; Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to an additional tract in Iowa, described as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles." The tract ceded by this treaty lay directly west of the "Black Hawk Purchase."

10. *Treaty with Sacs and Foxes, same date.*—At the same date the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the United States paying for the same $160,000.

The Sacs and Foxes by this treaty also relinquished all claims and interest under the treaties previously made with them.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 11, 1842.*—This treaty was made at the Sac and Fox Agency, by John Chambers, as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country, at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty, a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty of 1803 with France, and these several treaties with the Indian tribes, vested in the United States, the title to all the lands in the State of Iowa—subject, however, to claims set up under certain Spanish grants, and also, the claim to the "Half-Breed Tract," in Lee county, which claims were afterward adjudicated in the courts or otherwise adjusted. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of these claims:

The Dubuque Claim.—Lead had been discovered at the site of the present city of Dubuque as early as 1780, and in 1788 Julien Dubuque, then residing at Prairie du Chien, obtained permission from the Fox tribe of Indians to engage in mining lead, on the west side of the Mississippi. Dubuque, with a number of other persons, was engaged in mining, and claimed a large tract, embracing as he supposed all the lead bearing region in that vicinity. At that time, it will be remembered, the country was under Spanish jurisdiction, and embraced in the "Province of Louisiana." In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Carondelet, for a grant of the lands embracing the lead mines, describing in his petition a tract containing over twenty thousand acres. The Spanish governor granted the petition, and the grant was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. Dubuque, in 1804, transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis. On the 17th of May, 1805, Dubuque and Choteau filed their joint claims with the Board of Land Commissioners, and the claim was decided by them to be a clear and regular Spanish grant, having been made and completed prior to October 1st, 1800, and while it was yet Spanish territory. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. After the death of Dubuque the Indians resumed occupancy of the mines and engaged themselves in mining to some extent, holding that Dubuque's claim was only a permit during his lifetime, and in this they were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Land Commissioners. In the treaty afterward between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the Indians made no reservation of this claim, and it was therefore included as a part of the lands ceded by them to the United States. In the meantime Auguste Choteau also died, and his heirs began to look after their interests. They authorized their agent to lease the privilege of working the mines, and under this authority miners commenced operations, but the military authorities compelled them to abandon the work. But little further was done in the matter until after the town of Dubuque was laid out, and lots had been sold and were occupied by purchasers, when Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighths of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was decided in the United States District Court adversely to the plaintiff. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The

Supreme Court held that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians, and that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed.

The Giard Claim.—The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in 1795, granted to one Basil Giard 5,760 acres in what is now Clayton county. Giard took possession and occupied the land until after the territory passed into the possession of the United States, after which the government of the United States granted a patent to Giard, for the land which has since been known as the "Giard Tract." His heirs subsequently sold the whole tract for $300.

The Honori Claim.—On the 30th day of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honori Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." Honori retained possession until 1805, but in 1803 it was sold under an execution obtained by one Joseph Robedoux, who became the purchaser. The tract is described as being "about six leagues above the Des Moines." Auguste Choteau, the executor of Robedoux, in April, 1805, sold the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck. In the grant from the Spanish government it was described as being one league square, but the government of the United States confirmed only one mile square. Attempts were subsequently made to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1839.

The Half-Breed Tract.—By a treaty made with the Indians, August 4, 1824, the United States acquired possession of a large tract of land in the northern portion of Missouri. In this same treaty 119,000 acres were reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nation. This reservation occupied the strip between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines river, about one mile below the present town of Farmington, in Van Buren county, east to the Mississippi river at the lower end of Fort Madison, including all the land between the two rivers south of this line. By the terms of the treaty the United States had a reversionary interest in this land, which deprived the Indians of the power to sell. But, in 1835, Congress relinquished to the half-breeds this reversionary interest, vesting in them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. In this law, however, the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class, and in this the subsequent litigation in regard to the "Half-Breed Tract" originated. A door was open for innumerable frauds. The result was that speculators rushed in and began to buy the claims of the half-breeds, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to

which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued. To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive their pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, each claimant to draw his proportion by lot,and to abide the result. The plan was agreed to and the lots drawn. The plat of the same was filed for record, October 6th, 1841. The title under this decree of partition, however, was not altogether satisfactory. It was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1855.

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

In connection with the subject of land titles, an explanation of the method of public surveys will prove interesting to all land owners. These explanations apply, not only to Iowa, but to the Western States generally, and to nearly all lands the title to which is derived from the Government.

Soon after the organization of our government, Virginia and other States, ceded to the United States extensive tracts of wild land, which, together with other lands subsequently acquired by purchase and treaty, constituted what is called the public lands, or public domain. Up to the year 1802, these lands were sold without reference to any general or uniform

plan. Each person who desired to purchase any portion of the public domain, selected a tract in such shape as suited his fancy, designating his boundaries by prominent objects, such as trees, rocks, streams, the banks of rivers and creeks, cliffs, ravines, etc. But, owing to the frequent indefiniteness of description, titles often conflicted with each other, and in many cases several grants covered the same premises.

To obviate these difficulties, in 1802, Col. Jared Mansfield, then surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, devised and adopted the present mode of surveying the public lands. This system was established by law, and is uniform in its application to all the public lands belonging to the United States.

By this method, all the lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed the rectangular form.

In the first place, certain lines are established running east and west, called *Base Lines.* Then, from noted points, such as the mouths of principal rivers, lines are run due north and south, which are called *Principal Meridians.* The *Base Lines* and *Principal Meridians* together, are called *Standard Lines*, as they form the basis of all the surveys made therein.

In order to distinguish from each other the system or series of surveys thus formed, the several *Principal Meridians* are designated by progressive numbers. The Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First* Principal Meridian; that running north through the State of Indiana, the *Second* Principal Meridian; that rnnning north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the State of Illinois, the *Third* Principal Meridian; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the *Fourth* Principal Meridian; and that running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the *Fifth* Principal Meridian.

Having established the *Standard Lines* as above described, the country was then divided into equal squares as nearly as practicable, by a system of parallel meridians six miles distant from each other, crossed or intersected by lines east and west, also six miles from each other. Thus the country was divided into squares, the sides of which are six miles, and each square containing 36 square miles. These squares are called *Townships.* The lines of the townships running north and south are called *Range Lines;* and the rows or tiers of townships running north and south are called *Ranges;* tiers of townships east and west are called *Townships;* and the lines dividing these tiers are called *Township Lines.* Townships are numbered from the Base Line and the Principal Meridians. Thus the township in which Sioux City, Iowa, is located, is described as township No. 89 north, in range No. 47 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The situation of this township is, therefore, 528 miles (making no allowance for fractional townships) north of the *Base Line*, as there are 88 townships intervening between it and the Base Line; and being in range No. 47, it is 276 miles west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as there are 46 ranges of townships intervening between it and the said Principal Meridian. The township adjoining on the north of 89 in range 47, is 90 in range 47; but the township adjoining on the west of 89 in range 47, is numbered 89 of range 48, and the one north of 89 of range 48, is 90 of range 48, and so on.

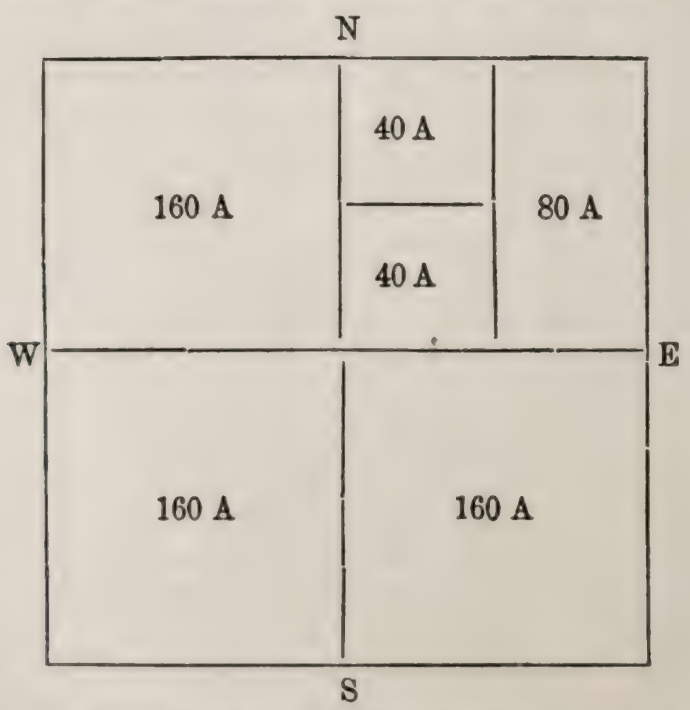
Some of the townships mentioned in this illustration, being on the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, are *fractional.*

The lines and corners of the *townships* being established by competent surveyors, under the authority of the government, the next work is to subdivide the townships into *sections* of one square mile each, making 36 sections in each full township, and each full section containing 640 acres. The annexed diagram exhibits the 36 sections of a township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered alternately west and east, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as shown by the diagram.

The lands are sold or disposed of by the government, in tracts of 640 acres, 320 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres and 40 acres; or by the section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section and quarter of quarter section. The annexed diagram will present a section and its sub-divisions:



The corners of the section, and the corners at N., E., S. and W. have all been established and marked by the government surveyor in making his sub-division of the township, or in *sectionizing*, as it is termed. He does

not establish or mark any of the *interior* lines or corners. This work is left for the county surveyor or other competent person. Suppose the last diagram to represent section 25, in township 89, north of range 47 west, then the sub-divisions shown may be described as the northwest quarter of section 25; the southwest quarter of section 25; the southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. But these descriptions do not include any portion of the northeast quarter of the section. That we wish to describe in smaller sub-divisions. So we say, *the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter* of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. The last three descriptions embrace all the northeast quarter of the section, but described in three distinct tracts, one containing 80 acres, and two containing 40 acres each.

The Base Lines and Principal Meridians have been established by astronomical observations; but the lines of sub-divisions are run with the compass. The line indicated by the magnetic needle, when allowed to move freely about the point of support, and settle to a state of rest, is called the *magnetic variation.* This, in general, is not the *true* meridian, or north and south line. The angle which the *magnetic* meridian makes with the *true* meridian, is called the *variation of the needle* at that place, and is east or west, according as the north end of the needle lies on the east or west side of the *true* meridian. The variation of the needle is different at different places, but in Iowa the magnetic needle points about 9½ degrees east of the true meridian. The lines of the lands are made to conform as nearly as practicable to the true meridian, but owing to the imperfections of instruments, topographical inequalities in the surface of the ground, and various other causes, it is absolutely impossible in practice to arrive at perfection; or, in other words, to make the townships and their sectional sub-divisions *exactly square* and their lines *exactly* north and south and east and west. A detailed statement of the manner of sub-dividing a township into sections would be too lengthy for this article. Suffice it to say, that the fractional tracts are all thrown on the north and west sides of the townships. The last tiers, or rows, of quarter sections on the north and west sides of a township generally fall either below or in excess of *even* quarter sections. Where there is a large district of country of uniform level surface, the errors of measurement are not likely to be so great, and the fractions in that case may not vary much from even quarter sections.

All measurements are made in chains. A chain is a measure of four rods, each link being the hundredth part of a chain, and is so used in the field notes and calculations. For convenience in practice, however, the surveyor generaly uses a *half chain*, equal to two rods, or fifty links, but the surveyor's reckoning is kept, and all his calculations are made in full chains of four rods, and decimal parts thereof. In the measurement of lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance, the last of the ten tally rods or pins, with which the forward chainman set out, has been set to mark the measurement. The other chainman then comes forward, counts and delivers to him the ten tally rods which he has taken up in the last "out," the forward chainman likewise counting the pins as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chainman as he sets the tenth or last tally rod, calls, "out," which is repeated by the other chainman, and by the marker and surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs,"

and marks the same as he calls them. Sixteen "outs," or eighty chains, make a mile.

The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are marked in the following manner:

On the exterior township lines, corner posts are set at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half-mile posts for the corners of quarter sections. They are required to be driven into the ground to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, and to be made of the most durable wood to be had. The sides of the posts are squared off at the top, and the angles of the square set to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. All the mile posts on the township lines are marked with as many notches cut in one of the angles as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the *township* corner posts are notched with six notches on each of the four angles. The mile posts on the *section* lines are notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. If it so happens that a tree is situated to supply the place of a corner post, it is "blazed" on four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and notched in the same manner that the corner posts are. At all corners in the timber, two or more bearing trees in opposite directions are required to be noted, and the course of each tree noted and recorded. The trees are "blazed" on the side facing the post, and the letters B. T. (Bearing Tree) cut in the wood below the blaze. At the *quarter section* corners, the post is flattened on opposite sides, and marked "$\frac{1}{4}$," and the nearest suitable tree on each side of the section line is marked to show the township, range and section in which such tree is situated. More recent regulations require four witnesses, or bearing trees, at the township and section corners, and two at the quarter section corners, if within convenient distance.

In the prairies, and other places where bearing trees could not be noted, quadrangular mounds of earth are raised around the posts, the angles of the mounds corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The mounds are required to be two and a-half feet high and four feet square at the base. The earth to form the mound at the *section* corner is taken from one place to form the pit directly *south* of the mound; and at the *quarter section* corner it is taken directly *east* of the mound. The posts are squared and notched as heretofore described. More recent regulations require stones or charcoal to be buried in the mound.

In the timber the lines are marked in the following manner: All those trees which the line cuts have two notches on each side of the tree where the line cuts it. These are called "station trees," and sometimes "line trees," or "sight trees." All trees within ten or fifteen links on each side of the line are marked with two spots or "blazes," diagonally or quartering toward the line. The names and estimated diameters of all the "station trees," with their distances on the lines, are noted.

In the northwest part of Iowa, where the prairie so largely predominates, the landmarks, of course, are chiefly mounds and pits. The original stakes set by the surveyors have mostly been destroyed by the fires, but occasionally one may be found. Many of the mounds and pits have also been partially obliterated, but the experienced surveyor will generally identify them with very little trouble. A person in search of the landmarks on the prai-

rie should provide himself with a compass with which to trace the lines. A small one will answer the purpose of ascertaining lines approximately, but for finding the sub-divisions accurately, a good compass or transit and chain are required.

The *field notes* of the original surveys furnish primarily the material from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made, and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. The surveyors of the public lands were, therefore, required to keep an accurate record of the topography of the country, with a description of everything which might afford useful information. The crossings of streams, lakes, ponds, sloughs, etc., with their location on the lines, were all required to be carefully noted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Julien Dubuque—Spanish Lead Mines—Early Settlement at Dubuque—Settlement at Montrose—Old Apple Trees—Fort Madison—Keokuk—First Settlement at Burlington—First Settlement in Scott County—Organization of Scott County—Murder of Col. Davenport—Band of Outlaws broken up—Some First Things—Territorial Convention—Subject of Pre-emptions—Missouri Boundary—Question of Separate Territorial Organization—Memorials to Congress.

THE first white men who are known to have set their feet upon the soil of Iowa, were James Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, as we have seen in a former part of this work. It was 115 years after the visit of these celebrated French *voyageurs* before any white man established a settlement, during which time several generations of the Indian tribes occupied the valleys of the beautiful rivers of Iowa, or roamed over her broad prairies. During all this time they doubtless kept alive among them the tradition of the strange Black-Robe Chief and his pale-faced companions who came in their canoes to see their fathers so many years before. It was likewise a Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, who had the honor of making the first permanent white settlement. In 1788, having obtained permission from the Indians, he crossed the Mississippi with a small party of miners for the purpose of working lead mines at the place where the city is now located which bears his name, the lead having been discovered a short time before by the wife Peosta, a Fox warrior. Dubuque was a native of France, but had emigrated to Canada and become an Indian trader. While engaged in that business he reached Prairie du Chien about the year 1785, and with two other Frenchmen, laid out a village which now constitutes the northern part of that city. As a trader he acquired great influence with the Sac and Fox Chiefs. Six years after he engaged in mining (1796), he wrote a very diplomatic petition to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, to confirm the Indian grant. The governor referred the petition to a merchant and trader named Andrew Todd, who recommended that the grant be confirmed, with a restriction prohibiting Dubuque from trading with the Indians, without first obtaining Todd's consent in writing. With this restriction the petition was granted. Dubuque, as was a common custom among the French traders, had married an Indian woman. He gave to the district embraced in his grant the name of the Mines of Spain, in 1796, in compliment to the Spanish governor. He remained engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred March 24, 1810. He was buried on a bluff near the present city, and at his grave was placed a cedar cross, hewn square,

and about twelve feet high. On the arms of the cross there was, in French, an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

JULIEN DUBUQUE,
MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,
DIED MARCH 24TH, 1810,
AGED FORTY-FIVE AND A-HALF YEARS.

A number of Indians were afterward buried at the same place, and among them the chief Kettle and his wife, who both died some eighteen years after Dubuque. Kettle had requested his tribe to bury him and his wife in the vault with Dubuque. In 1828 their bodies were on the surface of the ground, wrapped in buffalo robes, protected from animals by closed walls and a roof. The cross and vault of Dubuque, it is said, were torn down about the year 1854, by some thoughtless boys, or perhaps men. The vault was built of roughly dressed limestone taken from the edge of the bluff only a few feet distant. But little more than is here stated is known of the first white man who settled on Iowa soil.

At the death of Dubuque the Indians claimed that the right, or lease of the whites to work the mines had expired, and but little more mining seems to have been done there until after the Black Hawk War. When attempts were made to engage in mining the military authority interfered to prevent intrusion upon the rights of the Indians. In 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, crossed over the river for the purpose of working the mines known then as the "Spanish Lead Mines." The Indians refused to give him permission, but allowed him to explore the country. With two young Indians as guides, he traversed the region between Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. When he returned to the Sac and Fox village, he secured the good will of the Indians, and formed his plans for operating the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and some other miners, he crossed over the river and engaged in mining. In June, 1830, the miners adopted a code of laws or rules, reported by a committee consisting of James L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. They erected an independent civil government of their own, the first government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this the War Department issued an order to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, to cause the miners to leave the west side of the river. Notice was accordingly given them and the order was reluctantly obeyed, but not until a detachment of troops was sent to enforce it. After the close of the Black Hawk War, and the treaty went into effect which allowed settlement, on and after June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers and some others returned and resumed their claims, and soon there was a considerable settlement at Dubuque. The first school house in Iowa was erected there the same year, and before the close of the year there were five hundred white people in the mining district. At a meeting of the settlers, in 1834, the place was named Dubuque.

Except the mining settlement at Dubuque, the first traces of the white man in Iowa, are to be found in Lee county. On the 30th of March, 1799, Louis Honori Fesson obtained permission of the Spanish government to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The place was at this time occupied by a half-breed Indian named Red Bird,

but known among the whites as Thomas Abbott. Subsequently the town of Montrose was located on the ground where Fesson had his trading post and Red Bird his wick-e-up. Settlers of a later day have felt much interest in the existence here of some full grown apple trees which must have been planted by some hand long before the Black Hawk War. It has been claimed by some that they were planted by Fesson as early as the beginning of the present century. Hon. D. W. Kilbourne, one of the early settlers of Lee county, claimed that they were planted by Red Bird some time between the years 1795 and 1798. Mr. Kilbourne was personally acquainted with Red Bird as well as with Black Hawk and other noted Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes, and from them he received what he believed to be an authentic account of the origin of the "ancient apple orchard" at Montrose. It was the custom of the Indians once a year to visit St. Louis for the purpose of obtaining supplies of blankets and other articles. The half-breed, Red Bird, then a young man, made his customary pilgrimage in the early spring, and on his return stopped a few days at St. Charles on the Missouri river. There a white man made him a present of about twenty small apple trees and gave him instructions how to plant them. Red Bird carried the trees home with him and planted them near his wick-e-up, placing stakes around them. Nearly all of them grew and remained to excite the wonder and curiosity of succeeding generations of white men.

In 1809 a military post was established where Ft. Madison is now located, but of course the country was not open to white settlers until after the "Black Hawk Purchase." In 1834 troops were stationed at the point where Montrose is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." They remained until 1837, when they were removed to Fort Leavenworth. At first they were under the command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Kearney, who was afterward relieved by Col. R. B. Mason. The command consisted of three companies of the 1st United States Dragoons, Co. C, Capt. E. V. Sumner, Co. H, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Browne. Capt. Browne resigned his position in the regular army in 1837, and remained a citizen of Lee county. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. Lucas as Maj. Gen. of Militia. He was also elected as a member of the first Territorial Legislature which convened at Burlington, and had the honor of being the first President of the Council and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the "Foot of The Lower Rapids" there was a place which, prior to 1834, was known as "Farmers' Trading Post." In September of that year a meeting of half-breed Indians and their assigns was held in the old trading house then owned by Isaac C. Campbell. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress for the passage of a law granting them the privilege to sell and convey their respective titles to what was then known as the "Half-breed Reservation," according to the laws of Missouri. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from Prairie du Chein and St. Louis. At this time there were about nine familiies residing in the vicinity, and after the adjournment of the meeting the resident citizens repaired to the saloon of John Gaines to talk over their prospects when the half-breed title should become extinct. They looked forward to the time when a city should grow up at that point. John Gaines called the meeting to order and made a speech in which he said the time had now come to agree upon a name for the town. He spoke of the chief Keokuk as the friend of the white man, and proposed his name for the future town. The proposition met with favor and the name was adopted. In the spring of

1837 the town was laid out and a public sale of lots took place in June. Only two or three lots were sold, although many attended from St. Louis and other points. In 1840 the greater portion of Keokuk was a dense forest, the improvements being only a few cabins. In 1847 a census of the place gave a population of 620. During the year 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose, and in the same year, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Ft. Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer lots were sold. The lots were subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

The first settlement made at Burlington and in the vicinity, was in the fall of 1832. Daniel Tothero came with his family and settled on the prairie about three miles from the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White, with his family, erected his cabin near the river at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title, for that did not take place before June 1st, 1833, when the government acquired the territory under what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and drove Tothero and and White over the river, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the first of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and on that very day was on the ground and built his second cabin. His cabin stood on what is now Front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Soon after Mr. White's return his brother-in-law, Doolittle, joined him, and in 1834 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, for the town of that name in Vermont. The name was given at the request of John Gray, a Vermonter and a friend of the proprietors. Thus White and Doolittle became the Romulus and Remus of one of the leading cities of Iowa. During the year 1833 there was considerable settlement made in the vicinity, and soon a mill was erected by Mr. Donnell, on Flint creek, three miles from Burlington. In 1837 Major McKell erected a saw-mill in the town. In June, 1834, Congress passed an act attaching the "Black Hawk Purchase" to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county, and for Des Moines county made the seat of justice at Burlington. The first court was held in April, 1835, in a log house. In 1838 Iowa was made a separate Territory and Burlington was made the capital and so remained until after the admission into the Union as a State. The Territorial Legislature met for several years in the first church erected in Burlington, known as "Old Zion." In this same building the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory also held its sessions, as well as the district court.

The first white man to settle permanently within the limits of Scott county, was Capt. B.W. Clark, a native of Virginia. He had settled and made some improvement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, but in 1833 he moved across the river and made a "claim and commenced an improvement



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His nearest white neighbors on the west side of the Mississippi, were at Burlington and Dubuque. David H. Clark, a son of Capt. Clark, born April 21, 1834, was the first white child born within the limits of what is now Scott county.

Before the time, June 1, 1833, that the Indians were to give possession to the whites, Geo. L. Davenport had been permitted to make a claim. He had been a favorite with the Indians from boyhood, and for this reason he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off. The land upon which a part of the city of Davenport is located, and adjoining or near Le Claire's reserve, was claimed by R. H. Spencer, and a man named McCloud. Mr. Le Claire afterward purchased their claim interest for $150.

The project of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim was first discussed in the autumn of 1835, at the residence of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The persons interested in the movement were Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and Col. Geo. Davenport. In the spring of 1836, the enterprise was carried into effect by the purchase of the land from Mr. Le Claire, and the laying out of a town to which the name of Davenport was given, in honor of Col. Davenport. The survey was made by Maj. Gordon. Some improvement had been made upon the ground by Mr. Le Claire, as early as 1833, but none of a substantial character until 1836.

During this year Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport erected a building which was opened as a public house or tavern, by Edward Powers. During the same year John Litch from Newburyport, N. H., opened the pioneer whisky shop in a log shanty on Front street. A ferry across the Mississippi was established by Mr. Le Claire, who was also the same year appointed the first postmaster, and carried the mails in his pocket while ferrying. The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836. The child died in August, 1840, at the Indian village on Iowa river. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge. Alex. W. McGregor, opened the first law office in 1836. Rev A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge. At the close of the year 1836 there were some six or seven houses in the town. The Indians still lingered about the place. Col. Davenport still kept a trading house open on Rock Island, and furnished supplies.

When the Sacs and Foxes removed from the lands embraced in the first purchase they settled for a short time on Iowa river, and after the second purchase removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when they were removed by the government to Kansas.

Scott county was organized and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Major Frayer Wilson was appointed sheriff. The election for county commissioners was held on the third Monday in February, 1838, when the following were elected: Benj. F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, and Alfred Carter. On the 4th of July, 1838, by an act of Congress, Iowa became a separate Territory, and Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor. He made the following appointments for Scott county: Williard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster at Davenport. The first

District Court met in Davenport in October, 1838, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, presiding.

For two years a contest had been going on between Davenport and a place called Rockingham as to which should have the honor of the county seat. The fourth Monday of August, 1840, was fixed for holding an election to decide the vexed question. It resulted favorably to Davenport, the citizens of the successful town building a court house and jail free of expense to the county.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of a paper called *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News*, the first newspaper published in the county. On the 26th day of August, 1841, the first number of the *Davenport Weekly Gazette* was issued by Alfred Sanders.

One of the most exciting incidents connected with the early history of Davenport and Scott county was the murder of Col. George Davenport on Rock Island, July 4, 1845. The country on both sides of the river had been infested by a lawless band of freebooters, with their supposed headquarters at Nauvoo. They had organized themselves into bands and engaged in horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery, and murder. In some places men in official positions and of good standing in community were associated with them. On the fatal 4th of July, Col. Davenport's family was away at Stephenson attending a celebration when three men attacked him in his house, one of whom shot him with a pistol through the thigh. They then bound him with strips of bark and blindfolded him. They then made a search for the key of his safe but were unable to find it. Returning to the wounded man, they carried him up-stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. The booty obtained was about $600 in money, a gold watch-chain and seals, a double-barrelled gun, and a few articles of minor value. Col. Davenport lived long enough to relate the incidents of the robbery. For several weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. About the middle of August he went to Nauvoo where he obtained trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested a man named Fox at Centerville, Indiana, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested two others, Birch and John Long, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of the lakes and Chicago. These three men were known at the west as leaders of gangs of desperadoes, but operated under different names. Three others were also arrested as accessories, Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, near Galena, Illinois, and Granville Young, at Nauvoo. Aaron was a brother of John Long. On the 6th of October all of them were indicted by the grand jury of Rock Island county, except Fox, who had escaped from jail in Indiana on the 17th of September. On the 14th of October the two Longs were put upon trial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain, turned State's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. In his case a writ of error was obtained and a new trial granted, when he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county, and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch without sign of repentance or fear of death.

During the year 1834 settlements were made at various points besides those mentioned, in what are now the counties bordering on the Mississippi river, and soon other settlements began to extend to the western limit of the Black Hawk Purchase.

The first post-office in Iowa was established in Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

By the year 1836 the population had increased so that the people began to agitate for a separate Territorial organization. There were also several other matters in which they were deeply interested. In November, 1837, a convention was called at Burlington to take action. Some account of this first Iowa convention, and the action taken by it, will be of interest to every citizen of the State.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the 6th of November, 1837, a convention of delegates from the several counties in that portion of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi river, then sometimes called Western Wisconsin, convened in the town of Burlington. Among the principal purposes for which this convention was called were: 1. To memoralize Congress for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands; 2. To memoralize Congress on the subject of the attempt then being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line so as to embrace territory claimed as being a part of Wisconsin; 3. To memoralize Congress for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

The following were the accredited delegates in the convention from the several counties:

Dubuque County.—P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, and J. H. Rose.

Des Moines County.—David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Van Buren County.—Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, and James Hall.

Henry County.—W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers.

Muscatine County.—J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Hastings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay.

Louisa County.—J. M. Clark, Wm. L. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson.

Lee County.—Henry Eno, John Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor.

The officers of the convention were: President, Cyrus S. Jacobs; Vice Presidents, J. M. Clark, and Wm. H. Wallace; Secretaries, J. W. Parker, and J. R. Struthers.

The following committees were appointed:

To draft and report a memorial in relation to the right of pre-emption—Messrs. Engle, Kenner, Payne, Struthers, Patton, Rorer, and Smith.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of the boundary line—Messrs. Eno, Claypool, Kenner, Ralston, Davis, Watts, and Toole.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of a separate territorial organization—Messrs. Rorer, Hastings, Caldwell, Myers, Claypool, Rinearson, and Harris.

The convention continued in session three days, and on the afternoon of the last day all the committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

A convention of citizens representing all the counties in that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, have assembled at Burlington, the present seat of government of said Territory, for the purpose of taking into consideration several measures immediately affecting their interests and prosperity. Among the most important of these is the passage by your honorable bodies, at the session about to be commenced, of a pre-emption law by which the settlers on the public land shall have secured to them at the minimum price, the lands on which they live, which they have improved and cultivated without fear of molestation, or over-bidding on the part of the rich capitalist and speculator. It is a fact well known to your honorable bodies, that none of the land in Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, in what is called the "Iowa District," has yet been offered for sale by the government. It is equally true that that tract of country is now inhabited by twenty-five thousand souls, comprising a population as active, intelligent, and worthy as can be found in any other part of the United States. The enterprise of these pioneers has converted what was but yesterday a solitary and uncultivated waste, into thriving towns and villages, alive with the engagements of trade and commerce, and rich and smiling farms, yielding their bountiful return to the labors of the husbandman. This district has been settled and improved with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the country; emigrants from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, are daily adding to our numbers and importance. An attempt to force these lands thus occupied and improved into market, to be sold to the highest bidder, and to put the money thus extorted from the hard earnings of an industrious and laborious people into the coffers of the public treasury, would be an act of injustice to the settlers, which would scarcely receive the sanction of your honorable bodies. In most cases the labor of years and the accumulated capital of a whole life has been expended in making improvements on the public land, under the strong and firm belief that every safeguard would be thrown around them to prevent their property, thus dearly earned

by years of suffering, privation and toil, from being unjustly wrested from their hands. Shall they be disappointed? Will Congress refuse to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect a large class of our citizens from systemized plunder and rapine? The members comprising this convention, representing a very large class of people, who delegated them to speak in their stead, do most confidently express an opinion that your honorable bodies will at your present session, pass some law removing us from danger, and relieving us from fear on this subject. The members of this convention, for themselves, and for the people whose interests they are sent here to represent, do most respectfully solicit that your honorable bodies will, as speedily as possible, pass a pre-emption law, giving to every actual settler on the public domain, who has made improvements sufficient to evince that it is *bona fide* his design to cultivate and occupy the land, the right to enter at the minimum government price, one-half section for that purpose, before it shall be offered at public sale.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY LINE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists are desirous of asking the attention of Congress to the adjustment of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Western Wisconsin. Much excitement already prevails among the inhabitants situated in the border counties of the State and Territory, and it is much to be feared that, unless the speedy action of Congress should be had upon the subject, difficulties of a serious nature will arise, militating against the peace and harmony which would otherwise exist among them. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, commissioners were appointed to run the northern boundary line of the State. They have recently been engaged in the work, and, according to the line run by them, there is included within the limits of the State of Missouri a considerable tract of country hitherto supposed to belong to the Territory of Wisconsin, and which is still believed of right to belong to it. The northern boundary line of Missouri was run several years ago by commissioners appointed by the State of Missouri, and will cross the Des Moines river at a point about twenty-five miles from its mouth. This line, if continued on due east, would strike the Mississippi river near the town of Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids in said river, long since known as the Des Moines rapids; and this line, so run by the commissioners, has always been considered as the boundary line between the State and Territory. The present commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, giving a different construction to the act defining the boundary line of the State, passed up the Des Moines river in search of rapids, and have seen proper to find them some twelve or fourteen miles further up the river than the other commissioners of Missouri formerly did, and, selecting a point which they call the rapids in the Des Moines river, have from thence marked out a line which is now claimed as the northern boundary line of the State. Were this line extended due east, it would strike the Mississippi river at the town of Burlington, some thirty miles above the rapids known, as stated above, as the Des Moines Rapids.

Missouri was created into an independent State, and her boundary line defined, in June, 1820. At that time the country bordering on the Des Moines river was a wilderness, and little was known, except from the Indians who lived on its banks, of its geographical situation. There was at that time no point on the river known as the Des Moines rapids, and at the present time between the mouth of the river and the Raccoon forks, a distance of two hundred miles, fifty places can with as much propriety be designated as the one selected by the commissioners of the State of Missouri.

Your memorialists conceive that no action of the State of Missouri can, or ought to, affect the integrity of the Territory of Wisconsin; and standing in the attitude they do, they must look to the general government to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, which, for so long a period of time, existed between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio relative to their boundaries, will, it is hoped, prompt the speedy action of Congress on this existing subject. Confidently relying upon the wisdom of the general government, and its willingness to take such means as will settle this question, the people of Wisconsin will peaceably submit to an extension of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, if so be that Congress shall ordain it; but until such action, they will resist to the utmost extremity any attempt made by the State of Missouri to extend her jurisdiction over any disputed territory.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to run the line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Wisconsin according to the spirit and intention of the act defining the boundary lines of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such other measures as in their wisdom they shall deem fit and proper.

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR A DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a general convention of delegates, from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at the capitol at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

That the citizens of that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present Territory, and the utter impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the wisest and best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual right and the right of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquility, and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of their right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate Territorial government over that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river.

Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant Territory has been confided, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the frank expression of their belief that, taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no Territory of the

United States has been so much neglected by the parent government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

Western Wisconsin came into the possession of our government in June, 1833. Settlements were made, and crops grown, during the same season; and even then, at that early day, was the impulse given to the mighty throng of emigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people, intelligence, wealth and enterprise. From that period until the present, being a little over four years, what has been the Territory of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been quietly left by the parent government to take care of herself, without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her.

From June, 1833, until June, 1834, a period of one year, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin. In June, 1334, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which Territory she nominally continued a part, until July, 1836, a period of little more than two years. During the whole of this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable State, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden, during the said term of two years, two terms of a county court (a court of inferior jurisdiction), as the only sources of judicial relief up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect on the third day of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act, was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there has been a court holden in one solitary county in Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate disposition of the esteemed and meritorious judge of our district; but they are equally aware of the fact, that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the services of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our Territory, and the small number of judges dispersed at two great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be enabled to afford relief to other portions of the Territory. Thus, with a population of not less than twenty-five thousand now, and of near half that number at the organization of the Territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized Territory, for sixteen months, with but one term of courts only.

Your memorialists look upon those evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the Territory, and express their conviction and belief, that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists conceive themselves entitled by principles of moral right—by the same obligation that rests upon their present government, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves; as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the government in relation to other Territories.

The Territory of Indiana, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and also much of the eastern portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin, was placed under one separate territorial government in the year

1800, at a time that the population amounted to only five thousand six hundred and forty, or thereabouts.

The Territory of Arkansas was erected into a distinct Territory, in 1820, with a population of about fourteen thousand. The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, being formed by dividing the Indiana Territory. The exact population of Illinois Territory, at the time of her separation from Indiana, is not known to your memorialists, but her population in 1812, one year subsequent to that event, amounted to but eleven thousand five hundred and one whites, and a few blacks—in all, to less than twelve thousand inhabitants.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, by again dividing the Indiana Territory, of which, until then, she composed a part. The population of Michigan, at the time of her separation from Indiana, your memorialists have been unable to ascertain, but in 1810, a period of five years subsequent to her separate organization, her population amounted to but about four thousand seven hundred and sixty; and in the year 1820, to less than nine thousand—so that Michigan existed some fifteen years, as a distinct Territory, with a population of less than half of Western Wisconsin at present; and each of the above named Territories, now composing so many proud and flourishing States, were created into separate territorial governments, with a much less population than that of Western Wisconsin, and that too at a time when the parent government was burdened with a national debt of millions. Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Territorial Organization—Members of First Legislative Assembly—Its Presiding Officers—Important Acts—The Great Seal of the Territory—Provision for Locating Seat of Government—Some Prominent Members—The Boundary Dispute—Its Settement—Delegate to Congress—Territorial Governors—Death of Wm. B. Conway—Various Incorporations.

Congress considered the prayer of the memorial favorably, and "An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings. President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice; and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal;

Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him. Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The following were the names, county of residence, nativity, age, and occupation, of the members of that first Territorial Legislature:

COUNCIL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
E. A. M. Swarzy	Van Buren.	Vermont.	28	Farmer.
J. Kieth	" "	Virginia.	52	Gunsmith.
A. Ingram	Des Moines.	Penn.	60	Farmer.
Robert Ralston	" "	Ohio.	31	Merchant.
C. Whittlesey	Cedar.	New York.	31	Merchant.
George Hepner	Des Moines.	Kentucky.	33	Farmer.
Jesse B. Browne	Lee.	Kentucky.	40	Formerly in U.S.A
Jesse D. Payne	Henry.	Tennessee.	35	Physician.
L. B. Hughes	"	Virginia.	34	Merchant.
J. W. Parker	Scott.	Vermont.	28	Lawyer.
Stephen Hempstead	Dubuque.	Conn.	26	Lawyer.
Warner Lewis	"	Virginia.	32	——
J. M. Clark	Louisa.	New York.	25	Farmer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. H. Wallace	Henry.	Ohio.	27	Farmer.
Wm. G. Coop	"	Virginia.	33	Farmer.
A. B. Porter	"	Kentucky.	30	Farmer.
Laurel Summers	Scott.	Kentucky.	24	Farmer.
Jabez Burchard	"	Penn.	34	Farmer
James Brierly	Lee.	Ohio.	29	Farmer.
Wm. Patterson	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
H. Taylor	"	Kentucky.	27	Farmer.
Harden Nowlin	Dubuque.	Illinois.	34	Farmer.
Andrew Bankston	"	N. C.	51	Farmer.
Thomas Cox	"	Kentucky.	51	Farmer.
C. Swan	"	New York.	39	Miner.
C. J. Price	Lee.	N. C.	37	Farmer.
J. W. Grimes	Des Moines.	N. H.	22	Lawyer.
George Temple	"	N. H	34	Farmer.
George H. Beeler	"	Virginia.	39	Merchant.
V. B. Delashmutt	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
Thomas Blair	"	Kentucky.	49	Farmer.
James Hall	Van Buren.	Maryland.	27	——
Samuel Parker	"	Virginia.	34	Farmer.
G. S. Bailey	"	Kentucky.	27	Physician.
Levi Thornton	Louisa.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
Wm. L. Toole	"	Virginia.	35	Farmer.
Robert G. Roberts	Cedar.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
John Frierson	Muscatine.	Ohio.	34	Surveyor.
S. C. Hastings	"	New York.	25	Lawyer.

Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was elected president of the council. He had been an officer in the regular army, was a gentleman of dignified appearance and commanding stature, being six feet and seven inches in height. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was elected speaker of the House. Some years after he held the position of receiver at the United States land office located at Fairfield. He subsequently removed to Washington Territory, and at one time served as a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Among the acts passed were those for organizing the counties of Linn, Jefferson and Jones; for changing the name of Slaughter county to Washington; providing for the election in each county of a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to attend to all county business, and acts providing for the location of the capital and the penitentiary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each county of which court was to be held twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines constituted the first district, to which Charles Mason, of Burlington, was assigned as judge. The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine constituted the second district, with Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, as judge. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton constituted the third district, with Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as judge.

Among the proceedings was the passage of a resolution by the council, instructing Wm. B. Conway, the secretary of the Territory, to procure a seal. In compliance with this instruction, on the 23d of November, Mr. Conway submitted to the inspection of the council what became the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa." The design was that of an eagle bearing in its beak an Indian arrow, and clutching in its talons an unstrung bow. The seal was one inch and five-eighths in diameter, and was engraved by William Wagner, of York, Pennsylvania. The council passed a resolution adopting the seal submitted by the secretary, but it does not appear that it was adopted by the other branch of the legislature. In his communication to the council presenting the seal, Mr. Conway calls it the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa," but the word "great" did not appear upon it. This old territorial seal appears to have been lost in the removal from Iowa City to Des Moines.

Under the act passed for the location of the capital, Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners, and were required to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in that county. They proceeded at that time to discharge the duties of their trust, and procured the title to six hundred and forty acres. They had it surveyed into lots, and agreed upon a plan for a capitol, selecting one of their number, Chauncey Swan, to superintend the work of erecting the building. The site selected was about two miles northwest of what was then the town of Napoleon, a place which now is not known as a town. The new town was named Iowa City, and the first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. In November, 1839, the second Territorial Legislature assembled in Burlington, and passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for a building, not to exceed in cost $51,000. On the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Sam-

uel C. Trowbridge acting as marshal of the day, and Governor Robert Lucas as orator.

This first legislative body which enacted laws for the government of the new Territory of Iowa held its sessions in the then unfinished Methodist church in Burlington, the lower story or basement being built of stone, and the upper story of brick. It was known in later years as "Old Zion." Of the members of that legislature several afterward held prominent official positions in the State. Two of them, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, and James W. Grimes, of Burlington, held the office of Governor. The latter also became prominent in the United States Senate, and in the National Cabinet.

William G. Coop continued to be returned as a member of one or the other branch of almost every General Assembly, up to the change of parties in the election of James W. Grimes, as Governor. His later legislative career was as a member of the State Senate from Jefferson county. He was the Democratic candidate in that county against James F. Wilson in 1856, for member of the constitutional convention, but was defeated by the latter. He was a man of strong party attachments, being a Democrat in the strictest sense, but was faithful to his constituents, and honest in his discharge of duty. We recognize other names that were familiar in the subsequent history of the Territory or State, and among them, the following: Asbury B. Porter, who became the first colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion; Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county, who, during later years, has resided most of the time in Washington City; Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, who afterward held the position of Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin; William L. Toole, of Louisa county, after whom the town of Toolesboro in that county was named; Laurel Summers, of Scott county, and others. In the organization of this first Territorial Legislature party ties do not seem to have been very strictly drawn, for General Browne, who was chosen president of the council without opposition, and Colonel Wallace, who was elected speaker of the house, with but little opposition, were both Whigs, while both branches of the legislature were largely Democratic. Party lines were not tightly drawn until the campaign of 1840, when the young Territory caught the enthusiasm which characterized that contest throughout the country.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

One of the exciting questions with which the Territory of Iowa had to deal was that in relation to the southern boundary. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that State had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river, are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the Rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county

under authority of the State of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the despute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that State to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the Territory to maintain its rights. About 1200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

In September, 1838, the election was held for delegate to Congress. There were four candidates in the field, to-wit: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines county; B. F. Wallace, of Henry county, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque county. William W. Chapman was elected by a majority of thirty-six votes over P. H. Engle. During the time that Iowa remained a separate Territory, from 1838 to 1846, the office of Governor was held successively by Robert Lucas, John Chambers, and James Clarke. Robert Lucas had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, and was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. John Chambers had been a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a warm supporter of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for President in 1840. After the change of the National administration he was appointed to succeed Governor Lucas. James Clarke had been the editor of the *Gazette* at Burlington, but at the death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, which occurred at Burlington, November 6, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed his successor, and afterward succeeded John Chambers as the last Territorial Governor.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, was an event which cast a gloom over the Territory. Prior to his appointment by President Van Buren he had been a resident of Pittsburg, Penn. His remains were taken to Davenport for interment, and on the 9th of November a public meeting of the citizens of that place passed resolutions expressing the highest esteem both for his character as a citizen and as an officer of the Territory. His remains were taken to St. Anthony's Church where the solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamorgues. On the 11th a meeting of the members of the bar of the Territory was held at Burlington, in which his associates in the profession also passed resolutions of respect for the deceased. Of this meeting Charles Mason was chairman, and David Rorer was appointed to present the resolutions to the Supreme

Court of the Territory, for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court. The deceased left a wife and one child.

The first Territorial Legislature provided by law that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pending thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage; secured religious toleration to all; vested the judiciary power in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace; made real estate divisible by will, and intestate property to be divided equitably among heirs; made murder punishable by death, and provided proportionate penalties for other crimes; established a system of free schools, open to all classes of white children; provided for a system of roads and highways; enacted a law to prevent and punish gambling, and in fact enacted a pretty complete code of laws, many of which still remain in force.

Among the various institutions and associations incorporated were the following: The Wapello Seminary, in Louisa county; the Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company; the Des Moines Mill Company, in Van Buren county; the Burlington Steam Mill Company; seminaries of learning in Fort Madison, West Point, Burlington, Augusta, Farmington, Bentonsport, Rockingham, Keosauqua, Dubuque, and Davenport; the Burlington and Iowa River Turnpike Company; the Burlington and Des Moines Transportation Company; the Keosauqua Lyceum, and the Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Burlington.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Constitution—Proposed Boundaries—Changed by Congress—Rejection of Constitution by the People—Congress Repeals its former Provision as to Boundaries and Fixes the Present Limits—The Second Constitution—Its Adoption by the People—Election of State Offiers—First General Assembly—Seat of Government—Monroe City—Fort Des Moines—Final Permanent Location—Removal—Third Constitutional Convention—New Capitol—Case of Attempted Bribery in First General Assembly.

By the year 1844 the population of the Territory had reached 75,152, and the people began to desire a State organization. In October of that year a constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution defining the boundaries of the State as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary Line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old northwest corner of Missouri'; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the State into the Union, but with boundaries different from those defined in the proposed constitution. By this act the State was to extend north to the parallel passing through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the

present State of Minnesota, and west to the meridian of 17 deg. 30 min. west from Washington. These boundaries would have deprived the State of the Missouri Slope and of one of the grand rivers by which it is now bounded, while in shape it would have been long and comparatively narrow. As a result, at an election held August 4, 1845, the people of the Territory rejected the constitution with the change of boundaries as proposed by Congress. The vote stood 7,235 for, and 7,656 against it, being a majority of 421 against the adoption. On the 4th of August, 1846, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the act of March, 3, 1845, as related to the boundaries of Iowa, and fixing the boundaries as now defined. On the 4th of May of that year a second constitutional convention had convened at Iowa City, and after a session of fifteen days formed the constitution which was sanctioned by the people at an election held August 3, 1846. The popular vote stood 9,492 for, and 9,036 against the constitution at this election, being a majority of 456 in favor of it. A copy of this constitution was presented in Congress, and on the 28th of December, 1846, an act was passed and approved for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

On the 26th of October, 1846, an election had been held for State officers, when the following were elected: Ansel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties with a population, according to the census, of 96,088.

The first General Assembly under the State organization, convened at Iowa City, November 30, 1846. Thomas Baker was elected President of the Senate, and Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the latter had been President of the first Territorial Council, so he was the first Speaker of the House when Iowa became a State.

The capitol building at Iowa City being at this time still in an unfinished condition, an appropriation of $5,500 was made to complete it. The boundary being so much extended west of the limits of the Territory when the capital was located at Iowa City, the question of removal and permanent location at some point further west began to be agitated, and the first General Assembly appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government, and to select five sections of land which had been granted by Congress for the erection of public buildings. The commissioners in discharge of their duties selected the land in Jasper county, lying between the present towns of Prairie City and Monroe. The commissioners also surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Monroe City. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, the cash payments yielding $1,797.43, being one-fourth of the price for which they sold. When the commissioners made their report to the next General Assembly, it was observed that their claim for services and expenses exceeded the cash received by $409.14. The report was referred to a committee without instructions, but the location was never sanctioned by the General Assembly. The money paid by purchasers was mostly refunded. Meantime the question of re-location continued to be agitated at each session. In 1851 bills were introduced in the House for removal to Pella and Fort Des Moines, but both of them failed to pass. At the next session a bill was introduced in the Senate for removal to Fort Des Moines, which was also defeated on a final vote. In January, 1855, the effort proved successful, and on the 15th of that month the Governor approved the bill re-locating the seat of government within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and providing for the appointment of com-

missioners for that purpose. Under this act the commissioners made selection of the present site. A temporary building was erected by an association of citizens of Des Moines, or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes, having been advised that the building was completed and ready for occupancy, issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines the capital of Iowa. The officers with the archives of the State removed during the fall and winter, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines.

Meantime a third constitutional convention had been called to frame a new State constitution. It convened at Iowa City, January, 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5th of the same year. Francis Springer, of Louisa county, was chosen President. The constitution as adopted by this convention was approved by the people at an election held August 3d of the same year, the vote being 40,311 for, and 38, 681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857. In this constitution the location of the seat of government at Des Moines was made a part of the fundamental law. In 1868 an amendment was made to this constitution, striking the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of electors. The whole vote cast by the people on this amendment was 186,503, with a majority in favor of striking out, of 24,265.

The first capitol building erected in Des Moines being inadequate for the growing wants of the State, being too small and not sufficiently safe, an act was passed and approved April 13, 1870, providing for the erection of a new one. The following were constituted a Board of Commissioners to have charge of the erection: Grenville M. Dodge, of Pottawattamie county; James F. Wilson, of Jefferson county; James Dawson, of Washington county; Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine county; James O. Crosby, of Clayton county; Charles Dudley, of Wapello county; John N. Dewey, of Polk county, and William L. Joy, of Woodbury county. The Governor was also constituted a member of the Board, and President *ex-officio*. A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary of the Board. It was provided in the act that the plan to be selected should not be for a building exceeding in cost $1,500,000, and the sum of $150,000 was appropriated to commence the work. In the fall of 1870 excavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 23d of November of the next year, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. Gen. N. B. Baker was chief marshal of the day, and Governor Samuel Merrill delivered an appropriate address.

The Board of commissioners experienced many difficulties in finding stone, especially within the limits of the State, that had been sufficiently tested for a building of such magnitude. The law required them to give preference to material obtained in the State, price and quality being equal, and they desired to comply with the spirit of the law. As a result, however, some material was placed in the foundation, which being exposed, during the next winter, was affected by the weather, and the next season it was neccessary to remove a portion of the foundation, involving a large additional expense.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, and in March a joint committee was authorized to examine and report upon the character of the material used. They reported that unfit material had been placed in the foundation, and recommended its removal. An act was passed at this session appropriating $100,000 for the work in 1872, and

$125,000 to be used annually thereafter for the prosecution of the work, but the whole cost not to exceed the limit of $1,380,000. The Board were required, however, to direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for $1,500,000. The same act placed the work in charge of a Board of commissioners consisting of five members, including the Governor, who was also to be President, *ex-officio*. The following were constituted the members of the new Board: John G. Foote, of Des Moines county; Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county; Robert S. Finkbine, and Peter A. Dey, of Johnson county, and the Governor, as above stated. Ed. Wright was appointed Secretary by the Board. This Board proceeded with the work in accordance with the general plan adopted by the former Board, and when completed Iowa will have one of the finest and most substantial capitol buildings in the Union.

Having presented a brief review of the legislation in regard to seat of government, which, as we have seen, was inaugurated by the first General Assembly, we return to that session. The contest between the two political parties for ascendency was at that time a very earnest one, and especially in view of the election of U. S. Senators. The two political parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided. The friends of the several candidates were present at the opening of the session to take part in the lobby branch, in behalf of their respective favorites. Keokuk county was represented in the House by Nelson King, a Whig, although his county at that time was regarded as Democratic. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was the prominent Democratic candidate for Senator, and the name of J. C. Hall, also of Burlington, was likewise favorably mentioned. On the afternoon of December 9th, Mr. King, of Keokuk county, by consent of the House, rose in his place and made a statement to the following effect: That since he had presented his credentials, and taken his seat as a member, he had been approached by several different persons relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senators; that several distinct propositions for the payment of money and other reward had been offered him, if he would vote for certain candidates, or either of them, as might be determined upon, which determination was to be made known to him previous to casting his vote for United States Senator; and that the said parties offering thus to reward him for his vote, had promised to secure him from all blame or suspicion, by procuring written instructions from his constituents, urging him so to vote. He further stated that one Marshall had the day previously given him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio, and told him to call on him at any future time, and he would give him one hundred dollars, or any amount he wanted. He said that Marshall had also surrendered to him two receipts for indebtedness—one for legal service while he (King) had resided in Lee county, and the other in discharge of a claim of two dollars and fifty cents, held against him by one William Stotts. Mr. King having concluded his statement, Mr. Stewart Goodrell, then a member of the House from Washington county, moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Mr. King. The committee was subsequently increased to seven, as follows: W. J. Cochran, of Lee county; Stewart Goodrell, of Washington county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; Andrew Leech, of Davis county; Samuel Whitmore of Jefferson county; John L. Morton, of Henry county, and Robert Smyth, of Linn county. The committee commenced their investigations on the same day that Mr. King made his statement. Marshall was arrested, and various witnesses were com-

manded to appear before the committee to give evidence in the case, and the investigation which was commenced on the 9th of December, 1846, appears not to have ended until the 19th of January, 1847. Not until the 4th of February was any report made to the House, and then it did not show that the committee had arrived at any conclusions. The report and testimony were ordered to be laid on the table, subject to the further order of the House. The report was never called up. On the same day that Mr. King made his original statement to the House of the attempted bribery, a resolution tendering him a vote of thanks, was laid on the table. Near the close of the session (Feb. 24) this resolution was called up, and a substitute offered for it by Mr. Smyth, of Linn, censuring both King and Marshall. The original resolution and the substitute were both laid on the table, and that was the end of the bribery case, which excited a great deal of interest among the politicians and people of the State at that early day in her political history. It should be stated that Mr. Marshall was not a member of either branch of the General Assembly. The developments on investigation were generally understood at the time to be quite as damaging to the party making the charge as to any other person. The legislature adjourned without electing United States Senators at that session. The next General Assembly elected George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington. A. Clinton Hastings, and Shepherd Leffler, represented the State in the 29th Congress, 1846 to 1847, being the first Representatives in Congress from Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools—How Supported—State University—Its Presidents—Faculty—University Fund—Agricultural College—State Normal School—Other State Educational Institutions —Public and Private Colleges and Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have seen that the first territorial legislature made provision for general education by organizing a system of common schools. The famous ordinance of 1787 required that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and this has been the policy of the government in the admission of every new State since that time, as evinced by the liberal grants of the public lands for educational purposes.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several different sources. In the first place, the sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the government for school purposes—being *one thirty-sixth* part of all the land in the State. Congress also made to the State an additional donation of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands in the State. The State also gives the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it. The money derived from these sources constitutes the *permanent school fund*, and, including the proceeds of the land still unsold, will amount to over *four millions* of dollars. The interest on this fund is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also generally levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources consti-

tutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months school each year.

While Iowa is fostering and building up many excellent institutions of a higher order, the glory of her educational work consists in her admirable system of common schools—her peoples' colleges. The superintendent of public instruction is the highest school officer of the State, and exercises a general supervision over its educational interests, so far as relates to the public schools. Each county has a county superintendent, who examines applicants for teachers' certificates, visits the schools, reports annually to the State Superintendent, and exercises a general charge over the schools of the county. Each civil township constitutes what is called a district township, which is divided into sub-districts, and each sub-district elects a sub-director. The several sub-directors in the district township constitute a board of directors. In towns and cities there are independent districts, which elect officers to manage their affairs independently of the district townships.

The common school system has recently been greatly improved by the inauguration of normal institutes, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, and also by the establishment of a permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls. The total permanent school fund, November 1, 1877, was $3,460,348.76. This is being augmented from different sources, and the interest only is applied toward the support of the common schools.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress of July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to set apart and reserve from sale not exceeding two entire townships of land in Iowa, for the use and support of a university. The constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union contained a provision requiring the General Assembly to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the land granted by Congress for the university, and to create from the proceeds of the same a permanent fund for the use of a university. A bill was passed by the first General Assembly, establishing at Iowa City an institution to be called the "State University," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience might thereafter require. The same act also granted for the use of the university the public building, with ten acres of ground, at Iowa City, the same to be used, however, for the purposes of the State government until the removal of the capital. By acts of January 15, 1849, and January 16, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon equal footing, "in respect to funds and other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847. The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased and a building erected, upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended. The building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. No aid from the State or the University fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the State, and, in accordance with this request, an act was passed January 24, 1853, severing the connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized. The new constitution, which took effect September 3, 1857, provided that "the State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

At a special meeting of the board, February 21, 1850, it recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," an institution at Davenport established under the laws of the State as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," but with the express stipulation that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Soon after this the medical college removed to Keokuk. This arrangement was terminated by the operation of the new constitution.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there was an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred students during the term. The first regular catalogue was published for the year 1856–7. At a meeting of the board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University.

From 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the total number of ladies in the collegiate department was 2,994, and gentlemen 3,941; total number of ladies in the law department since its organization, 6, and gentlemen, 632; total number of ladies in the medical department since its organization 48, and gentlemen 469.

The presidents since its organization have been:

Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., elected July 16, 1855.

Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., elected Oct. 25, 1859.

Professor Oliver M. Spencer, elected August 19, 1862.

Professor Nathan R. Leonard, elected June 26, 1866, as president *pro tem.*, during absence of President Spencer in Europe fifteen months by leave of the board.

James Black, D.D., elected March 4, 1868.

Rev. George Thacher, elected March 1, 1871.

C W. Slagle, of Fairfield, elected president *pro tem.*, June, 1877.

J. L. Pickard, elected in 1878.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, nine professors in the collegiate department, one professor and six instructors in military science; chancellor, three professors and four lecturers in the law department; eight professor demonstrators of anatomy; professor of surgery and two lecturers in the medical department, and two professors in the homeopathic medical department.

The law department was established in June, 1868; the medical department in 1869; the chair of miltary instruction in June, 1874, and the department of homeopathy in 1876.

From 1858 to 1876, inclusive, the General Assembly has made appropriations for buildings, and for the support of the University, sums aggregating $264,757. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 22, 1878, made an appropriation, as an endowment fund, of $20,000 annually, and an additional appropriation of $10,000 for repairs of buildings, fences, walks and other purposes. On the 30th of September, the University held interest bearing mortgage notes amounting to $195,423.13; contract notes amounting to $10,357.74, and a fund known as the Saline fund, amounting to $4,106.85. These amounts, aggregating $209,887.72, constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which goes to the support of the University. There were also, September 30, 1877, remaining unsold, 2,059.70 acres of University lands, and 3887.10 acres of Saline lands, making a total of 5,946.80

acres, the proceeds of which when sold, will go to increase the permanent University fund. At five dollars per acre these lands will add to the permanent fund $29,734, which amount added to the above will give to the University a permanent endowment fund of $239,621.72.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By an act of Congress passed in 1862, a grant of 240,000 acres of land was made to the State for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under this act 240,000.96 acres were appropriated to the State; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual number of acres in the grant was 204,309.30. In addition to this grant Congress also gave its assent to the State to use for the same purpose the five sections of land in Jasper county, which had been selected for the seat of government of the State. There were also donated in Story and Boone counties for the use of the institution 921 acres, making a grand total of 208,430.30 acres. This last donation of 921 acres was made by citizens of Story and Boone counties.

The General Assembly passed an act which was approved March 22, 1858, establishing the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm. Under this act a board of trustees was appointed, which at a meeting in June, 1859, received propositions for the location, and in July the offer of the present location in Story county, was accepted. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a College building, and in 1866 an additional appropriation of $91,000 was made. The building was completed in 1868. An office was opened in Fort Dodge for the sale of the College lands, and Hon. George W. Bassett was appointed agent for their sale. From the establishment of this agency in August, 1865, to November 1, 1867, the amount received on sales of lands was $68,782.81, and the amount of interest collected on leases for the same time was $338,931.78, making a total of $406,714.65, which is a permanent endowment fund.

The courses of study in the College, as revised in 1877, are as follows: 1—The Course in Science as related to Agriculture. 2—The Course in Mechanical Engineering. 3—The Course in Civil Engineering. 4—The Ladies' Course in Science. 5—Course for Juniors and Seniors in Special Industrial Sciences. 6—Post-graduate Courses of Study. 7—The Preparatory Course. From 1872 to 1877, inclusive, the number of graduates of the College was 123.

By the terms of the law, tuition in the Agricultural College is made forever free to pupils from the State, over sixteen years of age, who have resided in the State six months prior to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three pupils, and additional pupils to the extent of the capacity of the College, are distributed by the board of trustees among the counties in proportion to the population.

The following constitute the Faculty:—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Pre-

ceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics; J. S. Lee, B. S, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Mrs. M. B. Welch, Instructor of the English Language, and Lecturer on Domestic Economy; J. C. Arthur, M. S., Librarian, and Demonstrator of Botany and Zoology. There are also instructors in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly, at Iowa Falls, in 1876, and under the law the property of the Orphans' Home, at that place, was transferred for the use of the Normal School. The first Board of Directors organized June 7th, of that year. H. C. Hemenway, was chosen President; J. J. Tolerton, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. At the same meeting Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., was elected Principal of the school.

The following constitute the Faculty:—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

During the second year 105 ladies and 50 gentlemen were in attendance, 33 counties of Iowa being represented. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of $13,500 was appropriated for the maintenance of the school for the next biennial period of two years. By the same act the board of directors were empowered to charge pupils a tuition fee of not exceeding six dollars per term, if necessary, in order to properly support the school.

COLLEGES, SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

There are also in Iowa the following educational institutions:

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Des Moines	Burlington	Burlington University
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University
Fremont	Tabor	Tabor College
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University
Henry	Salem	Whittier College
Humboldt	Humboldt	Humboldt College
Jefferson	Fairfield	Parson's College
Linn	Mount Vernon	Cornell College
Linn	Western	Western College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Penn College
Marion	Pella	Central University of Iowa
Mills	Malvern	Baptist College
Page	College Springs	Amity College
Polk	Des Moines	University of Des Moines
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Iowa College
Scott	Davenport	Griswold College
Warren	Indianola	Simpson Centenary College
Winneshiek	Decorah	Luther College

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Allamakee	Waukon	Waukon Seminary
Allamakee	Lansing	Sisters' School
Allamakee	Lansing	Mrs. Houghton's School
Appanoose	Moulton	Moulton Normal School
Appanoose	Centerville	Centerville Academy
Benton	Vinton	Tilford Academy
Benton	West Irving	Irving Institute
Benton	Blairstown	Blairstown Academy
Benton	Vinton	Eclectic Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Conservatory of Music
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Cedar Valley Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Prairie Home Seminary
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Our Lady of Victory
Buchanan	Independence	Notre Dame
Chickasaw	Bradford	Bradford Academy
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	Select School
Clarke	Murray	Graded School
Clarke	Osceola	Osceola Private School
Clayton	Elkader	Sisters' School
Clayton	Guttenburg	Sisters' School
Clayton	McGregor	Sisters' School
Clayton	Clayton Center	German School
Clinton	Lyons	Riverside Institute
Clinton	Lyons	Seminary of Our Lady of Angels
Clinton	Lyons	Latin School
Clinton	Clinton	Business College
Clinton	De Witt	Sisters' School
Clinton	Olive Township	Norwegian
Davis	Bloomfield	Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute.
Davis	Troy	Troy Normal and Classical Institute
Delaware	Hopkinton	Lenox Collegiate Institute
Delaware	Petersburg	Petersburg Catholic School
Des Moines	Burlington	Mr. Gordon's School for both sexes
Des Moines	Kossuth	Kossuth Academy
Des Moines	Burlington	Graff's School
Des Moines	Burlington	Young Ladies' School
Des Moines	Burlington	German-American School
Des Moines	Burlington	German Evangelical Zion School
Des Moines	Burlington	First German Evangelical School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. John's Convent
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Paul's School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's College
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's Academy
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Mary's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Maria, (German)
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Primary
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Boarding School
Dubuque	Dyersville	St. Francis
Dubuque	New Vienna	St. Boniface
Dubuque	Cascade	Church School
Dubuque	Table Mound	Church School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Church School
Dubuque	Sherrill's Mount	St. Peters'
Dubuque	Epworth	Epworth Seminary
Dubuque	Farley	Church School
Greene	Jefferson	Jefferson Academy
Grundy	Grundy Center	Grundy Center Academy
Guthrie	Panora	Guthrie County High School
Hamilton	Webster City	Webster City Academy
Hardin	Ackley	Catholic School

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTIUTIONS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Hardin	Alden	Private School
Hardin	New Providence	New Providence Academy
Hardin	Eldora	Eldora Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Female Seminary, and Howe's Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German College
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German Primary
Henry	New London	Academy
Howard	Cresco	Private School
Iowa	Marengo	Root's Winter School
Iowa	Lytle City	Catholic School
Jasper	Lynnville	Lynnville Seminary
Jasper	Prairie City	South Side Academy
Jasper	Newton	Hazel Dell Academy
Jefferson	Pleasant Plaine	Pleasant Plaine Academy
Jefferson	Fairfield	Fairfield Academy, and Private School
Jefferson	Fairfield	High School
Johnson	Iowa City	McClain's Academy, and St. Joseph's Institute.
Johnson	Iowa City	St. Agatha's Seminary
Jones	Anamosa	Anamosa Academy
Jones	Olin	Olin High School
Keokuk	Baden	Baden Select School
Keokuk	Coal Creek	Friends' Select School
Keokuk	German Township	German Lutheran School
Kossuth	Algona	Algona College
Lee	Denmark	Denmark Academy
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Collegiate Institute
Louisa	Grand View	Eastern Iowa Normal School
Lucas	Chariton	Chariton Academy
Mahaska	Hopewell	Hopewell Academy
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Select School
Mahaska	Rose Hill	Select School
Marion	Knoxville	Knoxville Academy
Marshall	Albion	Albion Seminary
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Christian Institute
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Institute
Marshall	Stanford	Stanford Institute
Mills	Glenwood	Private School
Mitchell	Osage	Cedar Valley Seminary
Muscatine	Wilton	Wilton Seminary, and Collegiate Institute
Muscatine	Muscatine	Sisters' School, and German School
Muscatine	Muscatine	Business College
Pocahontas	Fonda	Teachers' Normal
Polk	Des Moines	St. Ambrose School
Polk	Des Moines	St. Mary's School, (German)
Polk	Des Moines	Business College
Polk	Mitchellville	Mitchell Seminary
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Boys' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Girls' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	German School
Scott	Davenport	St. Margaret's, and Sisters' Academy
Scott	Davenport	St. Cunigundus'
Scott	Davenport	St. Anthony's, and Business College
Van Buren	Birmingham	Birmingham Academy
Van Buren	Farmington	Select School
Wapello	Ottumwa	Convent of St. Joseph, and Commercial College.
Wapello	Ottumwa	Female Seminary, and Pecks' Normal
Warren	Ackworth	Ackworth Seminary
Washington	Washington	Washington Academy
Webster	Fort Dodge	Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes
Webster	Fort Dodge	German School
Winneshiek	Decorah	Decorah Institute, and Business College
Winneshiek	Spillville	Catholic School
Woodbury	Sioux City	German School

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals for the Insane—College for the Blind—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—Orphans' Homes—Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—The Penitentiary—The Additional Penitentiary—State Reform School—State Historical Society.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

THE General Assembly, by an act approved January 24, 1855, appropriated $4,425 to purchase a site for a Hospital for the Insane, and $50,000 for the erection of a building. Edward Johnston, of Lee county; Charles S. Clarke, of Henry county, and the Governor (Grimes), were appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of a building. They made the location at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and adopted a plan with sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred patients. Henry Winslow was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. Within the first three months about one hundred patients were admitted. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was appinted Superintendent, and in 1865 he was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney. From the opening of the Hospital to the 1st of November, 1877, there had been admitted 3,584 patients, of whom 1,141 had been discharged recovered, 505 improved, 589 unimproved, and one died. The total number discharged was 2,976, leaving 608 under treatment.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

In 1868 a bill passed the General Assembly making an appropriation of $125,000 for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Buchanan county. A board of commissioners was appointed, who commenced their duties June 8, 1868. They made the location about a mile from Independence, on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about one mile from the river. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873. On the 1st of October, 1877, the Superintendent, Albert Reynolds, M. D., reported 322 patients in the hospital.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an institution at Keokuk for the instruction of the blind. In January, 1853, the General Assembly passed an act by which the State adopted the institution at Keokuk, and on the 4th of April, of the same year, it was opened for the reception of pupils, at Iowa City. A board of trustees was appointed, with authority to receive propositions and make a permanent location. Liberal donations were made by citizens of Vinton, Benton county, and that place was selected. In October, 1862, the institution was opened at Vinton with twenty-four pupils. Up to 1878 about $285,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements connected with this institution. During the period of two years, ending November 6, 1877, about 135 pupils were in attendance. The faculty is presided over by Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M., as Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

This institution was established first at Iowa City, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. W. E. Ijams was the first Principal. He resigned in 1862, and the board of trustees appointed Benjamin Talbot his successor. In 1868 commissioners were appointed to relocate the institution and superintend the erection of a building, and the sum of $125,000 was appropriated to commence the work. It was located about two miles south of Council Bluffs, and connected with it is a tract of about ninety acres of ground. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied. On the 25th of February, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire, and and on the 6th of August, of the same year, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially injured by a tornado. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. About half of the classes were dismissed, reducing the number to about seventy. The institution remains in charge of Benjamin Talbot as Superintendent. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of $40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES, DAVENPORT, CEDAR FALLS, GLENWOOD.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed an act establishing three Homes for the soldiers' orphans, as follows: located at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood. This was the result of a movement inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war. In October, 1863, she called a convention at Davenport, to devise measures for the support and education of the orphan children of Iowa soldiers who had fallen in the national defense. An association was formed, and provision made for raising funds. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to open the Home, and at a meeting of the Trustees in March, 1864, they decided to commence operations at once. A large brick building in Van Buren county was secured, and on the 13th of July, of the same year, the executive committee reported that they were ready to receive pupils. In little more than six months seventy pupils were in attendance. The Home continued to be sustained by voluntary subscriptions until 1866, when it was assumed by the State and the three Homes established as above stated. In 1876 the Homes at Cedar Falls and Glenwood were discontinued, and the pupils remaining in them removed to the Home at Davenport. The buildings at Cedar Falls were appropriated to the use of the State Normal School, and those at Glenwood to the use of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. September 30, 1877, there were in attendance at the Home in Davenport 139 soldiers' orphans, and forty-one indigent children, the Sixteenth General Assembly having passed an act opening the Home for the admission of indigent children.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

By an act approved March 17, 1876, an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established at Glenwood, Mills county. The buildings and grounds for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were by the same act transferred

to the use of the new institution, which was placed under the management of three trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The property having been repaired, the Asylum was opened September 1, 1876, and the school organized on the 6th with only five pupils. In November, 1877, the number had increased to eighty-seven.

THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature by an act approved January 25, 1839, provided for the election by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, of three directors to locate the Penitentiary within one mile of the public square in the town of Fort Madison, and provided further, limiting the cost of the Penitentiary to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The same act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, to pay for materials and work on the building. The location at Fort Madison, however, was coupled with a proviso that the citizens of that place and Lee county should execute to the directors a deed for ten acres of ground. All the conditions were complied with, and the erection of the building was commenced July 9, 1839. The main building and warden's house were completed in the autumn of 1841. Since that time additions and other improvements have been made.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY

The Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa was established under an act of the General Assembly approved April 3, 1872. Three commissioners were appointed to make the location and provide for the erection of the necessary buildings. They met at Anamosa, June 4, 1872, and made selection of a site donated by the citizens. Work was commenced on the building September 28th of the same year, and May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison to Anamosa. The entire enclosure embraces fifteen acres.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March, 1868, an act of the General Assembly was approved establishing a State Reform School near the town of Salem, Henry county. A board of trustees, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. A proposition was accepted for the lease of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, the buildings fitted up, and on the 7th of October, 1868, the first inmate was received from Jasper county. In 1872, an act was passed and approved providing for the permanent location, and $45,000 appropriated for erecting the necessary buildings. The permanent location was made at Eldora, Hardin county. Inmates are admitted at ages over seven and under sixteen years. The object of this school is the reformation of juvenile offenders.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1856, under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, "for the purpose of collecting, arranging and preserving books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other

materials illustrative of the history of this State; and also to preserve the memory of the early pioneers of Iowa, their deeds, exploits, perils, and adventures; to secure facts relative to our Indian Tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and to mark the progress of our rapidly increasing commonwealth; to publish such of the collections of the society as it shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to bind such publications and other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers as they may publish or collect; and to aid in all respects as may be within its province, to develop the history of this State in all its departments." At that time the sum of $3,000 per annum for two years was appropriated. The society is under the management of a board of Curators, consisting of one member appointed by the governor from each congressional district, and of nine additional members elected by the society. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

RAILROADS.

In May, 1854, the first rail was laid in Iowa, at or near high water mark on the bank of the Mississippi, in the city of Davenport. That year the road was completed to Iowa City, a distance of about 54½ miles. The first locomotive in Iowa was landed at Davenport in July of the same year, and was called the "Antoine LeClaire." The road was then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The first rail was laid at Keokuk, on what was then called the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, on the 9th day of September, 1856, and in October of the same year two locomotives for the road were landed at Keokuk from a barge which arrived from Quincy. They were called the "Keokuk" and the "Des Moines."

In the meantime several lines of railroad had been projected to cross the State from points on the Mississippi. On the 15th of May, 1756, an act of Congress was approved making a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington to the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons northeasterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel across the State to the Missouri river, and from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City. The grant embraced the sections designated by odd numbers six miles in width on each side of the four roads named. Where lands had been sold the State was authorized to select other lands equal in quantity from alternate sections or parts of sections within fifteen miles of the lines located. The law provided certain conditions to be observed by the State in disposing of the lands to the railroads for which they were granted. In consequence of this grant the governor called a special session of the General Assembly which convened at Iowa City in July of that year, and on the 14th of the same month an act was approved accepting the grant, and regranting the lands to the railroads named, on certain specified conditions. The roads, with the exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants, and located their lines before April 1, 1857, that being a stipulation in the act of July 14th. The lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line road were again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. The act of Congress making this grant named no companies, but designated certain lines, in aid of which they should be

applied, leaving the State free to dispose of the lands to such companies as would comply with the conditions. The state granted the lands to the following companies: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company; Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, and Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. These became the first land grant roads in Iowa. Several subsequent acts of Congress modified the conditions of the first act, especially with reference to changes in the lines of the several roads. On the 12th of May, 1864, Congress made another grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City. This grant embraced every alternate section ten miles on each side of the proposed road, with the right to receive other lands for such as might be sold or pre-empted.

By an act approved August 8, 1846, Congress granted to Iowa the alternate sections on each side of the Des Moines river for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river from the mouth to the Raccoon Fork. In 1847 the State organized a board of public works. The board constructed, or partially constructed, dams and locks at some four or five points on the river, when with the approval of Congress, the lands were transferred to a company styled the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. At this time (1854) the board of public works had disposed of most of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and 58,000 acres above it, and had incurred an indebtedness of $70,000 over and above the proceeds of the sales made. This indebtedness was assumed by the company. In the meantime there were different and conflicting rulings as to whether the lands above the Raccoon Fork were intended to be included in the grant. This led to a compromise with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. The company took all the land certified to the State prior to 1857, and paid the State $20,000 in addition to what they had expended, and abandoned the work. Congress, in 1862, settled the question as to the extent of the grant by a definite enactment extending the grant to the north line of the State, and the General Assembly granted the remainder of the lands to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines valley, and thus this road also became a land grant road.

Under the several acts of Congress there have been granted to the State to aid in building railroads, an aggregate of 4,394,400.63 acres of land, including the grant of August 8, 1846, for the Des Moines river improvement, as follows:

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad	292,806.41
Mississippi and Missouri River (now C. R. I. & P.)	482,374.36
Iowa Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri)	735,997.80
Dubuque & Sioux City & Branch	1,232,359.15
McGregor & Sioux City (now McGregor & Missouri River)	137,572.27
Sioux City & St. Paul	407,910.21
Des Moines Valley	1,105,380.43
Total number of acres	4,394,400.63

On the 1st of January, 1877, there were in Iowa 3,938 miles of railroad. Since that time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as it is now called, has been extended from Algona to Sheldon, and several other lines have been constructed or extended, making over 4,000 miles of railroad in the State, with an aggregate assessed valuation of over $23,000,000. Several very

important roads in the State have been constructed without the aid of land grants, while others are projected and will be completed in due time.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–67; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878 to ——.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to ——.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859;

Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliott, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ——.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ——.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1847, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D, Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to ——.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875 to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to ——.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1879; Matt. C. Parrott, 1879 to ——.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1879; Frank M. Mills, 1879 to ——.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel B. Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1878; Noble Warwick, resigned; —— G. L. Alexander, 1878 to ——.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to ——.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Browne, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2: James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble,

1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878,

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sheaman, Auditor of State; Geo. W. Bemis Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Ceolln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE OFFICERS, 1879.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; J. K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; G. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Sadie B. Maxwell, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt C. Parrott, State Binder.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; George G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; George G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871. to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; Wm. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton,

June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; Geo. G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1867; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1879.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Chief Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Mahaska county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice; Jas. H. Rothrock, Cedar county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858—died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan 13, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857—First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District. William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, Jas. F. Wilson; Second District, Wm. Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth Dist,, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—First District George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th of April, 1853, the following editorial appeared in the *Fairfield Ledger:*

"State Fair.—Iowa is an Agricultural State, but as yet her agricultural resources are but in the infancy of their development. In some counties,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission of Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

however, some attention has been paid to the organization of societies for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. These several societies have had their annual fairs, and in this way much good has been done, but the growing importance of our agricultural and industrial interest now demands a more general and extensive arrangement. Let us then have a State Agricultural Fair sometime in next October or November. Let some central point be fixed upon for an exhibition which will be an honor to our young State. It would not be expected that the first exhibition of the kind would vie with those of older States, where societies have long been established. But in a few years a well organized State Society with its annual fairs, would accomplish the same good results that have attended them in other States. The mechanical arts, as well as the raising of stock or grain, might be brought to a high state of perfection. We suggest that this matter be taken into consideration in time, and let there be a union of all the county societies that are organized, with such as may be organized, for the purpose of holding a general Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition next fall."

The suggestions of the foregoing article were heartily seconded by several papers of the State, and especially by the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, at Burlington.

No definite action was taken until the 14th day of October, 1853, when at the close of the Second Annual Exhibiton of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, that Society met for the election of a board of officers. At this meeting C. W. Slagle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society be instructed to take immediate steps to effect the organiztion of a State Agricultural Society and use their influence to have said Society hold its first exhibition at Fairfield, in October, 1854.

This resolution was adopted, and on the 21st of November, a notice signed by P. L. Huyett, C. Baldwin, and J. M. Shaffer, was issued to the different county societies, inviting them to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Fairfield, December 28, 1853, to take part in the organization of a State Society. Pursuant to this call, the meeting was held, and delegates were present from the counties of Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. Communications from officers of societies, and one from Hon. James W. Grimes, were read, heartily approving of the movement. D. P. Inskeep, of Wapello county, was chairman of the meeting, and David Sheward, of Jefferson county, secretary. A committee was appointed which reported a constitution for the society. The society was duly organized with the folfollowing officers: Thomas W. Claggett, Lee county, President; D. P. Inskeep, Wapello county, Vice President; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, Secretary; C. W. Slagle, Jefferson county, Corresponding Secretary, and W. B. Chamberlin, Des Moines county, Treasurer.

In addition to the above officers, the following were appointed a Board of Managers:

Lee County.—Arthur Bridgeman, Reuben Brackett, and Josiah Hinkle.

Van Buren County.—Timothy Day, Dr. Elbert, and William Campbell.

Henry County.—Thomas Siviter, Amos Lapham, and J. W. Frazier.

Jefferson County.—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, and B. B. Tuttle.

Wapello County.—R. H. Warden, Gen. Ramsay, and Uriah Biggs.

Mahaska County.—Wm. McKinley, Sr., John White, and M. T. Williams.

Polk County.—Dr. Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, and William McKay.

Des Moines County.—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, and G. Neely.
Louisa County.—George Kee, Francis Springer, and Joshua Marshall.
Muscatine County.—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, and John A. Parvin.
Dubuque County.—W. Y. Lovel, Orlando McCraney, and L. H. Langworthy.
Johnson County.—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, and C. Saunders.
Scott County.—J. A. Burchard, James Thorington, and Laurel Summers.

A resolution was adopted providing that the first State Fair be held at Fairfield, commencing Wednesday, October 25, 1854. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly for pecuniary aid, and the following were appointed: George W. McCleary, of Johnson county; George S. Hampton, of Johnson county; David Rorer, of Des Moines county; Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, and George Gillaspy, of Wapello county.

At this meeting the following fourteen persons affixed their signatures to the Constitution, agreeing to become members: Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Amos Lapham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siviter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams, and P. L. Huyett.

This meeting was held in the court house at Fairfield, and was not very largely attended, for at that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

In accordance with the arrangement made at the organization of the Society, the first annual fair was held at Fairfield, commencing October 25th, 1854, and continued three days. The number of people in attendance was estimated at the time at from 7,000 to 8,000. The exhibition was considered a grand success. All portions of the State at that time settled, were represented by visitors. The fair was held on the grounds which have for many years been occupied as the depot grounds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. There was a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, farm products, and articles of domestic manufacture. In the ladies' department there was an attractive exhibit of their handi-work. The natural history of the State was illustrated by Dr. J. M. Shaffer's collection of reptiles and insects, and by a fine collection of birds shown by Mr. Moore, of Des Moines. The dairy was well represented, and a cheese weighing three hundred and sixty pounds was presented to Gov. Grimes by his Lee county friends.

The most exciting incident of the fair was the equestrian exhibition by ten ladies. This took place on the afternoon of the second and the forenoon of the third day. The first prize was a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars. It was awarded by the committee to Miss Turner, of Keokuk. One of the fair contestants was Miss Eliza J. Hodges, then only thirteen years of age. She rode a splendid and high-spirited horse, the property of Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield. The daring style of her riding, and the perfect control of the animal which she maintained, enlisted the favor and sympathy of the throng present in her behalf. The popular verdict would have awarded the prize to Miss Hodges. A purse of $165, and some other presents, were immediately contributed for the "Iowa City girl," as the heroine of the day was called. Provision was also made for her attendance,

free of all charge, for three terms, at the Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, and one term at Mt. Pleasant, all of which she gracefully accepted.

George C. Dixon, of Keokuk, delivered the first annual address. Thomas W. Claggett was re-elected President, and Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. The second annual fair was appointed also to be held at Fairfield, commencing on the second Wednesday in October, 1855, and continuing three days.

Such is a brief account of the humble beginning, and first exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, which has since grown to be one of the important institutions of the State, attracting to its annual exhibits many thousands of people, not only from all parts of Iowa, but from other States.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello county; B. F. Shaw of Jones county, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk county were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer. During the first year the Commissioners erected a "hatching house" near Anamosa, and distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, and 20,000 of other kinds.

The next General Assembly amended the law, reducing the commission to one member, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. During the second year there were distributed 533,000 California salmon, and 100,000 young eels; in 1877, there were distributed 303,500 lake trout in the rivers and lakes of the State, and several hundred thousands of other species. During the years 1876 and 1877, the total number of different kinds distributed, and on hand, was over five and a half million. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 23, 1878, appropriated $6,000 for continuing the promotion of fish culture in the State. B. F. Shaw was continued as Commissioner.

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The first legislative act in Iowa designed to promote immigration, was passed in March, 1860. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration to reside and keep an office in the city of New York, from the first of May until the first of December of each year. It was made the duty of the Commissioner to give to immigrants information in regard to the soil and climate of the State, branches of business to be pursued with advantage, the cheapest and best routes by which to reach the State, and to protect them from imposition. To carry out the objects of the law, the sum of $4,500 was appropriated to be applied as follows: for the payment of the Commissioner two years, $2,400;

for printing documents in English, German, and such other languages as the Governor might deem advisable, $1,000, and for office and office expenses for the Commissioner, $1,100. Under this law, Hon. N. J. Rusch, of Scott county, who had previously been Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and in May, 1860, established an office in New York. The object of the law seems to have had special reference to foreign immigration. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor, in December, 1861, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment of an agency in New York was not the most successful method of inducing immigration to a particular State. He thought far more could be accomplished at less expense by the distribution of documents. In February, 1862, the law was repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Immigration was discontinued May 1st of that year.

The next effort put forth by the State to promote immigration was under an act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1870. Hon. M. J. Rohlfs, of Scott county, had at the previous session introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose, but the measure did not then succeed. At the next session he renewed his efforts with success. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Immigration, to consist of one member from each Congressional district, and the Governor, who was *ex-officio* President of the Board. It also provided for a Secretary, to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Immigration, and to be chosen by the Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of agents in the Eastern States and in Europe, and for the publication and distribution of documents. To carry out its objects an appropriation of $5,000 was made. This was designed to pay expense of documents, salary of Secretary, and compensation of agents, the members of the Board receiving no compensation, except mileage for two meetings each year, to be paid out of the general fund. Under this law the following persons were appointed by Governor Merrill: Edward Mumm, of Lee county; M. J. Rohlfs, of Scott county; C. L. Clausen, of Mitchell county; C. Rhynsburger, of Marion county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county, and Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county. At their first meeting, held in April, 1870, they elected A. R. Fulton their Secretary, and authorized him to prepare a pamphlet for distribution, in the English, German, Holland, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Many thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," were printed in the several languages named, and distributed throughout the East and in European countries. Many other pamphlets and documents were also distributed, and several agents commissioned. So successful were the efforts of the Board that the next General Assembly appropriated $10,000 for continuing the work. The amendatory law, however, reduced the Board to five members, including the Governor. The Board, as reduced, was composed of the following members: M. J. Rohlfs, of Scott county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county; Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattamie county, and the Governor. The new Board continued the former Secretary, and pursued its work by the distribution of documents, through agents and by correspondence. After four years existence the Board of Immigration was discontinued, but not until it had doubtless been the means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa.

STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.*

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry †	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Inf'y, 60th U. S.‡	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, '64, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
28th " "	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over	2,500
29th " "	1,005		
30th " "	978	Total	61,653
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Re-enlisted Veterans for different regiments	7,202
33d " "	985	Additional enlistments	6,664
34th " "	953		
35th " "	984	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865	75,519
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914		
38th " "	910		

* This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

† Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

‡ Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.							TRANSFER'D.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	....	1	4	..	4	34	3	46	1	....	3	3
Second Cavalry	1	..	1	....	2	..	2	....	2	2	12	..	12	25	3	45	1	....	5	5
Third Cavalry	3	..	3	2	4	..	6	....	5	5	9	..	9	39	1	63	5	....	3	3
Fourth Cavalry	3	..	3	....	6	..	6	6	....	6	8	..	7	31	2	55	4	....	2	2
Fifth Cavalry	5	..	5	2	2	..	4	1	....	1	6	..	6	35	....	51	8	....	....	....
Sixth Cavalry	....	..	....	1	1	..	2	....	1	1	1	..	1	15	2	21	....	....	1	1
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	15	6	23	....	....	1	1
Eighth Cavalry	3	..	3	....	2	..	2	....	2	2	10	..	10	23	1	41	22	....	2	2
Ninth Cavalry	....	..	....	....	3	..	3	1	1	2	....	..	....	25	....	30	....	....	....	....
Artillery, First Battery	....	..	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	1	2	..	2	6	....	10	....	....	....	....
Artillery, Second Battery	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	No	casu	alt's	rep.
Artillery, Third Battery	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	8	....	....	....	....
Artillery, Fourth Battery	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1
First Infantry	1	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	4	..	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Second Infantry	6	..	6	4	2	..	6	2	....	2	23	..	23	25	....	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry	2	..	2	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	3	..	3	3	..	9	1	....	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	....	..	....	....	1	..	1	....	1	1	1	..	1	3	....	6	....	....	1	1
Third infantry	2	..	2	4	....	..	4	1	....	1	35	..	34	40	....	81	8	....	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry	2	..	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Fourth Infantry	3	..	3	3	2	..	5	1	....	1	16	..	16	34	....	59	....	....	5	5
Fifth Infantry	4	1	5	5	1	..	6	2	4	6	17	..	17	28	1	63	7	....	3	3
Sixth Infantry	7	..	7	1	2	..	3	1	4	5	18	..	18	32	2	67	2	....	1	1
Seventh Infantry	4	..	4	3	3	..	6	....	....	....	22	1	23	37	3	73	6	....	7	7
Eighth Infantry	3	..	3	1	4	..	5	2	2	4	14	..	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry	6	..	6	7	2	..	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	26	....	72	9	....	6	6
Tenth Infantry	6	..	6	....	....	..	....	....	4	4	16	..	16	32	....	58	1	....	1	1
Eleventh Infantry	3	..	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	..	8	25	3	47	4	....	5	5
Twelfth Infantry	3	..	3	1	8	..	9	....	....	....	11	2	13	19	1	45	22	1	....	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	..	2	4	3	..		....	....	....	19	..	19	36	1	65	4	....	4	4

Fourteenth Infantry	3	..	3	2	1	..	3	....	....	....	6	..	6	22	1	35	20	....	....	....
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Fifteenth Infantry	6	..	6	2	1	1	3	....	3	3	22	..	22	27	1	62	5	....	5	5
Sixteenth Infantry	5	..	5	3	3	..	6	2	....	2	21	..	21	13	....	47	15	....	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry	2	..	2	3	1	..	5	...	1	1	19	1	20	40	....	69	14	....	2	2
Eighteenth Infantry	....	..	....	2	1	..	3	....	....	....	5	..	5	20	5	33	....	...	5	5
Nineteenth Infantry	5	..	5	1	2	..	3	....	2	2	7	..	7	18	1	36	12	....	3	3
Twentieth Infantry	1	..	1	....	2	..	2	2	1	3	6	..	6	20	....	33	3	....	1	1
Twenty-first Infantry	1	..	1	3	1	..	4	2	3	5	15	..	11	26	1	48	1	....	2	2
Twenty-second Infantry	4	..	4	2	....	..	2	2	....	2	22	..	22	26	1	56	5	....	....	....
Twenty-third Infantry	2	..	2	3	2	..	5	1	3	4	9	..	9	27	....	47	....	....	....	....
Twenty-fourth Infantry	7	..	7	2	4	..	6	1	....	1	17	..	17	23	....	54	4	....	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry	....	..	....	2	2	..	4	1	....	1	19	..	19	24	1	49	1	....	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry	2	..	2	4	4	..	8	4	2	6	22	..	22	28	....	66	3	....	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry	....	..	....	....	3	..	3	2	3	5	7	..	7	17	....	32	....	....	2	2
Twenty-eighth Infantry	4	..	4	2	3	..	5	2	2	4	16	..	16	21	1	50	4	....	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry	....	..	....	1	1	..	2	3	5	8	8	..	8	25	....	39	2	....	....	....
Thirtieth Infantry	4	..	4	5	2	..	7	....	3	3	17	..	17	27	....	58	....	....	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry	2	..	2	....	2	..	2	....	....	....	9	..	8	33	1	46	....	....	....	....
Thirty-second Infantry	3	..	3	3	2	..	5	3	4	7	9	..	9	13	1	38	5	1	1	2
Thirty-third Infantry	....	..	....	4	1	..	5	....	2	2	8	1	9	26	....	42	1	1	4	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry	....	..	....	1	2	..	3	....	1	1	3	..	3	28	....	35	1	....	....	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	1	..	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	3	..	3	1	4	..	5	....	1	1	2	..	2	12	2	25	....	....	....	....
Thirty-sixth Infantry	....	..	....	1	6	..	7	....	....	....	4	..	4	16	...	27	23	....	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry	....	..	....	....	3	..	3	1	2	3	....	..	....	5	....	11	....	....	....	....
Thirty-eighth Infantry,	....	..	....	....	3	..	3	....	....	....	....	..	....	21	3	27	....	....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry	7	..	7	....	2	..	2	....	....	....	5	..	5	15	....	29	3	....	1	1
Fortieth Infantry	....	..	....	....	2	..	2	3	9	12	2	..	2	18	1	35	1	....	....	....
Forty-fourth Infantry	....	..	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Forty-fifth Infantry	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	No	casu	alt's	....
Forty-seventh Infantry	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion)	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.)	1	..	1	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	11	3	16	....	....	....	....
Total	133	2	135	88	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.					DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.						TRANSFER'D.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By suicide.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Total casualties.	Captured.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry	37	3	40	28	191	..	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry	58	4	62	19	224	..	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	7	31
Fourth Cavalry	37	4	41	11	186	..	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	....	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	....	193	....	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry	37	8	45	2	92	..	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	....	402	....	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry	24	3	27	9	91	..	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	....	20
Ninth Cavalry	5	1	6	10	162	..	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	....	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery	7	..	7	3	51	..	....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	....	124	....	3	....	3
Artillery, 2d Battery	1	..	1	1	29	..	....	30	16	....	16	14	1	15	....	62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery	2	1	3	1	33	..	....	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	....	79	....	....	....	....
Artillery, 4th Battery	....	..	....	....	5	..	1	6	11	....	11	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....
* Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	.....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
† Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	..	....	....	4	..	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Dodge's Brigade Band	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
First Infantry	12	.	12	5	7	..	1	13	....	....	....	137	....	137	3	165	....	....	....	....
Second Infantry	55	3	58	17	107	..	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	....	758	13	9	6	15
Second Veteran Infantry	11	..	11	3	11	..	....	14	2	1	3	41	....	41	....	69	....	1	....	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry	4	..	4	....	27	..	....	27	14	14	28	8	....	8	....	67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry	52	3	55	28	99	..	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry	17	..	17	1	9	..	....	10	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	28	23	....	2	2
Fourth Infantry	57	1	58	51	237	..	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry	59	1	60	29	90	1	....	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	..	699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry	102	..	102	30	124	..	....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855	54	7	....	7
Seventh Infantry	94	..	94	35	135	..	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	....	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry	49	1	50	44	137	..	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry	76	2	78	57	208	..	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	....	24
Tenth Infantry	56	1	57	35	134	..	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	....	739	16	41	5	48

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	..	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	..	30	32	243	..	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	..	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	..	....	145	137	53	190	162	....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	....	..	....	....	....	..	...	.....	7	4	11	....	....	....	....	11	....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	..	52	78	194	..	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	..	57	32	217	..	....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	..	43	18	97	..	1	116	129	93	222	225	....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	..	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	..	53	33	91	..	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	..	8	5	130	..	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	...	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	..	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	..	2	180	150	8	158	245	....	245	....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	..	39	30	196	..	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	..	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	..	39	22	199	..	....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	..	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	....	562	24	69	....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	..	7	14	162	..	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	..	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	..	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	..	....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	..	11	16	261	..	....	277	137	38	175	77	....	77	....	540	13	72	....	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	..	56	33	203	..	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	..	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	..	4	2	228	1	....	231	286	27	313	13	....	13	....	561	3	22	....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry	....	..	....	....	3	..	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Inft. consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	..	....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	....	66	....	....	....	....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	..	35	24	226	..	1	251	187	4	191	142	....	142	....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	..	3	....	141	..	1	142	326	30	356	....	2	2	....	503	....	2	....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	..	1	....	310	..	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	....	431	....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	..	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	..	5	10	179	..	5	194	117	4	121	41	....	41	....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	....	..	....	....	2	..	....	2	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....
Forty-fourth Infantry	....	1	1	....	14	..	....	14	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
Forty-fifth Infantry	....	2	2	1	17	..	1	19	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	22	....	1	....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	....	2	2	1	23	..	....	24	....	....	....	1	....	21	....	28	3	....	....	....
Forty-seventh Infantry	....	1	1	....	45	..	1	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	....	....	....
Forty-eighth Infantry	....	..	....	....	4	..	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	..	5	337	40	....	40	1	....	1	...	383	....	1	....	1
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. †Partial returns.

TABLE.

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair	1854	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams	1853	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee	1849	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose	1846	2370	16456	11931	3131	.....	527
Audubon	1855	17405	1212	454	.....	.....	3679
Benton	1846	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk	1853	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone	1849	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer	1853	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan	1847	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista	1858	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Butler	1854	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun	1855	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll	1856	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass	1853	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar	1836	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo	1855	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee	1856	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw	1853	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke	1851	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay	1858	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton	1838	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton	1840	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford	1855	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas	1847	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis	1844	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur	1850	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware	1840	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines	1834	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson	1857	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque	1834	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett	1859	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette	1850	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd	1854	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin	1855	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont	1849	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene	1854	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy	1856	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie	1851	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton	1857	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock	1858	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin	1853	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison	1853	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry	1836	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard	1855	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt	1857	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida	1858	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa	1845	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson	1838	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper	1846	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson	1839	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson	1838	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones	1839	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

TABLE

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

Continued.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	1844	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	1855	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	1837	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn	1839	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa	1839	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	1849	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon	1872	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	1850	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska	1844	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	1845	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	1850	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	1851	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	1854	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	1854	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	1851	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	1858	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	1838	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	1860	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1872	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	1851	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	1857	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	1858	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	1859	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	1846	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattamie	1848	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	1848	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	1855	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	1858	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	1838	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	1853	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	1860	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	1853	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	1854	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	1851	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	1853	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	1837	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	1844	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3923
Warren	1849	19269	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	1839	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne	1851	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	1853	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago	1857	24233	1562	168	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek	1851	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury	1853	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	1857	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	1855	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.		COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson	1881	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon	410	352	26		427	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clarke	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto	311	357		3	343	333
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pattawattamie	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson	197	8		12	259	48	Sac	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett	213	28			246	36	Shelby	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49		439	220
Floyd	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont	1250	1331	334		1658	1682	Taylor	1325	293	868		1727	676
Greene	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy	909	504		8	1039	417	Van Buren	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1348	863	523	19	1557	1386	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago	544	40			498	39
Howard	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida	321	54	104		212	57	Worth	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485							
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Totals	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jefferson	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449	Majorities	42193				59211	

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 9,001 Greenback), 292,454.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

TO IOWA EXHIBITORS.

UNDER the system of awards adopted at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, every article exhibited was placed in one of thirty-six groups, numbering from 1 to 36. The examination was not of a competitive character, but upon the merit of the article. Each article of merit was entitled to receive a diploma and a bronze medal of uniform value. The following awards were made to Iowa exhibitors:

GROUP NO. I.

Wesley Redhead and Mahaska Coal Mining Company are accredited with samples of coal. The committee says: "Commended as samples of bituminous coal of Iowa."

LEAD ORE.

John Harvey, of Dubuque.—Report says a large and instructive exhibit of Galena lead ores of Iowa.

W. P. Fox, of Des Moines.—Commended for an instructive exhibit of the stratified deposits of the State of Iowa.

[NOTE.—In this group were shown fifty-five varieties from stone quarries in Iowa, prepared by Donahue & McCosh, of Burlington, in blocks six by nine inches square; also were shown samples of building and moulding sands, and three specimens of glass sands, twelve of fire and potters' clay, six or eight samples of mineral paint, and one sample of peat; also some fine samples of geodes from Keokuk. Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, exhibited a collection of relics of the mound builders. The most prominent one was his large collection of mound builders' skulls.]

GROUP NO. IV.

State of Iowa.—Commended as a very fine collection of cereals in the straw, beautifully cleansed; also grasses and seeds—sixty varieties—a fine collection beautifully arranged; also a collection of Indian corn, seventy varieties.

BUTTER.

Stewart & McMillen, of Manchester, Delaware county, Entry No. 880.—Commended for the best samples of 200 lbs. and 30 lbs. respectively, made at Newberg factory, Edgewood and Hebran.

Stewart & McMillen, Entry No. 895.—Commended for clean, sweet flavor, firm texture and superior excellency generally, comprising samples of different creameries.

[NOTE.—The general report of the committee on butter puts the yield of the United States for 1876 at 710,000,000 lbs. Messrs. Stewart & McMillen had about ninety competitors, among whom were the best butter makers of the world. In addition to the centennial awards, they got the golden medal awarded by the national butter and egg association. Iowa creamery butter sells in the Philadelphia market readily with the gilt edged brand. The butter crop in Iowa is an item of interest, and the State owes Stewart & McMillen a debt of gratitude for their very active exertion at the centennial in raising Iowa butter to a level with the gilt edge manufacturers of the eastern States. Delaware county, Iowa, is to our State what Chester county is to Pensylvania.]

Bryan & Curtis' butter, Strawberry Point, Clayton county.—Commended for fine quality and superior skill in manufacturing.

GROUP NO. VI.

Collection of woods by Prof. McAfee, Agricultural College.—Commended as a good State exhibit, containing 160 specimens arranged in vertical and transverse sections.

J. C. Arthur, Charles City, No. 185.—Herbarium of plants. The herbarium contains species named and clasified, neatly mounted, labeled and one in duplicate. The duplicate collection ingeniously arranged for exhibition on large sliding frames within a glass case. The whole accompanied with a printed catalogue.

AWARDS ON COLLECTIVE STATE EXHIBITS.

State of Iowa, No. 11.—Commended for a large display of its minerals, soils, native and cultivated grasses, its pomology in large variety, and collection of woods and a valuable collection of mound builders' relics.

GROUP NO. XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education, Burlington, No. 76.—Commended for a creditable display of the work of pupils.

State Educational Department, No. 77.—Report good exhibit of the statistics of State school system and work of public schools.

Board of Education of West Des Moines, No. 78.—A creditable exhibit of work of pupils.

GROUP XXII.

PLOWS.

Skinner Bros., Des Moines, No. 63.—Commended for excellence of material, good workmanship and beauty of form.

GROUP NO. XXIII.

BOOK BINDING AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

John D. Metz, Dubuque, No. 94.—Blank books with patent ends and mode of stitching. Report an admirable made book aside from the patent improvement claimed.

GROUP XXX.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Eli Elliot, West Liberty.—Short Horn bull, Baron French, No. 8.—Report in form, quality and useful characteristics he is entitled to rank as a superior specimen of the Short Horn breed.

State of Iowa, Short Horn Herd, No. 12.—One bull and four cows. The animals composing this herd, in high excellence of form, quality and useful characteristics, are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

J. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, No. 13.—Two cows, Maid of Honor and Lucy Napier, commended for high excellence of form and useful characteristics, entitled to rank as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, West Liberty, No. 35.—Heifer, Louden Mirvine, for high excellence in form, quality and useful characteristics is entitled to rank as a first-class specimen of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, No. 36.—Emma Down and heifer calf Centennial Mine. In form and useful characteristics they are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

GROUP XXXVI.

Henry Avery, Burlington.—Commended for a collection of apples, among which Grimes' Golden Pippin, an excellent kind, is especially meritorious in size and flavor.

David Leonard, Burlington, No. 16.—Commended for a valuable selection of varieties very well grown, and especially for a seedling named Robinson, which promises well for the northwest, both as respects to tree and fruit.

No. 27.—Polk County, by James Smith, Des Moines. Commended for 160 varieties of apples, and for the very large number of valuable varieties and for the very superior manner in which they are grown; also for great care and correctness in naming.

No. 30.—E. H. Caulkens commended for twenty varieties and their valuable characteristics; also great excellence and beauty in growth.

R. S. Willet, Malcolm.—Commended for 40 varieties of apples of general value and the superior manner of growth.

No. 39, L. Hollingsworth, Montrose.—Seventy-five varieties of apples, commended for a large number of useful sorts and for the meritorious manner in which they are grown.

No. 65, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.—Pears are Plate White Doyenne.

These specimens of this old and important variety reach the highest standard of excellence of large size and beautifully colored.

No. 81, Wilson T. Smith, Des Moines.—Twenty varieties of pears commended for being well grown, and handsome collection. The Flemish Beauty and Beaurae Clangean being superior.

No. 83, White Elk Vineyard, Keokuk.—Eighteen varieties, creditable display of pears. The Beaurae Clangean having brilliant coloring.

Iowa State Horticultural Society wax models of fruit. No. 209.—Three hundred varieties of apples in wax, of perfect accuracy and beautifully displayed—the work of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

[Note.—There were in all 1020 specimens. The fruit furnished as models was by various members of the State Horticultural Society, crop of 1875, the greatest number of which was by James Smith, of Des Moines, and to whom the nomenclature is mainly due; 610 of the casts were made by Mrs. Wm. Greenland, of Des Moines, and 410 of them by Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark. This was the most attractive display made by Iowa, and was universally admired; and in this line Iowa can boast of as fine talent for accuracy as to model and coloring as is found anywhere. Two hundred of these casts were sold to and exchanged with the Japanese authorities, and are now doing duty in the archives of their government.]

Iowa State Horticultural Society, No. 217.—September collection, report a very good collection, containing many varieties.

[Note.—The Horticultural Society showed in May thirty-five varieties of apples of late keepers, also the summer varieties were shown in their season. The fall display was very fine, covering seven tables 35x6, and numbering about 335 varieties of apples, and filling over 2,000 plates.]

W. W. Winterbotom, Fort Madison, No. 191.—Timothy grass seed. The seed is remarkably clean, and every way meritorious.

H. C. Gordon, Davis county, No. 204.—His yellow corn was of peculiar weight and good quality, one ear weighing one pound and thirteen ounces.

L. T. Chute, Manchester, No. 207.—The cereals and roots in the Iowa collection exhibited are a well grown collection of twenty-five varieties. Potatoes especially meritorious.

State of Iowa, September exhibits of the crop of 1876, No. 208.—They make a collection of cereals, grasses and roots, exhibiting the ability of the State to produce these articles in the highest degree.

The information contained in the notes is additional to that given in the official reports of the Exposition, and is furnished by Dr. Alex. Shaw, of Des Moines, who held an official position in connection with Iowa exhibits up to August 18, 1876.

Abstract of Iowa State Laws.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died siezed, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds one-half per cent on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent of sale of real estate, five per cent for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed within *one year* thereafter, or are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.

3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under the laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of the family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands, and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.
2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions, used for their education.
3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.
4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.
5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.
6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farm-

ing, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet the first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinqnent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday of October in each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

District Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days.*

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he

shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, or have a description thereof recorded by the township clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township trustees assess the damages, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the trustees to the circuit court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the fence viewers (the township trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may

do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the fence viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land enlosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desire to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the fence viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties

shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as a County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contrrctor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is acustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within, the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or vacant lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected and maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditors' office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of———County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at———and running thence———and terminating at———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st of March, except in cases of field tenants and croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in a case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later, than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tanancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or on some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for a period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the

period above described, for rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces	48	Sand	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseber's,	40	Sorgum Seed	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackber's,	32	Broom Corn Seed	30
Osage Orange Seed	32	Buckwheat	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt	50
Stone Coal	80	Barley	48
Lime	80	Corn Meal	48
Corn in the ear	70	Castor Beans	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes	60	Hemp Seed	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Oats	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24
Shelled Corn	56	Bran	20
Rye	56	Blue Grass Seed	14
Flax Seed	56	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at $1.50	$6	00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30		60
Received payment,	$6	60

A. A. GRAHAM.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; ℔ for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ ℔, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectible at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

—vs. — In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent from ——, the interest to be paid—.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.
——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
———County. }

———being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

General Form of Agreement.—This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, county of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.—This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first

part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, county of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

Common Form of Bill of Sale.—Know all men by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and any person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To John Wontpay: You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy, to-wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reversed for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the town of Bellevue, county of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto to my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars, in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa.
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codocil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

I, ———, of the county of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the county of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the county of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ———— seal, the day and year last above written.

———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— county, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— county, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the county of ———, and State of ——, to-wit: (here insert description) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ———shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18,— with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagee agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.
— —— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of ——part of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that

if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure, and shall be made by the sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

—— ——,
—— ——.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

This Article of Agreement, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between————, of the county of ——, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and — ———, of the county of ——, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[*Here insert terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable

by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that —— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ excepted; and at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

——— ———

——— ———

FORM OF NOTE.

$———

——— —, 18—.

On or before the—day of ———, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——dollars, with intesest from date until paid, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually, at————. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once

——— ———

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of—— County, and State of—— in consideration of——dollars, in hand paid by ———, of—— County and State of——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described personal property, now in the possession of———in the —— county, and State of ——, to-wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And——do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said———and to — heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that—lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that—ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE of

—— ——

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of———dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said———and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of —— dollars, to be paid to the said———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: [here insert description] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee, terminate his liability under the bond, and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions, this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

GAME LAWS.

By the laws of Iowa, as amended by the Legislature of 1878, it is unlawful to do any of the following acts:

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.

1. To kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of the State, except birds of prey and game birds, during the open seasons as provided by law; or to destroy the eggs of such birds as are protected by this section—except that persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or preservation in museums and cabinets, are not liable under this section. Penalty, $5 to $25.

2. To shoot or kill any prairie chicken from Dec. 1 to Sept. 1, woodcock from Jan. 1 to July 10, pheasant, wild turkey or quail from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, wild duck, snipe, goose or brant from May 1 to Aug. 15, deer or elk from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat from April 1 to November. Penalty, deer or elk, $25; the others, $10.

3. To take or attempt to take at any time with trap, net or snare any bird or animal mentioned in Sec. 2, or to willfully destroy the eggs or nests of such birds. Except that beaver, mink, otter or muskrat may be trapped

or snared during the open season, or at any time for the protection of private property. Penalty the same as in section 2.

4. To shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any kind of gun, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or to use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds mentioned in section 2. Penalty, $25, and thirty days in jail unless sooner paid.

5. To shoot or kill for traffic any prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant at any time; for one person to kill during one day more than 25 of either kind of said birds; to ship or take out of the State any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk; to buy, sell, or have in possession any such bird, deer or elk during the close season, except the first five days. Penalty, deer or elk, $25; others, $10.

6. For any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, at one time, more than twenty-five of either prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant, unless lawfully received for transportation; to ship to any person in the State in one day more than one dozen of the birds mentioned in section 2; and in case of shipment an affidavit must be made that the birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not shipped for sale or profit, and giving name and address of consignee and number of birds shipped, and a copy of the affidavit shall accompany the birds, etc. Penalty, same as in section 2. The making of a false affidavit is perjury.

7. For any common carrier, its agent or servant, to knowingly receive for transportation any bird or animal mentioned in section two, during the close season (except the first five days), or at any other time, except in the manner provided by law. Penalty, $100 to $300, or 30 days in jail, or both.

8. The having in possession during the close season, except the first five days, of any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

9. Prosecutions, except under section 1, may be brought in any county where the game is found, and the court shall appoint an attorney to prosecute, who shall be entitled to a fee of $10; and the person filing the information to a fee equal to half the fine imposed on the defendant; both fees to be taxed as costs. The county is, however, in no event liable for either.

FISH AND FISH WAYS.

10. To catch or kill bass or wall-eyed pike from April 1 to June 1; salmon or trout from November 1 to February 1. Penalty, $5 to $25.

11. To use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except native minnows, and except by the fish commissioner for propagation and exchange. Penalty, $5 to $50 for first offense; $20 to $50 for second.

12. To place across any river, creek, pond or lake, any trot line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish, except under the direction of the fish commissioner, and except dams for manufacturing purposes provided with fish-ways. Penalty, $25 to $100, or 10 to 30 days in jail.

13. To continue any dam or obstruction heretofore erected, for an unreasonable length of time, after the 6th day of April, 1878, without having fish-ways provided therein. Penalty, $5 to $50 for first offense; $20 to $50 for the second, and the dam abated as a nuisance.

14. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish. No person shall take, or attempt to take, fish therefrom without consent of the owner. Penalty, $5 to $25, or 30 days in jail.

The "close" season is when killing is forbidden; the "open" season is when it is not.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional, or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode* and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA.

We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an estabment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other

rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his own witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for a higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense.

All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be—"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*"

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly. But offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the Fourth day of July next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating, roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States Census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four

organized counties and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

Sec. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also, form into repsesentative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

Sec. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

Sec. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

Article 4.—Executive Department.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

Sec. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a citizen of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

Sec. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from

the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of

performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one judge shall go out every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this State.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1 The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; bnt no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of

any further debt, or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, nor in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others' liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

1.—*Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

SEC. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted to receive aid from the school or university fund of this State; but all acts, rules and

regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

SEC. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

SEC. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools; and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no rule, regulation or law, for the regulation and government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—*School Funds and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State,

shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been, or shall be, paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of commen schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall, from time to time, provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provded by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same

time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly, may, by law, provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend in all cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of the State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

Article 12.—Schedule.

Section 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Sec. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, plaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of errors, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.

Sec. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure so the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

Sec. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thouasnd eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress, and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorney, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, that the time for which any District Judge, or any other State or county officer, elected at the April election in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Sec. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

Sec. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by Executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the State into eleven judicial districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution—"New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code; and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white," from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in manner following, viz:

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

Timothy Day,	M. W. Robinson,
S. G. Winchester,	Lewis Todhunter,
David Bunker,	John Edwards,
D. P. Palmer,	J. C. Traer,
Geo. W. Ells,	James F. Wilson,
J. C. Hall,	Amos Harris,
John H. Peters,	Jno. T. Clark,
Wm. H. Warren,	S. Ayres,
H. W. Gray,	Harvey J. Skiff,
Robt. Gower,	J. A. Parvin,
H. D. Gibson,	W. Penn Clarke,
Thomas Seeley,	Jere. Hollingworth,
A. H. Marvin,	Wm. Patterson,
J. H. Emerson,	D. W. Price,
R. L. B. Clarke,	Alpheus Scott,
James A. Young,	George Gillaspy,
D. H. Solomon,	Edward Johnston.

Francis Springer, *President.*

Attest:

Th. J. Saunders, *Secretary.*

E. N. Bates, *Assistant Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumertion shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Sen-

ators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each state, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and, for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representaties and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinay occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted, by the Congress, into this Union;

but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL.
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS, JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redresss of grievances.

Article II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeapordy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

1. All persons born, or naturalized, in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the State, or members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the whole number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article XV.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE—Multiply the given sum of gold, by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

RULE.—Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent, the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To fine the net weight or gross price.

RULE.—Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

RULE.—Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cupic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by 4½

ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1–6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1–5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or ten days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

POPULATION OF IOWA CITIES.

The following table presents the population of thirteen of the principal cities of Iowa for the years 1870, 1875 and 1878—the population for the last named year being, in the main, estimated:

	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. in 1875.	Pop. in 1878.
Des Moines	12,035	14,443	25,000
Burlington	14,930*	19,987	25,000
Davenport	20,038	21,234	26,827
Dubuque	18,434	23,605	27,500
Keokuk	12,766	11,841	15,000
Cedar Rapids	5,940	7,179	11,350
Iowa City	5,914	6,371	8,000
Council Bluffs	10,020	9,287	11,000
Clinton	6,129	7,028	9,000
Muscatine	6,718	7,537	8,000
Sioux City	3,401	4,290	6,000
Ottumwa	5,214	6,326	10,000
Marshalltown	3,288	4,384	6,416

Fort Madison, Mt. Pleasant and Waterloo are, probably, entitled to appear in the above table, as each of them, doubtless, has a population of over six thousand.

* Includes whole township.

THE PIONEER.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill side,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

History of Keokuk County.

NAME.

There is nothing in the whole realm of knowledge more important than the history of words, and the science of etymology affords nothing more interesting than the origin of proper names. In naming localities and streams of water the discoverers and first settlers of America originated the plan of adopting Indian names. As new streams of water were discovered, new territories formed, and new towns laid out this plan was adhered to. The precedent thus formed by the fathers, grew into an established custom, the wisdom of which has become more and more apparent as by use the ear becomes accustomed to the sound and the eye familiar with the sight of them. By following this custom our language becomes greatly enriched, and each successive generation is reminded of a people once numerous and powerful, but now so weak and abject as to be virtually eliminated from the family of nations. These names have invariably a pleasing sound when the ear becomes accustomed to them, and their adoption is a most befitting tribute to a nation which, although savage, possessed certain characteristics that make the story of their misfortunes the most remarkable to be found on the pages of history, and the most pathetic that has been wrought by the stern vicissitudes of time.

Among the Aboriginies whose swift feet roamed these western prairies, and whose facile canoes were borne toward the great Father of Waters, long before the white man claimed this goodly heritage, was a young Indian whose early life gave much promise of future greatness. At an early age he was elevated to the dignity of chief. He was a man of great personal courage, capable of more than ordinary physical endurance, and by reason of his eloquence held the first place in the council of his nation. Moreover he was the friend of our ancestors. His voice was always for peace, and his hand ever ready to defend the life and property of the white man when menaced by his savage followers, prompted by feelings of vengeance or cupidity; and this, too, when his judgment told him that the destiny of his own race was sealed by the coming of the pale face. He was the principal chief at the treaty which guaranteed to the white man a home within the limits of the county, the history of which we are about to narrate. During the Black Hawk difficulty his voice was for peace with the white man, and his influence contributed much to shorten the war. His name was Keokuk and as an honor to this chief the county bears his name.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The physical geography of Keokuk county is a topic which might be expanded into a book. Such a book from a competent author would afford a most interesting and profitable study for all students of natural history. In its physical features this county differs in many respects from any other section. Each and all of these features are found in other counties, but nowhere else are they similarly grouped and correlated, and in this respect they may properly be termed distinctive and characteristic. A productive soil, rich mines, numerous streams and extensive belts of timber, furnish a diversity of natural resource ample for the employment of every phase of human industry. The large and productive prairies yield sure and abundant returns for the investment of agricultural skill and labor; the grazier is attracted by sections of graceful undulations, where all kinds of grass grow in luxuriant abundance, near streams which furnish an inexhaustible supply of living water; stone quarries supplying sufficient material for all kinds of building purposes are of easy access; for fuel and mechanical uses there is a supply of coal and timber for all time to come. The average elevation of the county is about 814 feet above the level of the sea, or about 375 feet above the low water mark in the Mississippi river at Keokuk. At a point in the northeastern part of the county, near the Washington county line, the elevation above the level of the sea is 750 feet. Beginning at this point and thence west to the highest point the rise is very marked, being as much as 130 feet; from this point to the public square in Sigourney the descent is quite marked, the difference in elevation being 91 feet. The public square in Sigourney is a little over 800 feet above the level of the sea. From Sigourney to the head-waters of Steady run, in the south part of the county, the descent is gradual, the difference in elevation being about 75 feet. From these data it would appear that the general direction of the large streams should be eastward and the greater number of tributaries should be southward; upon investigation this will be found to be the case.

The county is watered by the two branches of Skunk river, running in a general direction from west to east through the southern part of the county, and by South English river from west to east through the northern part of the county. These streams divide the county into six water-sheds, and their tributaries afford a most ample drainage to every part of the county. The banks of these streams abound with timber, rock, and in many places bituminous coal. The water-shed south of South Skunk is for the most part a rolling prairie, broken at intervals by small streams skirted with timber, presenting a landscape of surprising beauty, and a soil unsurpassed in fertility.

The divide between the Skunk rivers, though not so inviting in appearance, possesses many advantages, not only in the richness of this alluvial soil, but in its abundant water power, its grazing lands, and its excellent timber and rock for building purposes.

The water-shed north of North Skunk is much the largest of water-sheds, and embraces about one-half the territory of the county. In its southern parts, bordering on the river, and for a few miles back, it is the most broken part of the county; but this apparent defect is more than compensated in the richness of its soil, its abundant timber, its superior quarries of sand and lime rock, and its exhaustless coal mines.

English river.—This stream enters the county near the northwest corner, flows a little south of east till it reaches a point about midway across the county; from there its course is north of east, and leaves the county near the northeast corner. It is shallow, and the channel narrow. It has a medium current and the bed is sandy without rock. The banks are low, and consist of alluvial deposit, with neither stone nor gravel. On the north side there are some small tracts of bottom land of more than ordinary fertility. These are especially desirable, as the stream seldom overflows its banks. There are no bridges of importance, as the stream can be safely forded at all seasons of the year.

Skunk river.—The name comes from the Indian word Checauqua, which means skunk, and should never have been translated. There is nothing romantic nor poetical about the name, but those who think lightly of this river on account of the name, should remember that the garden city of the West derives its origin from no better source. Chicago and Chicaqua are slightly different pronunciations of an Indian word, that means the same thing. This stream is formed by the junction of two streams, designated by the names North and South Skunk, the point of confluence being in the county, about four miles from the county line. The south fork is much the larger, with this exception the streams are very similar. Their general course is eastward, the south fork being nearly directly so, while the north fork makes a considerable bend toward the north, near the center of the county. The heads of these streams are sandy, and rock is found in some places. The current is in the main very sluggish, though in certain places the fall is sufficient to afford splendid water power, which has been utilized by the establishment of mills for the manufacture of flour and lumber. At some points the land slopes gradually away from the stream, thus permitting large portions of the bottom to be overflowed during rainy seasons, and making travel across the country difficult or impossible, where there are no good roads and bridges. At other places there are rocky bluffs, which preclude the possibility of an overflow at any season of the year. These streams are properly renowned for the fish which they contain, it being no unusual thing to catch fish weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, while there are instances in which fish weighing as much as fifty pounds have been caught. North Skunk has numerous tributaries entering it from the north. Some of the principal ones alone will be mentioned. Clear creek, so called on account of the transparency of its waters; German creek, so named after the nationality of the early settlers of this territory; Bridge creek, which received its name from the fact that it was almost impossible to cross it at any point without the medium of a bridge; Smith creek, so named after the Smith family which early settled there; Cedar creek and Coal creek, so named from the physical structure of the soil, and natural scenery. Most of these streams are characterized by lively currents, sandy bottoms and some stone. The tributaries of South Skunk enter from the south. They are not as numerous and important as the others, the following four being all worthy of mention: Richland creek, so named from the first town of the county; Rock creek, which received its name from the abundance of rock along its banks; Steady run, which received its name from the gait which it travels; and Sugar creek, which was designated on account of the sugar maples originally found along its banks.

Prairies.—Over four-fifths of the surface of the county originally consisted of prairie lands, with the exception of an extensive level tract in the

eastern part of the county, which would be improved by draining, also large tracts in the northwest and southeast portions of the county. The prairies are rolling and the natural drainage is abundantly sufficient to carry off the surplus water, even in the wettest seasons. There are no swamps or sloughs of any importance. These prairies are covered with a light, loamy soil of great richness, and a remarkable capacity of withstanding both drouth and an excessive amount of rain. At a depth of about four feet there is a substratum of yellow clay. There are scarcely any boulders, and scarcely any stone except in the quarries, which do not interfere with cultivation.

Timber.—About fifteen per cent of the county was originally timber; much of this has been cut off for fuel, and in the manufacture of native lumber. The timber which has been destroyed in this manner has been more than replaced by the rearing of artificial groves. In the cultivation of trees it has been found that soft and hard maple, elm and cottonwood flourish with great luxuriance, and groves of remarkable beauty and imposing grandeur, are now found in various parts of the county.

Stone.—With the exceptions of the north part of the county there is an abundant supply of building stone. Some of the quarries contain limestone, and others sandstone. At an early date these quarries were renowned, and we find some of them located on a rough plat made by Bernhart Henn, of the United States Land Office, as early as 1852. Many permanent improvements of other counties have had their beginnings at some Keokuk county stone quarry.

Mineral paint.—Eight miles southwest of the county seat is an extensive deposit of clay, which is likely to prove a very fine quality of mineral paint. The deposit covers an area of about thirty acres, is sixteen feet beneath the surface, and the layer is about one foot in thickness. The clay was found while prospecting for lead, and from certain indications it would seem that the mine or bank had been marked in early days, probably by the Indians, who here procured the material from which was prepared the paint so extensively used by the Aborigines. There are some six or seven distinct colors, and a building which was painted some years ago, with a mixture of these colors, reveals the colors in a remarkable state of preservation. There are also indications that lead exist in the same locality.

Coal.—In the report of the Geological Survey, published in 1870, we find the following statement: "Although Keokuk county lies quite within the limits of the coal field, as defined upon the geological map, it is not probable that it will ever take rank among the more important coal counties of Iowa. This statement should not be understood to imply that no important deposits of coal exists within its limits, because it is a well known fact, that some good mines are already opened there. The county, however, lies near the eastern border of the field, where the coal formation would naturally be expected to be thinner, besides which, the sub-carboniferous limestone is so exposed along the valley of Skunk river as to show that there cannot be in many places, any considerable development of coal measure strata between the limestone and the drift above. Of course no coal need be sought for beneath that limestone."

This paragraph scarcely does the coal interest of the county justice; no detailed examination of the county had been made at the time, and recent investigation goes to show that while Keokuk county does not rank as the first of the coal producing counties, nevertheless, it is destined to develop

a supply of this important mineral, which in the quantity and quality of the material will far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the original prospectors. Extensive mines have already been opened, and are now being operated at three or four localities in various parts of the county, and these lack but the important item of suitable means of transportation, to make coal mining one of the leading industries of this section.

Springs.—A glance at any good county map, will readily convince anyone that the county is well watered. But aside from the net work of streams which traverse the county in every direction, there are innumerable springs which flow the year round, and an inexhaustible supply of water may be produced anywhere by digging or boring a distance of twenty or thirty feet.

Sand.—Sand for building purposes can readily be procured along any of the streams, and an excellent quality is found in some parts, which is now being utilized in the manufacture of an excellent quality of glass. We shall treat of this very important branch of industry further on

Geological formation.—This county is situated partly in the sub-carboniferous grant, and partly in the middle and lower coal-measures. A line running from the northwestern part of the county diagonally across, cutting off nearly two-thirds of the county, would form a tolerably accurate boundary between the two; the southwestern part belongs to the latter. The middle and lower coal-measures, are not very distinct from each other. They both contain coal, the thickest being in the lower. They are described as being made up of beds of sandstone, shales and clay, with rarely a thin bed of limestone. The beds of coal lie between these beds of rock, just as if they were also beds of rock. There is usually a bed of shale immediately beneath the coal and clay, immediately under the shale. The sub-carboniferous group, in which a little more than one-third of the county lies is explained, after a manner, by reference to the definition of the term, sub-carboniferous, meaning below or under the coal. It consists of limestone of a greyish color, and is characterized by the presence of a peculiar class of fossils found therein.

Climate.—The first two winters following the settlement of the western part of the county were remarkably mild, and favored the rapid development of the country. The winter of 1848-9 was a winter of deep snow. The climate of the county has always been regarded as uncommonly healthy, the prevalence of ague, that scourge of all new countries, being chiefly confined to the territory bordering on the larger streams. There have been seasons in which crops have suffered from an excessive amount of rain, and also times when they have been cut short by drouth; also seasons which have been attended by an unusual amount of sickness, but the people of this county have, doubtless, suffered as little from these calamities as in any other section of the State. There have been instances in which certain portions of the county have been peculiarly afflicted. Such will be mentioned under the appropriate head, at another place. Some of the older settlers think that there has been a marked change in the climate in the past quarter of a century, and this is probably the case, resulting from the marked change which has taken place in the physiognomy of the country.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Keokuk county is situated in the southeastern part of the State, it being in the third tier of counties, numbering from the south, and also from the

east boundary of the State. The center of the county is in latitude forty-one degrees and twenty-five minutes, being nearly the same as New York city, and in longitude ninety-two degrees and ten minutes west of Greenwich, and fifteen degrees and ten minutes west of the National Capital. It is bounded on the north by Poweshiek and Iowa counties; on the east by Washington; on the south by Jefferson and Wapello; on the west by Mahaska. It is twenty-four miles square, and were the original surveys strictly accurate, it would contain 368,640 square acres of surface. In subsequent surveys, when the county was subdivided into townships, and these again into sections, it was found that there remained fractional quarters. The exact area of the county is not far from 370,000 acres. The congressional townships are sixteen in number, and there is a corresponding number of civil townships. The congressional townships are 74, 75, 76 and 77 north; ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13 west. The civil townships are Richland, Jackson, Steady Run, Benton, Warren, Lancaster, Clear Creek, Lafayette, German, Sigourney, Van Buren, Washington, Prairie, Adams, English River and Liberty. This arrangement of civil townships is the one adopted in 1847, there having been others previously made, of which we shall speak when we treat of the county organization. The boundaries of the following civil townships correspond with the congressional townships: Richland, Clear Creek, Lafayette, Liberty, English River, Adams, Prairie and Washington. The area of each is about 23,500 acres. The following, while in the main they follow the congressional boundaries, are somewhat smaller, Jackson containing about 20,990; Steady Run, 19,900; Warren, 19,950; Sigourney, 12,650; Van Buren, 19,680. Three townships are larger than the corresponding congressional township. They are Benton, containing about 25,900 acres; Lancaster, 26,275; German, 35,280. It will be seen, by reference to the map, that in this location of the townships the commissioners followed natural boundaries to a large extent. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that German township is the largest and Sigourney the smallest, the former being nearly three times as large as the latter.

INDIANS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Until the year 1837 the Indians held undisputed possession of the territory now included in Keokuk county. The Indians who dwelt in this particular locality were the Sac and Fox tribe. They held unquestioned sway across the western boundary of the Black Hawk purchase, westward to the Missouri river, and northward to the neutral territory which divided them from the Sioux. The eastern boundary was fifty miles this side of the Mississippi river and neutral ground, stretched east and west near where the Illinois Central railroad now extends. These Indians had no right to invade the territory ceded to the government at the time of the Black Hawk purchase, and it was certain death to be caught in the territory of the Sioux, and extremely hazardous to venture upon the neutral ground. Few if any white people in those days ventured as far west as this, and the country was comparatively unknown except as reports were brought to the frontier by roving bands of Indians intent on barter. In the main the Indians subsisted upon the wild animals then inhabiting this country. Occasional patches of Indian corn were cultivated, which furnished them scanty food during a portion of the year; but wild turkeys, pheasants, deer,

fish and muskrats formed the chief articles of diet. This was prior to the year 1837. In this year a new treaty was made whereby the Indians ceded additional territory westward. This new territory ceded included a small portion of this county. Nearly all of what is now Richland township and small portions of Clear Creek, Jackson and Lafayette were included in it. As soon as this treaty went into effect the whites rushed in and the Indians were compelled to retire further west. It was in October, 1837, that the red man first parted with his title to certain lands now comprised in the limits of Keokuk county, and the white man first obtained the right to gain a permanent foothold. By far the larger part of the county, however, remained in the hands of the Indians. It was not till October, 1842, that the original possessors of this soil parted with their right to occupy it, and turned their unwilling steps to the far off and unknown regions west of the Missouri. This last treaty was made at the government agency, now Agency City, in Wapello county. S. A. James, Esq., of Sigourney, was present at this treaty, and gives a very graphic description of the affair. The deliberations, he says, lasted about a week. A number of chiefs were present, the principal of whom were Keokuk, Appanoose, Poweshiek and Panassa. The commissioner on behalf of the United States was the Hon. John Chambers, of Iowa Territory. The question of reservations was the most perplexing one to dispose of. The commissioner had been instructed not to grant any reservation, and the Indians had come to the council fully determined to exact a reservation in the interests of certain heirs of Gen. J. M. Street, for whom they always manifested the greatest reverence, and in whom they had the utmost confidence, growing out of his honorable and liberal dealings with them while acting as government agent. It appears that on the death of Gen. Street, in 1840, his family procured an air-tight coffin, intending to remove the body to Prairie du Chien, where some of his relatives had been previously buried. The chiefs thereupon held a council and remonstrated, offering any part of their country which might be chosen for a burying ground, and adding that if their wishes were complied with, they would give to the widow of Gen. Street a section of land, and a half section to each of her children. Accordingly Gen Street's remains were interred near the Agency, and no reference was made to the land promise until the time of the treaty. On the evening of the second day of the treaty, council one of the government officials came to Gen. Street's son, Wm. B. Street, now of Oskaloosa, at that time employed at the Agency, and said: "I do not think we will succeed in making a treaty because the chiefs demand the reservation of one section for Gen. Street's widow, and a half section for each of her ten children, and also a half section for each of Smart's children, who were half breeds." Mr. Street held a conversation with several of the chiefs, telling them he did not care for any reservation, and as his brothers and sisters were in another territory he thought they would not be particular in having the Indians carry out their contract. Keokuk and some others reluctantly consented, but old Poweshiek remonstrated and insisted upon the reservations first demanded. Mr. Street portrayed the results which would follow a failure of the treaty, and again remarked that he did not care for the land. "What, do you decline the gift?" said the indignant old chief—for refusing a gift was regarded as a great insult among the Indians. Mr. Street says that Poweshiek refused to speak to him for six months thereafter, when one day Poweshiek,

being very merry under the influence of whisky, Street presented him with a pony, and thereafter they were again good friends.

At last the Indians agreed to take a reservation of one section to be given Mrs. Street. The commissioner would not consent. Then old Keokuk arose and made a speech. Mr. James heard this speech and the impression which Keokuk made upon his auditors is graphically portrayed in an article from the pen of Mr. James, which appeared some time ago in the local papers, an extract of which will be found in the life of Keokuk, farther on. Among other things, the speaker said, pointing to the place where Gen. Street was buried: "There lies the body of our father, the best white man that ever lived, and the best friend we ever had, and without this reservation, this land shall never be sold while a single one of our tribe remains."

On the next day Governor Chambers agreed to the reservation of one section and directed the Indians to make a choice. They selected that upon which the Agency buildings were situated and including General Street's grave. The government had spent some $4,000 in improving this section and the commissioner was loth to part with the land and its improvements. The Indians then proposed to pay for the improvements, which they finally did, paying therefor the sum of $2,500. Thus was effected a treaty by the provisions of which the white man acquired a right to settle a tract of land comprising the greater portion of Iowa, and in which is included the greater portion of Keokuk county. In consideration of the land thus ceded the Indians were to receive $800,000 on good State stocks upon which the government guaranteed the payment of five per cent interest per annum. In the words of the treaty, they "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi river to which they had any claim or title." It was stipulated that they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to remove at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty was signed on the 11th day of October 1842, but before it was binding it had to be ratified by the United States Senate. After signing the treaty Keokuk remarked to the commissioner that if the Senate changed it by even so much as a scratch of the pen it would not be observed by the Indians. It was laid before the Senate for approval or rejection. A motion was made to strike out the reservation clause. The Senate was reminded of Keokuk's remark. After some discussion the treaty was approved and its ratification was officially proclaimed by the President on the 23d of March, 1843. This is said to have been the only Indian treaty ever made by the United States which did not subsequently undergo some alteration. The treaty had now been signed by the commissioner and the Indian chiefs, had been approved by the Senate and the proclamaton made by the President, and yet the white people had no right to settle on the lands as the Indians according to a provision of the treaty had three years in which to give possession. It was subsequently arranged that the indians were to give possession of all that part lying east of Red Rock, now in Marion county, on the 1st of May, 1843. This last date is, therefore, the period when the whole of Keokuk county was thrown open to white settlement. The excitement which prevailed along the borders during the last days of the preceding April, and the great rush of people across the boundary line, which occurred at midnight, furnish a chapter of amusing and thrilling incidents. They will be treated of at another place.

As a result of this peacable arrangement and the earnest efforts of the government to carry out, to the letter, the provisions of the treaty, the early settlers of Keokuk county experienced none of the hardships which fell to the lot of the early settlers in other parts of the country, where misunderstanding about the ownership of the soil gave rise to frightful massacres and bloody wars. The Indians gave no serious difficulty, and seldom, if ever, disturbed the early settlers of this county after they had rightfully came into possession of it.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the government paid these $80,000 per year by families. Mr William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian agent during the year 1841, and still retains in his possession the receipts for the part payment of the annuity, in his own hand-writing, and the marks of the chiefs in signing. We give an extract, including the names of part of the Indians who were at that time living at Kish-he-kosh's village, in what is now the eastern part of the county, west of Keokuk county:

"We, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families and individuals without families, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, within the same agency, acknowledge the receipt of forty thousand dollars of John Beach, United States Indian Agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of of the annuity due said tribe, for the year 1841:

NAMES	MARKS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILD'N	TOTAL	AMOUNT
Kish-ke-kosh[1]	X	1	1	3	4	$ 71 30
Ko-ko-ach	X	1	2	3	6	106 95
Pas-sa-sa-she-shiek	X	1	1	2	2	55 65
Mo-ka-qua	X	1			1	17 82
Pa-ko-ka	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Ka-ke-wa-wa-te-sit	X	2	1		3	53 47
Much-e-min-ne[2]	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pes-e-qua[3]	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pe-ka-kah[4]	X	2	1	3	6	106 95
Mus-qua-ke[5]	X	3	2	2	7	124 78
And fifty nine others.						

"We certify that we were present at the payment of the above-mentioned amounts, and saw the amounts paid to the several Indians, in specie, and that their marks were affixed in our presence this 19th day of October, 1841.

"(Signed) JNO. BEACH,
U. S. Indian Agent.
THOMAS McCRATE,
Lieut. 1st Dragoons.
JOSIAH SMART,
Interpreter.

"We, the undesigned chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

KEOKUK,[6] his X mark.
POWESHIEK,[7] his X mark."

[1] Kish-ke-kosh means "The man with one leg off."
[2] Much-e-min-ne means "Big man."
[3] Wa-pes-e-qua means "White eyes."
[4] Wa-pe-ka-kah means "White crow."
[5] Mus-qua-ke mean "The fox."
[6] Keokuk means "The watchful fox."
[7] Poweshiek means "The roused bear."

Among the old settlers of the southeastern part of the county who, prior to May 1, 1843, had the Indians for near neighbors, the names of Keokuk and Wapello are the most noted and familiar. These two illustrious chiefs live not only in the recollections of these early settlers, but in the permanent history of our common country. Short biographical sketches of these two noted characters, therefore, will be of great interest to the people of this county, and peculiarly appropriate for a work of this kind. To the school-boy who has frequently read of these Indians, the fact that they roved around on this very ground where their feet tread, and that in their hunting excursions these Indians crossed the same prairies where now they gather the yellow eared corn, will give to these sketches intense interest. While the early settler who talked with Wapello and Keokuk, ate with them, hunted with them and fished with them, cannot fail to find in these brief and necessarily imperfect biographies something fascinating as they are thus lead back more than a quarter of a century, to live over again the days of other years, and witness again the scenes of early days when the tall prairie grass waved in the autumn breeze, and the country, like themselves, was younger and fresher than now.

KEOKUK AND WAPELLO.

Keokuk belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and, as mentioned in the first part of this work, was born on Rock river, Illinois, in 1810. Accordingly he was sixty-three years old at the time the county was thrown open to the white settler, and fifty-seven when the boundary line of 1837 was established. The best memory of the earliest settlers cannot take them back to a time when Keokuk was not an old man. When in 1833 the impatient feet of the white men first hastened across the Mississippi, eager for new conquests and fortunes, this illustrious chief was already nearing his three-score years, and when with longing eyes he took the last look at the fair lands bordering on the Great Father of Waters, and turned his weary feet toward the west, his sun of life had already crossed the meridian and was rapidly approaching its setting.

Little is known concerning the early life of Keokuk, except that from his first battle, while yet young, he had carried home the scalp of a Sioux, whom he had slain in a hand-to-hand conflict, and between whose tribe and the tribe to which Keokuk belonged there ever existed the most deadly enmity. For this feat Keokuk was honored with a feast by his tribe. He first came into prominence among the whites at the breaking out of the second war with England, commonly known as the war of 1812. Most of the Indians at that time espoused the cause of the English, but Keokuk, at the head of a large number of the Sacs and Foxes, remained faithful to the Americans. In 1828 Keokuk, in accordance with the terms of a treaty, crossed the Mississippi river with his tribe and established himself on the Iowa river. Here he remained in peace, and his tribe flourished till the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832. He seemed to have a much more intelligent insight into the great national questions which were raised during these early Indian difficulties, as well as a more thorough appreciation of the resources of the national government. He opposed the Black Hawk war, and seemed to fully forecast the great disasters which thereby befell his tribe. Although many of his warriors deserted him and followed Black Hawk in his reckless campaign across the Mississippi, Keokuk pre-

vailed upon a majority of his tribe to remain at home. When the news reached Keokuk that Black Hawk's warriors had gained a victory over Stillman's forces in Ogle county, Illinois, the war-spirit broke out among his followers like fire in the dry prairie grass; a war-dance was held, and the chief himself took part in it. He seemed for a while to move in sympathy with the rising storm, and at the conclusion of the war-dance he called a council to prepare for war. In a work entitled "Annals of Iowa," published in 1865, there is reported the substance of a speech made by Keokuk on this occasion. We quote: "I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are fully determined to go." He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and that their prospect of success was utterly hopeless. Then continuing, said: "But if you are determined to go upon the war-path, I will lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men, and our wives, and our children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of you determine to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong and truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light, that it caused them to abandon their rash undertaking.

After the Black Hawk war Keokuk was recognized as the head of the Sac and Fox nation, by the United States government, and in this capacity he was looked upon by his people from that time on. This honor, however, was sometimes disputed by some of the original followers of Black Hawk. A gentleman of some prominence, as a writer, and who is said to have witnessed the affray, says: "A bitter feud existed in the tribe during the time Keokuk resided on the Des Moines river, between what was denominated 'Keokuk's band and Black Hawk's band.' Their distrust, and indeed hatred, were smothered in their common intercourse, when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky, it sometimes assumed a tragic feature among the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines river, on the return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds,' at the town of Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel incited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast by a son of Black Hawk. The writer saw him conveyed by his friends, homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise." The writer continues: "Hardfish (who was the pretended chief of the rival party), and his coadjutors, lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coins, put up in boxes, containing five hundred dollars each, and passed into Keokuk's hand's for distribution. The several traders received each his quota according to the several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among the respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances, to the traders, on the ground of exhorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished, and it was alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Governor Lucas, by an individual, to which the governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to profer a purely ficticious account against the tribe for the sum of $10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and

when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the trader's bills, items were introduced of a character that should brand upon their face, such as a large number of blankets, coats, articles which the Indians never used, and telescopes, of the use of which they had no knowledge. This showed the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exhorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud the Indians." At this time the nation numbered about two thousand and three hundred, and it is not possible that Keokuk could have carried on an organized system of theft, without the fact becoming apparent to all. As it was, however, Governor Lucas thought best to change the manner in which the annual payments were made. The matter was referred to the Indian bureau, and the mode was changed so that the payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per capita distribution. This method of payment did not suit the traders, and after a short trial the old plan was again adopted. That the Indians, then as now, were the victims of sharp practice, cannot be doubted, but the fact can be attributed to the superior tact and the unscrupulous character of many of the traders; this furnishes a more probable explanation, and is more in accord with the character of Keokuk, as known by his intimate friends, still living, than to attribute these swindling operations to a conspiracy in which the illustrious chief was the leading actor.

In person, Keokuk was of commanding appearance. He was tall, straight as an arrow, and of very graceful mien. These personal characteristics, together with his native fervor, and ready command of language, gave him great power over his people as a speaker. If, as a man of energy and courage, he gained the respect and obedience of his tribe, it was more especially as an orator that he was able to wield his people in times of great excitement, and in a measure shape their policy in dealing with the white man. As an orator rather than as a warrior, has Keokuk's claim to greatness been founded.

" He was gifted by nature," says the author of the Annals, " with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but unfortunately for his fame among the white people, and with posterity, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception, only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of the mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter died broken down by exposure and dissipation; but during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation, to uneducated men, whose range of thoughts fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery, drawn from nature, was beyond their power of reproduction. He had a sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a proper estimate of his ability as an orator, was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by

the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members." A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is that one already related in which he delivered a speech to his followers, who were bent on joining Black Hawk, after the Stillman reverse in Ogle county, Illinois. Mr. James, who has already been mentioned as being present at the council, at Agency City, when the treaty of 1842 was made, says of Keokuk: "We heard him make a speech on the occasion, which, by those who understood his tongue, was said to be a sensible and eloquent effort. Judging from his voice and gestures, his former standing as an Indian orator and chieftain, we thought his reputation as a dignified yet gentlemanly Aboriginal had not been overrated. During the Black Hawk war his voice was for peace with the white man, and his voice added much to the shortening of the war. As an honor to the chief our county bears his name."

Keokuk, in company with Black Hawk, Poweshiek, Kish-ke-kosh, and some fifteen other chiefs, under the escort of Gen. J. M. Street, visited Washington city and different parts of the East in 1837. The party descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio by steamer, and thence up the latter to Wheeling, where they took stage across the mountains. When the party arrived in Washington, at the request of some of the government officials, a council was held with some chiefs of the Sioux there present, as the Sacs and Foxes were waging a perpetual war with the Sioux nation. The council was held in the Hall of Representatives. To the great indignation of the Sioux, Kish-ke-kosh appeared dressed in a buffalo hide which he had taken in war from a Sioux chief, and took his position in one of the large windows, with the mane and horns of the buffalo as a sort of a head-dress, and the tail trailing on the floor. The Sioux complained to the officials, claiming that this was an insult to them, but they were informed that the Sacs and Foxes had a right to appear in any kind of costume they chose to wear. The first speech was made by a Sioux, who complained bitterly of the wrongs they had suffered, and how they had been driven from their homes by the Sacs and Foxes, their warriors killed and their villages burned. Then followed Keokuk, the great orator of his tribe, who replied at some length, an interpreter repeating the speech after him. There were those present who had heard Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Benton in the same hall, and they declared that for the manner of delivery, for native eloquence, impassioned expression of countenance, the chief surpassed them all, and this while they could not understand his words, save as they were repeated by the interpreter. From Washington they went to New York, where they were shown little attention, and Gen. Street attempting to show them the city on foot, the people in their anxiety to see Keokuk and Black Hawk, crowded them beyond the point of endurance, and in order to escape the throng they were compelled to make their escape through a store building, and reached their hotel through the back alleys and less frequented streets. At Boston they were met at the depot by a delegation of leading citizens and conveyed in carriages to the hotel. The next day they were taken in open carriages, and with a guard of honor on foot, they were shown the whole city. During their stay in Boston they were the guests of the great American orator, Edward Everett, who made a banquet for them. When the Indians returned and were asked about New York, they only expressed their disgust. Boston was the only place in the United States, in their estimation, and

their opinion has been shared in by many white people, who since that time have made a pilgrimage from the West to the famous shrines of the East.

While residing at Ottumwah-nac, Keokuk received a message from the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, in which the latter invited Keokuk, as king of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was accepted, and at the appointed time the king of the Sacs and Foxes, accompanied by a stately escort on ponies, wended their way to the appointed interview with the great apostle of the Latter Day Saints. Keokuk, as before remarked, was a man of good judgment and keen insight into the human character. He was not easily misled by sophistry nor beguiled by flattery. The account of this interview with Smith, as given by the author of the "Annals," so well illustrates these traits of his character that we give it in full:

"Notice had been circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and quite a number of spectators attended to witness the *denouement*. The audience was given publicly in the great Mormon temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suits, the prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribe, and the Gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

"The prophet opened the conference in a set speech of some length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the Children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the history of the lost tribes, and that he, the prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the prophet closed his harrangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red man were not much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of water; and in the country they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points they wished to inquire into were, whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the interview in as amiable and pleasant manner as possible."

Until 1836 Keokuk resided with his tribe, on a reservation of 400 square miles, situated on the Iowa river. His headquarters were at a village bearing his name, located on the right bank of the stream. In this year, in accordance with the stipulations of a treaty held at Davenport, Keokuk with his followers removed to this territory, now comprised in the bounds of Keokuk, Mahaska and Wapello counties. The agency for the Indians, was located at a point where is now located Agency City. At this time an effort was made to civilize the red man. Farms were opened up, and two mills were erected, one on Soap creek, and one on Sugar creek. A salaried

agent was employed to superintend these farming operations. Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, each had a large field improved and cultivated. Keokuk's farm was located upon what is yet known as Keokuk's Prairie, in what is now Wapello county. The Indians did not make much progress in these farming operations, and in the absence of their natural and wanted excitements, became idle and careless. Many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became badly dissipated in the latter years of his life. Pathetic as was the condition of these savages at this time, it was but the legitimate result of the treatment which they had received. They were confined to a fixed location, and provided with annuities by the government, sufficient to meet their wants from year to year. They were in this manner prevented from making those extensive excursions, and embarking in those war-like pursuits, which for time immemorial had formed the chief avenues for the employment of those activities, which for centuries had claimed the attention of the savage mind; and the sure and regular means of subistence furnished by the government, took away from them the incentives for the employment of these activities, even had the means still existed. In addition to this the Indian beheld his lands taken from him, and his tribe growing smaller year by year. Possessed of an ideal and imaginative intellect he could not help fore-casting the future, and thus being impressed with the, thought, that in a few years, all these land would be in the possession of the white man, while his tribe and his name would be swept into oblivion by the tide of emigration, which pressed in upon him from every side. Keokuk saw all this, and seeing it, had neither the power nor inclination to prevent it. Take the best representative of the Anglo-Saxon race, and place him in similar circumstances, and he would do no better. Shut in by restraint from all sides, relieved from all the anxieties comprehended in that practical question, what shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed? and deprived of all those incentives springing from, and inspired by a lofty ambition, and the best of us, with all our culture and habits of industry, would fall into idleness and dissipation and our fall would be as great if not as low as was the fall of that unhappy people who formerly inhabited this country, and whose disappearance and gradual extinction we shall now be called upon to contemplate.

Wapello, the cotemporary of Keokuk and the inferior chief, after whom a neighboring county and county-seat were named, died before the Indians were removed the State, and thus escaped the humilation of the scene. He like his superior chief, was a fast friend of the whites and wielded an immense influence among the individuals of his tribe. As is mentioned in a former chapter, he presided over three tribes in the vicinity of Fort Armstrong, during the time that frontier post was being erected. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Swamp, and then to a place near where is now located the town bearing his name. Many of the early settlers of Keokuk county remember him well, as the southern part of this county was a favorite resort for him and many members of his tribe. It was in the limits of this county that this illustrious chief died. His favorite hunting ground, is that portion of the county which is now within the limits of Jackson township. Although he willingly united in the treaty ceding it to the whites, it was done with the clear coviction that the country would be shortly overrun and his hunting ground ruined by the advance of pale faces. He chose to sell rather than be robbed, and then quietly receeded with his band.

Mr. Searcy relates an incident in the life of this chief which we here quote: "Between the Sioux, and the Sacs and the Foxes, a bitter and deadly hatred existed. This enmity was carried to such a bitter extent that it caused the establishment, by the government, of the neutral ground, in the north part of the territory, which was a strip of country about thirty miles in width, over which the tribes were not allowed to pass in order to slay each other. The love of revenge was so strongly marked in the Indian character that it was not to be suppressed by imaginary geographical lines, and consequently it was not a rare occurrence for a Sac or Fox Indian, or a Sioux, to bite the dust, as an atonement for real or imaginary wrongs. In this manner one of the sons of Wapello was cruelly cut down, from an ambush, in the year 1836. When the chief heard of the sad calamity he was on Skunk river, opposite to the mouth of Crooked creek. He immediately plunged into and swam across the stream. Upon arriving at a trading post near by, he gave the best pony he had for a barrel of whisky, and setting it out, invited his people to partake, a very unwise practice, which he doubtless borrowed from the white people, who availed themselves of this medium in which to drown their sorrow.

Wapello's death occured in Keokuk county, in March, 1844. In accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1843, he had retired with his tribe, west of Red Rock, and it was during a temporary visit to his old hunting ground on Rock creek, that he breathed his last. We quote from an address of Mr. Romig the following pathetic account of the death of the warrior:

"As the swallow returns to the place where last she had built her nest, cruelly destroyed by the ruthless hands of some rude boy, or as a mother would return to the empty crib where once had reposed her innocent babe, in the sweet embrace of sleep, and weep for the treasure she had once possessed, so Wapello mourned for the hunting grounds he had been forced to leave behind, and longed to roam over the broad expanse again. It was in the month of March; heavy winter had begun to shed her mantle of snow; the sun peeped forth through the fleeting clouds; the woodchuck emerged from his subterranean retreat to greet the morning breeze, and all nature seemed to rejoice at the prospect of returning spring. The old chief felt the exhilirating influence of reviving nature, and longed again for the sports of his youth. He accordingly assembled a party and started on a hunting excursion to the scenes of his former exploits. But alas, the poor old man was not long destined to mourn over his misfortunes. While traveling over the beautiful prairies, or encamped in the picturesque groves that he was once want to call his own, disease fastened upon his vitals and the chief lay prostrate in his lodge. How long the burning fever raged and racked in his brain, or who it was that applied the cooling draught to his parched lips, tradition has failed to inform us; but this we may fairly presume: that his trusty followers were deeply distressed at the sufferings of their chief, whom they loved and administered all the comforts in their power to alleviate his sufferings, but all would not avail. Grim death had crossed his path, and touched her finger upon his brow, and marked him for her own. Human efforts to save could avail nothing. Time passed, and with it the life of Wapello. The last word was spoken, the last wish expressed, the last breath drawn, and his spirit took its flight. The passing breeze in æolean notes chanted a requiem in the elm tops. The placid creek in its meandering course murmured in chorus over the



L. A. Dawes

dead. The squirrel came forth in the bright sunshine to frisk and chirp in frolicsome glee, and the timid fawn approached the brook, and bathed her feet in the waters, but the old man heeded it not, for Manatah, his God, had called him home.

"Although it is a matter of regret that we are not in possession of his dying words, and other particulars connected with his death, let us endeavor to be content with knowing that Wapello died some time in the month of March, in the year 1844, in Keokuk county, on Rock creek, in Jackson township, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 21, township 74, range 11 west, where a mound still marks the spot; and with knowing also that his remains were thence conveyed by Mr. Samuel Hardesty, now of Lancaster township, accompanied by twenty-two Indians and three squaws, to the Indian burial ground, at Agency City, where sleeps the Indian agent, Gen. Street, and numbers of the Sac and Fox tribe, and where our informant left the remains to await the arrival of Keokuk, and other distinguished chiefs to be present at the interment."

Keokuk, Appanoose, and nearly all the leading men among Indians were present at the funeral, which took place toward evening of the same day upon which the body arrived at Agency. The usual Indian ceremonies preceded the interment, after which the body was buried by the body of Gen. Street, which was in accordance with his oft repeated request to be burried by the side of his honest pale faced friend.

In 1845 in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty, and in obedience to the demand of the white man, whose friend he had ever been and whose home he had defended, both by word and act, in times of great excitement, Keokuk led his tribe west of the Missouri river, and located upon a reservation now comprised in the boundaries of what is now the State of Kansas. What must have been the emotions which swelled the heart of this renowned savage, and what must have been the peculiar thoughts which came thronging from his active brain when he turned his back for the last time upon the bark covered huts of his Iowa village, the graves of his friends, and that portion of country which, but the year before, had been honored by his name. It was leaving everything familiar in life and dear to the heart. To him it was not going West to grow up with the country, but to lose himself and his tribe in oblivion and national annihilation.

Keokuk lived but three years after leaving the Territory of Iowa, and we have no facts at our command in reference to his career at the new home west of the Missouri. The Keokuk *Register* of June 15, 1848, contained the following notice of his death, together with some additional sketches of his life:

"The St. Louis *New Era* announces the death of this celebrated Indian chief. Poison was administered to him by one of his tribe, from the effects of which he died. The Indian was apprehended, confessed his guilt and was shot.

"Keokuk leaves a son of some prominence, but there is little probability of his succeeding the same station, as he is not looked upon by the tribe as inheriting the disposition and principles of his father."

We close this sketch by appending an extract from a letter recently written by Judge J. M. Casey, of Fort Madison, to Hon. S. A. James, of Sigourney.

"While Keokuk was not a Lee county man, I have often seen him here. He was an individual of distinguished mark; once seen would always be remembered. It was not necessary to be told that he was a chief, you would at once recognize him as such, and stop to admire his grand deportment. I was quite young when I last saw him, but I yet remember his appearance and every lineament of his face as well as if it had been yesterday, and this impression was left upon every person who saw him, whether old or young. It is hard for us to realize that an Indian could be so great a man. But it is a conceded fact, by all the early settlers who knew him, that Keokuk possessed, in a prominent degree, the elements of greatness."

INDIAN INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

During the visit of Keokuk, Wapello and their party at Boston, which has already been referred to, there was a great struggle between the managers of the two theaters of that place to obtain the presence of the Indians in order to "draw houses." At the Tremont, the aristocratic one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. General Street, who, as before remarked, was in charge of the party, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, hence Major Beach, to whom we are indebted for the facts of this incident, and who accompanied General Street at the time, took the matter in hand. He knew that this particular play would suit the Indians better than those simple declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, so he prevailed upon the manager to bring it out, promising that the Indians would be present.

In the exciting scene, where the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager, and breathless anxiety, and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody weapon from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, and while the curtain was descending, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was immediately followed by screams of terror from the more nervous among the women and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

During the same visit to Boston, Major Beach says that the Governor gave them a public reception at the State House. The ceremony took place in the spacious Hall of Ropresentatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon one of the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his "talk," advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: "It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!" The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way the house came down "was a caution," all of which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee way of applauding his speech.

The Indians seldom occupied their permanent villages except during the time ofplanting or securing their crop, after which they would start out on a short hunt, if the annuity—which was usually paid within six weeks from the 1st of September—had not been received. Immediately after payment, it was their custom to leave their village for the winter, hunting through this season by families and small parties, leading the regular nomad life, changing their location from time to time, as the supply of game and the need—so essential to their comfort—of seeking places near the timbered streams best protected from the rigors of winter, would require. It was, doubtless, on one of these tours through the country that Kish-ke-Kosh once stopped over night at the house of a white man. He was accompanied by several companions, who slept together on a buffalo hide within view of the kitchen. In the morning when he awoke Kish-ke-Kosh had an eye on the culinary preparations there going on. The lady of the house—it is possible she did it intentionally, as she was not a willing entertainer of such guests—neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and departed, much to the relief of the hostess. When they arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

This Kish-ke-kosh previous to 1837 was simply a warrior chief in the village of Keokuk. The warrior chief was inferior to the village chief, to which distinction he afterward attained. The village presided over by this chief is well remembered by many of the early settlers of Richland township. It was located, some say, just over the line in what is now White Oak township, Mahaska county. Major Beach thus describes it: "The place cannot be located exactly according to our State maps, although the writer has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not twelve miles distant, on the banks of Skunk river, not far above the Forks of Skunk, was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable importance, though not a chief, named Kish-ke-kosh. The village was on the direct trail—in fact it was the converging point of two trails—from the Hardfish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other permanent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated upon the Iowa river."

Here the squaws, after grubbing out hazel brush on the banks of the creeks or the edge of the timber, unaided by either plow or brave, planted and tended their patches of corn, surrounding them by rude fences of willow, which were renewed each year. Here the men trained their ponies, hunted, fished and loafed, until the 1st of May, 1843, when they bade adieu to their bark covered huts. The following incident is located at this point: Some time about 1841 Major Beach, Indian agent, in company with W. B. Street and others, came up from Agency City on some business with Kish-ke-kosh. Arriving late in the evening they encamped near the village, and on the following morning Kish-ke-kosh with his assistants came over to the camp to receive them. The pipe of peace was lighted and passed around, and the business transacted. After the council the whites were invited to come over in the evening to the feast which the Indians proposed having in honor of their visit. The invitation was accepted, and presently the

whites heard a great howling among the dogs, and looking in the direction of the village they could plainly see the preparations for the supper. A number of dogs were killed and stretched on stakes a few inches above the ground. They were then covered with dried grass, which was set on fire and the hair singed off, after which, after the dogs had passed through the scraping process, they were cut up and placed in pots along with a quantity of corn. The whites were promptly in attendance, but on account of their national prejudice they were provided with venison instead of dog meat. After the feast dancing was commenced: first, the Green Corn dance, then the Medicine dance, and closing just before morning with the Scalp dance. Kish-ke-kosh did not take part in this Terpsichorean performance, but sat with the whites, laughing, joking, and telling stories.

On another occasion, Kish-ke-kosh and his suit, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk river, went to the house of a Mr. Micksell on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish-ke-kosh and his wife, who was a very lady like person, this party consisted of his mother (Wyhoma), the son of Wapello, and his two wives; Mashaweptine, his wife, and all their children. The old woman on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mach-ware-renaak-we-kauh" (may be a hundred); and indeed her bowed form and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was that old. The whole party were dressed in more than ordinarily becoming style; probably out of respect for their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparations for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish-ke-kosh, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly taste, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, Kish-ke-kosh passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies especial attention, and helped them to the best of everything on the table, with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him for a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what should come next in the course, so only that he liked the taste of it. At last, after having drank some five or six cups of coffee and eaten a proportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said: "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something." In reply to this hospitable urgency Kish-ke-kosh leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. Of course, the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

The Indians in this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. When one of them became unsafely drunk he was tied neck and heels, so that he could be rolled about like a hoop, which operation was kept up till the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail. After he was sobered off he showed no marks of resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites,

ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the Kitche Mulito or Great Spirit. Feasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other eatables, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of the ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses, as to have justified the impression among Biblical students, that all the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent, and that the North American Indians are the remnants of them.

During the few years previous to the treaty of 1842, when the boundary line between the white settlements and the reservation ran across the southeastern corner of the county, it was not of unfrequent occurrence for whites to come across the line and "squat" on the forbidden ground. Under these circumstances, it became necessary for the Indian Agent to drive them back and burn their dwellings. Major Beach, to whose published notes we are indebted for many of the foregoing incidents, relates the following: "A proclamation had been issued by the Governor of the Territory to remove by military force all tresspassers, who having received a reasonable notice had not retired by a certain day. Such military expeditions would of course abound with incidents sometimes amusing, sometimes exciting and sometimes disagreeable and embarrassing. We would frequently find the men gone and the premises in charge of the women and children, under the belief that they would in some way or other get over the trouble. Excuses would be various, mostly of wagons broken in the very act of starting, or of oxen strayed or horses lost or stolen just a day too soon; sometimes of sickness, although we failed of observing signs of it. On one accasion, a soldier over-heard a well grown girl tell a bright-eyed junior one not to cry, for 'Pap' was just gone down the branch, and would come back as soon as the soldiers were gone. And sure enough when the smoke of the burning cabin curled above his hiding place, convincing him that his plan had proved abortive, 'Pap' came rushing around a point of the grove, apparently out of breath, with a long story of his strayed horses that he had hunted till the last day, and then gone to some kindred, some six or eight miles across the line, who were then on the road with their wagons; and that he having heard the bugle, had left them, that in order, by short cuts across the timber and hollows, to get home in time to save his 'plunder'. Well, the Lieutenant told him, that it was all safe, the soldiers had set it out carefully, without giving his family any trouble to help them; and if only he had time, he would be glad to remain till his friends arrived and help him load up. The mansion being now burned beyond salvation, the bugle sounded to mount and the troop resumed its march.

" The next amusing incident was in our encounter, soon after the troop had resumed its march, with an old fellow whom we met coming up the somewhat dim road, just along the edge of the timber, on this side of the river. The troop was of between thirty and forty men, with a lieutenant, the captain having stayed at the agency, with the rest of his company, to take care of his supplies in camp. The lieutenant and writer were comfortably walking their nags along the said road, the troops at some distance in the rear, following the same easy gait, with their two six-mule wagons behind, when we espied a wagon coming around the point of the road not far ahead of us. The team soon showed itself to be a span of black sleek horses, and the entire outfit indicated that the old chap in charge of it was

not as hard up as his personal look would have lead one to believe. He was for giving us the entire right-of-way, but as we turned off to face him as if we intended to collide, bowed to him, he reined up.

"According to his story he was out for just a pastime drive up the the ridge, without much object or motive of any kind; but he had a scythe to cut grass, a good lot of oats and shelled corn in sacks, an extra wagon sheet that would have improvised a tolerably comfortable tent in short order, a plentiful supply of 'grub' for himself and a boy he had with him, thirteen or fourteen years old, and a forty gallon empty barrel, all suggestive of a contemplated raid upon the bee trees. After some parly, the lieutenant turned him over to the sergeant, who had, in the meantime come up with his men, who in his turn placed him with a file of troopers as a guard of honor between the two baggage wagons. The old fellow soon got the hang of what was up, from the soldiers, and as misery loves company, he soon seemed to lose sight of his own disgust in contemplating that of the inmates of the two squatters' cabins we had yet to visit. We soon reached the nearest one and found it abandoned, though very recently, as all signs proved. Stopping long enough to burn the cabin, we then kept on our way to the only remaining trespasser who had put up his cabin on that side of the ridge we were descending. As we turned off to cross the ridge our former captive, whom we now released, seemed for awhile as if disposed to relieve himself from the engagement of our society as soon as possible. But in a short time he changed his mind, for long before he had traveled the half mile across the ridge we saw that he had turned off and was in pursuit of us. He reached the house almost as soon as we did, and in full time to say to the lieutenant and myself what could not have been less than an unpleasant feeling of personal sympathy for the family we were about to dislodge. As in several previous instances, the man had gone off, leaving the woman to give reasons and offer excuses for his absence. It was very near night and not less than five miles to the nearest house in the direction in which the woman desired to go. She had several children, of whom not the largest even was yet of an age to be other than an encumbrance at such a time; nor was there team, wagon, or other means of transportation to be seen. While she was bitterly complaining of her cruel fate in thus being turned out of her house to see it consumed, with herself, children and chattels all night under the open heavens, our lately made acquaintance came to a halt among us, the expression of his features indicating a much more enjoyable expectation of witnessing the scene ahead than was ever felt by any among us whose duty it was to bring it into action.

"We accordingly concluded to press him into service, soothing by that proposal much of the distress of the materfamilias, who appeared to be a person rather superior to the ordinary grade of squatters. The soldiers set about the work of removing her property from the house, and loading such portions of it as she was least disposed to abandon for the night into the old fellow's wagon, and comfortably stowing herself and children on the load, we started him off as soon as she was ready to leave, after having placed the rest of her effects in as secure a condition as we could. To guard against any possible treachery on the part of the old bee hunter, as well as in view of any break down before he could strike a smoother road, the lieutenant took the precaution to detach a corporal with a half dozen

men to act as an escort over the three miles or so to the Indian boundary, beyond which our jurisdiction ceased.

'The house with its combustible appendages having been set on fire, we continued our march to a point a mile or two within the civilized part of Iowa Territory, where a well fixed, thrifty settler supplied our commissariat, as well as our forage department, with sundry items that a three days expedition through the brush had made acceptable, if not actually needful. Night had fairly set in. The corporal had rejoined the command, and reported the bee-hunter and his cargo to be making satisfactory and apparently friendly progress at the point he was ordered to leave them. Our camp fires were soon blazing and the tents pitched, and in a short time a good supper increased the contentment which the lieutenant and agent could not fail to enjoy over the final conclusion of a most unpleasant duty. An early reveille, and the next day at noon found us at the agency."

Some years ago Mr. A. C. Romig delivered an address before the Sigourney Literary and Historical Society, in which he gave an account, by Mr. William Scearcy of a drunken revel he once witnessed among the Indians who resided in his neigborhood:

"The village consisted of about forty wigwams or lodges, built of poles and bark, and contained about seven hundred inhabitants—Indian squaws, pappooses, dogs and all, under the chieftainship of the memorable Wapello. This band of Indians lived, as Indians usually do, by hunting, fishing, and cultivating a few acres of corn, or Indian maize, rudely enclosed by a miserable excuse of a fence, consisting of stakes driven into the ground and light poles secured by bark. Their flimsy enclosures were a poor protection, and offered but little resistance to the cattle and stock of the neighboring white settlers, that continually broke into their fields and destroyed their crops. The natural result of all this was to embitter the feelings and excite the hatred of the savages, whose natural thirst to revenge their wrongs, either real or imaginary, was not ameliorated in the least; but on the contrary it was vastly increased and irritated by the use of ardent spirits, which they obtained a short distance down the river at a mill, and which they used to great excess.

"I have been a frequent witness," continues Mr. Scearcy, "of their drunken carousals, and saw at one time not less than five hundred drunken Indians and squaws upon the ground at once, presenting a scene of squalid wretchedness, and human degradation painful to behold. There, a squad of stalwart Indians, drinking, carousing, quarreling and fighting, while close at hand were a squad of fifty, perhaps a hundred, squaws in alike unenviable condition, chattering, drinking, quarreling and pulling each other's hair, scratching, biting, gouging, crying, laughing, yelling, and making all sorts of hideous noises—the scene relieved occasionally by a member of the sterner sex pitching in to display his superior qualities, while to add comicality to the affray the dusky mother might be seen with pappooses strapped upon their backs, and safely screened by some friendly tree, or other shelter, quietly contemplating the scene, but, like Falstaff, taking good care to keep out of harm's way. We stood and gazed in mute amazement upon this living, revolving, squirming mass of human flesh and hair, utterly unconscious of any danger to ourself until approached by the chief, Wapello, and admonished by the friendly word, puck-a-chee, which signifies you had better

leave, and then deeming discretion the better part of valor we gave them 'French leave' and turned our faces homeward."

During sickness there was usually great attention given to the comfort of the Indians, and diligent efforts to cure the patient, but when it became apparent that recovery was impossible, the patient, while still alive, was dressed in his best attire and painted according to the fancy of the relatives present, ornamented with all the trinkets, jewels and badges, dressed in his best attire, and then placed upon a mat or a platform to die. The guns, bows, arrows, axes, knives and other weapons, were all carried away from the house or lodge and concealed. They alleged that these preparations were necessary to evince their respect to the Great Spirit who, at the moment of death, visits the body of the dying, receives the spirit, and carries it with Him to Paradise, while the concealment of all warlike implements shows their humble submission to, and non-resistance of, the Divine will.

Dead bodies were sometimes deposited in graves; others placed in a sitting posture, reclining against a rock or tree; others, again, were deposited in boxes, baskets, or cases of skins, and suspended in the branches of trees, or upon scaffolds erected for the purpose. Elevated parcels of dry ground were usually selected as burial places, and not so much regard was had for the cardinal points of the compass as to the relative position of some neighboring object. The graves were arranged usually with reference to some river, lake or mountain. Where it was convenient, the grave when enclosed, was covered with stones and under other circumstances it was enclosed with wooden slabs, upon which were painted with red paint certain signs or symbols commemorative of the deceased's virtues. The death of a near relative was lamented with violent demonstrations of grief. Widows visited the graves of their deceased husbands with hair disheveled, carrying a bundle composed of one or more of the deceased's garments, and to this representative of her departed husband she addressed her expressions of grief and assurances of undying affection, and extreme anxiety for the comfort and well being of the departed.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal, and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman, was not content till he had found the "First Settlers", and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a she bear, and located on a drift, which the receeding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *pre-empt.*

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and the one possibly least appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled not only to trace results to their causes but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its

early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Keokuk county, we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State on his way west to "grow up up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Yet again, we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his new experience in a land which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern soil upon which he had made his temporary home, in his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with progress around him, and how his better side developed. The pride of Kentucky blood, or the vain glorying of the Virginia F. F. V's, was here seen in an early day only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Yet others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or return to their native soil. We shall find little of that distictive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our State and the West, but we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. With confidence that general results will prove that there is much of good in everything, and that a justice almost poetic has been meted out to the faults and follies, to the foibles and the virtues of the early settlers of this county, we may now enter upon their story.

As before stated, prior to October 21, 1838, the whites were not allowed to settle in any part of the territory now embraced in the boundaries of Keokuk county. At that time the United States came into possession of territory before held by the Indians; this new territory embraced within its bounds a small portion of what is now Keokuk county, including nearly all of the southeastern (Richland) township, and about half of the first, and a small portion of the second townships north of it. Upon this "strip," as has already been shown, the whites were then entitled to settle. This, however, cannot be taken as the date of first settlement; prior to that time a number of claims had been made and improvements commenced. The treaty had been made, and although, theoretically, this was forbidden ground, and the pioneers could at best but take a position on the border line and view at a distance the promised land, yet, practically, the country was open for exploration some months sooner, and the more adventuresome land-viewers and claim-seekers crossed over, looking at the country and marking the best localities, in order that they might be the better prepared to make an intelligent selection before settling a permanent claim. Early in the spring of this year a claim had been taken and a permanent settlement began. From this time, therefore, must be traced the history of Keokuk county, and at that time must be dated the "first settlement."

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In some counties there is great uncertainty as to who was the veritable "First Settler." In Keokuk county no such dispute is likely ever to occur. All accounts agree in attributing this distinction to Mr. Aaron Miller, who, together with his son, John Miller, took claims and settled in the immediate vicinity of the present site of Richland. The first habitation erected was a cabin built by Mr. Miller, near the present residence of Mr. Isaac Davis. Mr. Miller is now dead; so is his son, John Miller, but his son-in-law Wm. Scearcy, still lives in an adjoining township.

In the fall of the same year a few others came, and in the spring of 1839 Robert Pringle, James Higginbotham, Wm. Lewis, Wm. Bristow, John Wasson, Mitchell Gill and James M. Smith, came from the same neighborhood in Indiana, and settled near to and east of the present site of Richland. Some of these still live near where they originally settled; some are dead, while others, after remaining a number of years, again fell in with the tide of emigration and have been borne westward.

Mr. Bristow is the oldest settler in the county who still resides on his original claim. He knows all that is comprehended in the meaning of the word "Pioneer," and has experienced all the trials and hardships incident to frontier life. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bristow is still robust and healthy, and thanks to a more than ordinarily vigorous constitution, has not known a day during the past forty years when he was not able to attend to his affairs of business.

Mr. Smith was prominently identified with the organization of the county, and became a member of the first board of county commissioners.

Prominent among those who came during the years 1839–40 were the following: Joseph Kellum, Joab Bennett, five brothers by the name of Brown, to-wit: Jerry, Bowzier, William, Talton and Monroe; Jerry Kendall, James Roy, Henry Hardin, Peter Perry, James Miller, Wm. Miller, Elijah Searcy, David Myers, Richard Quinton, Horace Bagley, Wm. Lewman, James Lewman, Elias Whetston, Theodore Cox; and three brothers: William, John, and Ross Franklin; and four brothers: Henry, Thomas, Joel, and Pleasant Pringle; S. P. Bristow, Cyrus Jordan, Jacob Wimer, Mr. Troxel, Ed. Fayes, Robert Blacker, J. O. Casterline, and J. J. Franklin.

Mr. Kellum became the first Probate Judge of the county. Mr. Quinton was one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention; and others of the afore-mentioned gentlemen became, in one way and another, prominently associated in the early development and organization of the county.

Prominent among those on the north side of the river were Harvey Stevens and the Hendersons, Dr. Worthington, Dr. Mealy, William Grimsley, Wm. Shockley, John Baker, Wesley Goss, James Junkin, E. B. Holmes, Robert Alexander, John Crill, Sr., Ed. Cooley, and Michael Hornish.

Not many of the settlers of the spring of 1839 came early enough to raise a crop that season. A few, however, with their long team of oxen, and wooden mould-board plows, turned the sod and raised some sod corn, which helped them much in getting their stock through the winter. Most of the people, however, had to depend on prairie hay for feed for their stock which they had driven from the States, and which were by the long journey reduced to great poverty. The result was that much of this stock

died during the winter, and the teams with which they were compelled to begin the spring work were not in a condition to do the vast amount of work consequent upon the opening of farms. Their bread was made of cornmeal and water. Their meat was such as they were able to procure by the use of their trusty rifles. Flour was scarce and dear, and they had to go to Burlington to procure it.

Two of these early settlers deserve to be especially mentioned: William Scearey and Jacob Wimer. The former still resides in the county. Although he is now quite aged, and his life one of trial and hardship, yet his step is still elastic and his mind clear and memory reliable. A short sketch of his early life will be interesting to the reader and eminently proper in this place. We will let him tell his own story:

"My father, Robert Scearey, was born in Virginia in the year 1782, and died and was buried in this township April 18, 1857. My mother's name was Mary Spivey. They were married in North Carolina, and were the parents of thirteen children: ten girls and three boys, I being the fifth child.

I was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in the year 1813. When quite young my parents moved to Warren county, Tennessee, where we remained until the fall of 1829, when we started for Indiana, but owing to sickness we did not reach our destination until the spring of 1830; stayed a while in Morgan county, Indiana, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, where I was married April 7, 1836, to Sarah Miller (daughter of Aaron Miller, who was the first settler in this county, and died several years ago in this township). The same spring after I was married, myself and wife, in company with two brother-in-laws, John and James Miller and their families, started for Iowa, and being the first emigrants with teams that came west farther than Lockridge, we followed the township line from there by the marks on the trees in the timber, and the stakes and mounds on the prairies, until we reached what is now known as Pleasant Plain, in Jefferson county. The land at that time had not been surveyed out in smaller subdivisions than townships, and was not yet in market. I purchased a claim of 160 acres and adjoining my claim I laid out that town, consisting of 300 lots. The town of Brighton, in Washington county, was located the same fall. I broke about twelve acres of prairie that spring, during which time we lived in a tent. The greater part of the summer we spent in breaking prairie on the north side of Skunk river. A great many emigrants came in without families, would take claims and hired us to break a few acres—just sufficient to hold their claims until they should return in the fall, agreeing to pay us for the work when they returnd; but they did did not come back, and we found that we had done our work for nothing—lost it all.

"While on the north side of the river we lived in an Indian 'wigwam' made of bark. Here is where Wapello and his tribe lived at that time. They had quite a town, and some of them had small patches of ground that they cultivated, raising some corn and a few vegetables. It was a great sight to the Indians to see the prairie plow turning the sod over. The little fellows would follow us day after day, watching the plowing process. The Indians, as a general thing, treated us kindly enough, but seemed to look upon us with a kind of jealousy. They were great fellows for whisky at all times, but on special occasions they made whisky a special resort.

On the occasion of the death of one of Wapello's sons, the old chief himself swam across the river, procured a barrel of whisky, floated it across the river, and such a time as they had I never witnessed before or since. Men, women and children beastly drunk for several days, some shouting the war whoop, some crying and wailing, and some sleeping—one continuous uproar as long as the whisky lasted.

"After laying out the town of Pleasant Plain, I made a sale of lots and sold about five hundred dollars worth, some desirable ones going as high as forty dollars. The land not yet being in market, I could make no deeds, but gave bonds for deeds to be made as soon as I should get deeds from the government, taking their notes, to be paid when they received the deeds.

"The only ferries we had to cross the river was our wagons; we had no other means of crossing except by swimming the teams, wagons and all. In the fall we went back to Sangammon county, Ill., expecting to return in the spring, as our provisions were all gone, and no means of securing a supply for the winter, as we had no money and could not have bought supplies if we had money. Owing to sickness in my family, I did not return to Iowa until the spring of 1839. When I came to Pleasant Plain I found the Quakers had taken advantage of my absence and 'jumped' my claim, town and all, and as I could not legally hold it, they would not give it up nor pay me anything for what I had done. So I came on west and settled in Richland township, where Moses Mendenhall now lives. David Myers took a claim adjoining on the south, and although there was not a solitary house between him and Fairfield, yet he had not room enough. He crowded me out, and I abandoned that claim and settled another, the one which J. C. Johnson now lives on. I lived around in that vicinity until the spring of 1843. On the 30th day of April I moved into Jackson township, although, according to the treaty, we were not allowed to settle on this purchase until the first day of May. I commenced staking out my claim early the next morning. William Brown, who was then living at Blue Point, tried to frighten me away from the claim, threatening to mob me; but having actual possession first, I held the claim, on which I have lived ever since. . The first year I fenced forty acres, broke out thirty acres of sod and put it in corn, on which I raised a good crop—plenty to do me and some to sell. I raised as good potatoes and cabbage as I have ever raised since. I planted the corn before I fenced the ground, made the rails and fenced it during the summer. I laid out in my corn many nights with a sod for a pillow, watching the cattle off my crop, and this barefooted, when rattlesnakes were as numerous as the grasshoppers and squirrels—and have actually killed them in the dark. I lived in a tent that summer, and in the fall I built a cabin.

"A great deal of trouble was caused to settlers on account of 'claim jumping;' when the land came into market there were a great many poor men who had not money to pay for their land, and others more able would enter the land at the office, and had it not been for a kind of club law gotten up by the settlers for their own protection, probably much more distress would have been than really was.

"The first church organization in this county was by Andrew P. Tannehill, building on Spainshower's foundation, in the fall of 1843; organized the Baptist church.

"The first school taught in the township was by a man by the name of Brown, in a log cabin near where John Dare now lives.

"I have raised a family of ten children: six boys and four girls, all of whom are still living; and they are all here, except one daughter who lives in Kansas.

"I professed religion in the year 1819 and joined the Baptist church, of which I have been a member ever since.

"Politically, I am a Democrat, alway have been, and always expect to be; my first vote being cast for Martin Van Buren for President.

"In looking over the county now, and contrasting its appearance with thirty-five years ago, what a remarkable change we discover: then a vast ocean of prairie, upon miles and miles of which nothing could be seen but the native grass, interspersed with groves, belts of timber, rivulets and streams, inhabited only by the red skins and wild animals. Now, how different! The white man has made his mark here. All over this country what was then one vast wild prairie, we see, we might say, one continuous farm, separated only by roads and fences. In looking over those few years past, it seems that such a change could not have taken place in so short a time. Then we had our log cabin school-houses, with split logs or fence rails for seats. Then we had preaching in our log cabins, and people were not ashamed to ride in an ox wagon four or five miles to meeting, and if they were not able to wear shoes they did not hesitate to go barefoot and without any coat. They went to meeting for the enjoyment of true religion, and had no fears of being insulted by Mr. Etiquette or Madame Fashion."

Jacob Wimer settled in the vicinity of Richland in the year 1839. He proved to be the most valuable accession which had, up to this time, been made to the little colony. He was a man of the most invincible energy, possessed of other striking traits of character, and, moreover, a practical mill-wright. No one man did more to advance the interests of the early settlers, and to develop the resources of the county, than he. Soon after arriving, Mr. Wimer set about the work of mill-building. The first mill in the county was commenced by him in June, 1842, and located on South Skunk river, near the confluence of the two streams. It was completed in the following February. The mill was built about five rods west of the boundary line of the original Black Hawk purchase. In selecting the site he found that he could not erect the mill to advantage unless he put it on the Indian side of the line. The trespass was but a few steps, and he supposed that it would work no injury to the red man. But the red man came and pointed out to him the line between Che-mo-ke-man and Musqua-ke. Mr. Wimer was apparently too dull of comprehension to understand the import of the Indians' protestations, and went on with his mill. The red skins had learned too much of freedom in their own wild forests to be thus encroached upon, and regarded in a diplomatic manner a trespass of fifty yards as equal to the inundation of the whites to the very center of their hunting grounds. The consequence was that they appealed to the United States authorities, and a troop of dragoons was dispatched to drive Mr. Weimer off the forbidden ground and burn his buildings. One morning, shortly after the completion of the mill, these epauletted gentlemen bore down upon Mr. Wimer. This gentleman, however, was not altogether taken by surprise, as he had certain intimations of the raid upon his premises. He had, accordingly, prior to the arrival of the dragoons, removed all vestiges of the boundary line, for several miles on

either side of the river. When the dragoons arrived they rode up to the side of the stream on the south bank of the river, and there hitched their horses. Thereupon the whole squad crossed upon the ice, each man having girted at his side an immense sword, which trailed on the ground at his side. The officer, in a very pompous style, started up to Mr. Wimer and said:

"Do you know, sir, where you are?" Mr. Wimer met his gaze firmly, and in a very decided manner replied: "I think I do, sir."

The officer then stated to Mr. Wimer that the mill was on the Indian's land, and his instructions were to destroy it, and his imperative duty was to obey. This was a critical moment for the millwright. He had invested all his means in the mill, and looking at the building and then at the officer, scarcely knew what to say. He could not for a moment entertain the thought that years of toil and labor should be in vain, and that this structure which represented that toil and labor should be demolished merely to satisfy the caprices of a few savages, and that too at a time when it was known that they would, as they did, sell out as soon as a treaty could be concluded. After exhibiting his machinery to the party, and making himself as agreeable as his unsafe condition would permit, he cooly requested the dragoons to accompany him about one hundred yards west of the mill, where, pointing to each side of the river, he called attention to marks and notches on the trees, and turning to the commander remarked:

"You see, sir, I knew where I was, and we need not disturb one another," at the same time he gave him a look which seemed to say: "Do you comprehend my meaning?"

Whether the dragoon captain believed this to be the true line or not, at least he pretended that he did, and venting a few oaths upon the swarthy faces for causing them a cold and needless ride, called off his men and departed, to the great relief of the mill owner.

Soon after this circumstance Mr. Wimer sold the mill to Mr. L. B. Hughes, and removed to a mill-site on North Skunk river, where he began the erection of what was afterward known as the "Whisler Mills." After these mills were nearly completed, he sold an interest in them to Mr. J. B. Whisler. Shortly after the mills were completed he sold the remainder of his interest to Mr. Whisler, and removed to Mahaska county, where he commenced the erection of the Union Mills, on North Skunk, finishing them about two years afterward. Some time having elapsed, he sold this mill, and returned to Keokuk county, and built what was known as the Wimer Mill, on South Skunk. A sawing attachment was put up in this mill by Mr. Abrams soon after. Mr. Harvey Ray, of Burlington, who, up to this time, had furnished burrs for most of the mills in southeastern Iowa, said that this mill was the best grist-mill in the State.

In 1857 Mr. Wimer moved to Ray county, Missouri, and erected another large grist and saw-mill, and also conducted a large farm. In 1859 he again returned to Keokuk county, having sold out in Missouri, and this time purchased the Goodheart mill, on North Skunk, about one mile from Lancaster. After Mr. Wimer bought this mill he repaired it and remodeled its machinery, and then sold it to Mr. Austin Jacobs. He then moved to a farm near Lancaster, declaring his intention of retiring from the milling business, but subsequently removed to Oregon, where he was at last accounts following his old business.

Mr. Wimer was a man of great benevolence, and many still living in the county have reason to remember him with feelings of gratitude. In all public enterprises, whether for a charitable object, a church building, a bridge, or any other thing to enhance the general good, Mr. Wimer was always among the most liberal; and yet modest, not taking one-half the alms he gave to keep the other half sounding. Soon after he purchased the last mill there was a great scarcity of breadstuffs; just preceding the harvest many of the best prepared farmers were closely pushed to obtain the staff of life. During this time Mr. Wimer freely distributed to the more necessitous class all the toll and other grain he could control. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Wimer is but one representative of a large class of men who lived in this county at an early day, and who did so much to mould the character of the people and develop the resources of the country.

We have been thus concise and yet explicit in the account of these representative men because we deem it important, and the reader can judge from the history of one of them, so graphically and intelligently given in his own language, what manner of men they were. It will be observed that we have here no rude adventurers, driven out from their fellows by crime or melancholy; nor hunters or fishermen, too indolent to work; but we see intelligent, industrious men, who felt the lack of all those blessings which adhere to older civilization, yet strong enough to break away from them. Men who were ambitious to make their own future, and thus make the future of the country in which they settled. It will be perceived from what has been said of them, that they immediately upon their arrival proceeded to work; that they broke prairie, built mills, erected houses, exterminated noxious animals—in short, they were the forerunners of that thrift and industry and content which have made the county great and populous and wealthy, as well as intelligent and progressive in all the arts of higher civilization. The first settlers of Keokuk county were, therefore, men who were worthy to be among her citizens of to-day. The forerunners who carried civilization into the wilderness were of such a cast, of such a nature, of such strength and industry, of such ability and such a character, that the best of to-day might yet follow where they would lead, confident that they would work for the upbuilding of the county, and that nothing of dishonor would come to them through their leaders.

It would be interesting could we but go back, even in fancy, to the condition of affairs when these men first saw this county in 1839. Could we but have seen the sublimity of this great and fertile region, where but few, even of the red men, were then living; could we but imagine what were the thoughts, hopes, ambitions, purposes of these pioneers, as they recalled the rocky hills and mountains of their native States, and compared them with these prairies, waving with naught but the luxuriant growth of wild grasses, the noble forests, of these water-courses, all fulfilling the natural conditions of comfort and wealth for man, and only waiting his advent to blossom as the rose with the productions of a civilized race, we might have seen, as they saw, that here, "wild in woods, the noble savage ran," with all that there could be of nobility in his untaught, or rather ill-taught, and treacherous nature, and that suddenly the face of the white man was seen in the forest, surveying its unimproved wealth, and preparing the way for a mightier and greater people. The taciturn, grunting savage heard the unwonted sound of laughter in regious where that melody might not have

been heard since the long-forgotten days of the mound builders, and he prepared to move further afield, away from his aggressive and more powerful brother. The sound of the ax and the crash of falling timber spoke of new life and animation. For the new-comer in all this wild region there was in every bubbling spring a music sweet as the voices of children. The ripple of the lonely river, flashing against its sides, gave prophecy of towns to spring up amid the sterner sounds of daily toil for a rich reward, in which all natural forces must become tributary to man's well-being.

The first white child born in the limits of Keokuk county was probably J. F. Searcy, who was born December 15, 1840. An older son of Mr. Wm. Searcy was but three months old when brought to the county.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

From the time of the first settlement of the county in the vicinity of Richland, there was a steady and continuous growth, and what is commonly known as the "old strip," became well settled for those days. Not all the land was taken up by any means; not even a large part of the best land was secured, but such portions as offered the greatest inducement to settlers were pre-empted; and all along the boundary line here, as elsewhere, were gathered many prospecters, who impatiently awaited the night of April 30, 1843, when they would have a right to pass over and possess the land.

Those expecting to make settlements on the "new purchase" were forbidden to come to the reserve until the time of its delivery into the hands of the government by the Indians, May 1, 1843. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country till the appointed time. For some weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross the border and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon, and carried no ax. This latter weapon was sometimes placed, without a handle, in the knapsack of the traveler, and an *impromptu* handle fitted in by a penknife when necessity called for its use. During the last few days of April the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline, and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30 found some scores of new-comers on the ground, who had been prospecting the country, who had decided mentally what claims they would make, and had various agreements among themselves. These settlers were mostly along or near the river, it then being thought that prairie land was not half so desirable as the river and timber country.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1, settler after settler took his place upon the border of his claim with his bunch of sharpened stakes and lantern, or his blazing torch, and when it was thought twelve o'clock had arrived, there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the dark. The claims were paced off, and strange to say there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the preceding day. Some of the claims were pretty large, more, in fact, than the law suffered the claimants to hold, some of whom were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled, "git a plenty while you're gittin," to which the settler added, "and git the best."

The memorable midnight of that "last day" of April, 1843, dark as it



J. L. Hogin

may have been, opened to the welcome dawning of a glorious "May day" in the prosperity of this heaven-favored land as the crowds of anxious emigrants, so long held in check by the old boundaries, began to cross the line in multitudes and press forward to "possess the land" and secure their claims of 320 acres each in goodly heritage. It was a rapid, successful movement in the advancement of emigration and civilization, which gave evident and assuring proof of the wisdom of the government in promptly securing the title to this valuable territory. It is estimated that before the nightfall of May 1, 1843, there were nearly one thousand of such claims occupied by pioneers, and including in the count the families and attendants of these, in so short a time an aggregate population of about four thousand souls, had crossed the old limits to find homes in the new possessions, and convert the Indian's hunting ground into the white man's earthly Eden.

Thus had come at last the much desired day, bringing to the unsettled pioneer the welcome privilege to choose, from all the goodly land before him, his future home. When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration so long held in check began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus has it continued to roll, wave after wave, in rapid succession, until it has reached the Western shore, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations, and washing to the surface the gold from the mountains and valleys on the Pacific slope, it has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization.

After the way had thus been opened by that memorable treaty, emigration began at once to pour in and spread especially along the river; claim after claim was taken, cabin after cabin was erected, settlement after settlement was made, and the enterprising sound of the white man's ax was heard echoing from every side, as with busy stroke he felled the trees, and prepared logs for his humble cabin home.

Before many days had passed the curling smoke was seen rising through the tree tops from many such hopeful, happy pioneer homes in the western wild; and within these rustic walls were found thankful hearts, cheerful faces, welcome voices and liberal hospitality, which displayed on every side an air of prosperity and contentment, and made "assurance doubly sure" that the great work of the settlement and cultivation of this fertile land was actually begun by the white pioneer, even within the present territory of Keokuk county, and that it would be thoroughly carried on to the western territory.

In order to the improvement of a pioneer home in the West, in those days, timber for fuel and fencing and shelter was considered the material thing in importance, second only to the "staff of life," and therefore the timber lands and tracts of prairie adjoining were almost invariably taken first, since these were considered by the early settlers to be the cream of the country.

But in this regard, experience, the effectual teacher, soon worked a radical change in the minds of men. When they began to test the fertility and richness of the prairie soil, they soon found that it was much easier and cheaper to haul timber and prepare shelter and dwell in the fresh, pure air on the bleak, yet fertile prairie, feeling sure of an abundant crop with less labor from a large acreage, than it was to have the best advantages of

a timber location, and spend time, labor and money in clearing and grubbing and fertilizing, and then fall short in the yield per acre, and be confined to a limited area of farming land.

The timber settlers slowly but surely became convinced of the fact, and began to reach out and secure, in some cases, large tracts of the prairie land adjoining them, thus combining these two important elements in one large estate, and securing some of the very finest farms in the country. While, on the other hand, very many of the first settlers on timber claims, from want of means or fear of failure in speculation, did not become awake to the real importance of this until the best sections adjoining them were all taken, and they were compelled either to go out, perhaps miles from their homes, to secure more farming land for their increasing families, or to remain shut in upon their original claims.

In different localities throughout our State, many of the first settlers, and best of men, have thus been compelled to sell their comfortable, hard-earned homes when "the boys grow up," and "move out west for more land," or they have found out at last, perhaps, that they are "timber poor," with limited income, and meagre support in return for the faithful, arduous labors, while many of their wealthy prairie neighbors, who only a few years before were the hired hands working by the month or the day for small wages, are now prosperous and independent on their large prairie farms, which yield them bountiful incomes.

Others, again, soon discovering their mistake in choosing river or timber locations for agricultural pursuits, disposed of the claims as soon as possible at reasonable profits, to their adjoining neighbors, or later arrivals, and moved on toward the front, better prepared by experience to make new and more judicious selections.

In treating of the early settlements of the county, the reader must bear in mind that at that time none of the present artificial organizations of townships, or even of the county itself, were then in existence. Geographical distinctions, after the removal of the Indian boundary line of 1837, were only such as were made by such natural boundaries as rivers. The township organization, as it now exists, was not made till 1847, and such distinctions as are made by reference to township lines cannot be spoken of till further on.

From the older settlements in the southeastern part of the county, the work of permanent improvement spread west and north. South of South Skunk river we find some of the first settlers of Richland taking the best claims. The Rock creek district, now in the bounds of Jackson township, had the reputation of being a goodly land; and there, especially, was a speedy increase of settlement during the fall of 1843. Among the early settlers in that neighborhood we notice the names of such as Aaron Miller, William Scearcy, Robt. Blacker, William Webb and Richard Quinton, most of whom had come over from the Richland settlement on the night of May 1st, while at least one of them, Mr. Scearcy, who had a good many things to move, and to be sure that he would be in time had started a day or two beforehand. Settlements still further west were made the same day that legal possession was given. Among some of these settlers we mention the names of William Hutton, G. W. Hayes, Christopher M. Wood, and a Mr. McNutt, who was the first white man buried in that section. Still further west, at a later period, claims were taken and settlements made by D. P. Helm and J. W. Palmer.

Among the first settlers in these neighborhoods south of the river, there was manifested a spirit of enterprise and a desire for the establishment of all branches of industry, as well as the foundation and maintenance of religious and educational institutions.

We have already spoken of the mill erected by Mr. Wimer, near the forks of the river, and completed in February, 1843. Farther west, some time afterward, Cornelius Hurley and Benjamin Hollingsworth erected a flouring mill. It was started with one run of burrs, in the spring of 1846, and is now known as the old "Clapboard Mill." A tannery was erected, in 1845, by R. B. Whitted. The first mercantile enterprise started was in Richland, some time in 1843, by L. J. Smith, the merchandise consisting of groceries and liquors. The first dry goods store was opened by Beriah Haworth, in the year 1844; followed by William A. Jordan, who established a dry goods and grocery store the following year. Mr. Williams was the first postmaster, followed by William Tingle, who, it seems, was a doctor, and the first one to locate in the county. He—that is, the doctor—was followed by Drs. Jones, Fidler, Efner, etc. Farther west, in 1852, a post-office was established by the name of Olean. It was kept at the house of Samuel Bowman, who was the first postmaster. Previous to this time, the nearest post-office was at Richland, or Fairfield. The office of Olean was removed to Ioka six years later. As is the case of other times and other places, schools and churches followed, but in a different order from that in which we find them elsewhere. It is usual for school-houses to be erected first, and here the people meet for public worship until they are able to erect church buildings. The early settlers in the neighborhoods now referred to established their church buildings and organized churches before they built school-houses and organized schools. "For several years the schools were taught in the houses of public worship, or in private dwellings," is the account which the chronicler gives of early school matters in those parts. In 1851 John Davis erected a school building in Richland, which was known by the name of "The Seminary." Zachariah Trueblood and John Callet taught the first school in this building. Since then "The Seminary" has had quite a career of usefulness, to which we allude more fully further on. In the Rock creek neighborhood, the first school taught was by a teacher of the name of Brown, in a cabin near where John Dare afterward resided. As we shall refer to church buildings and church organizations at length under a special topic, suffice it to say here that churches were erected as early as 1848, and organizations were formed long before that time. Among the early pioneer preachers we mention the names of Andrew P. Tannehill, Elder Kirkpatrick, Elder Gilmore, and Elder Hutton.

North of the river we find that quite a settlement had been formed prior to May 1, 1843; after that date settlements spread rapidly north and west. In taking up these claims, some very exciting contests took place between parties whose rights to the same claims interfered. We give the following account of one of the most exciting incidents growing out of one of these contests:

A valuable water-power had been found on the Indian side of the line, on North Skunk river, about two miles above its mouth. The settlers observed this, and two of them, each having his adherents, intended to claim and occupy it as soon as they could be entitled to cross over into the new territory. One of these men, L. B. Holmes, as early as February, 1843,

built a cabin at the mill-site and moved into it with his family, although the whites were not legally entitled to settle before the first day of May. The other party, composed of the Messrs. Hendersons, arrived on the ground at dark on the evening of April 30th, and proceeded without delay to smoke out Mr. Holmes. This resulted in the burning of the cabin. Mr. Holmes, then, apparently defenseless with his family, suggested that they should all wait till morning, and then decide who should hold the claim, the other party agreeing to wait till midnight. After that hour, the first claim made was the legal one, according to the rules of the settlers, and the other party, finding that they had force enough to keep Mr. Holmes a prisoner and make the claim too, agreed to an armistice for a few hours. They were totally unaware that Mr. Holmes had a choice squad of friends concealed, who were quietly noting all that was being done. His direction to these men before night was : " Keep quiet till twelve o'clock ; after that make the claim as soon as possible. If you are pushed for time, close your lines inside of theirs and make the claim good if you don't get more than ten acres."

At 12 o'clock, the Henderson party started with their torches, leaving a guard with Mr. Holmes. The party, having the advantage of the lights, kept ahead, and by a signal agreed upon announced that they had surrounded the claim. Mr. Holmes cried out, " Boys, have you closed your lines ?" " We have," was responded with a whoop, and the new party now made their first appearance. The guard lost no time in informing his comrades, who returned without so much as closing their lines, saying they were resolved to have the claim. Mr. Holmes proposed to settle the dispute by paying or receiving $280, which the other party agreed to take and quit-claim the premises. In the fall of the same year Mr. Holmes sold the property to Mr. Cooley. Mr. Cooley put up a dwelling house and mill, surveyed lots and called the place Rochester. In the spring of 1845 Rochester contained the families of Cooley, A. H. Haskell, and Charles Frisbie.

Frisbie was from the town of Richland, and brought with him an old bachelor by the name of L. J. Smith, who sold whisky and tobacco. The lands were not yet in market but were subject to pre-emption, and Smith and Frisbie thought to make a good thing of it by pre-empting the mill tract, as they resided on it, and which they actually did. Information of this fact was soon received from Fairfield, and the country for miles around turned out to have Cooley reinstated in his title to the claim. Smith and Frisbie fled to Richland, where the company forthwith marched. On hearing of their approach, Smith took his gun and made for the brush. The company soon surrounded the spot. Smith was induced to surrender, and, with Frisbie, was escorted by the company back to the mill. On the route, Frisbie complained of feeling faint and wanted to get off his horse, but the company only regarded it as a ruse to get away, when Holmes, upon looking closely, saw blood on his clothes and inquired, " why, Frisbie, have you stabbed yourself ?" " Yes," said Frisbie, " and a mortal wound, too ; and I am dying a perjured man." The company came to a halt. The wound was examined and found to be a dangerous thrust in the side, near the region of the heart ; it was dressed as well as the circumstances would permit, and the wounded man made a full statement of the villiany by which he and Smith had pre-empted the mill. His knife was then taken from him, and a litter was constructed, on which he was carried

to the mill. Upon arriving there, Mr. Holmes, who had been selected as captain, addressing Frisbie, said :

"Mr. Frisbie, your guilty conscience has prompted you to an act quite as severe as the committee had intended to inflict upon you. Should you survive the effects of your self-inflicted wound, you are expected to leave the territory within three days."

Then, turning to Mr. Smith, Holmes continued in the blandest manner :

"Now, Mr. Smith, be good enough to take off your hat." Smith complied.

"Now, Mr. Smith, be good enough to take off your coat." Smith again complied.

"Now, Mr. Smith, take off your shirt."

Mr. Smith was good enough to do this also without hesitation. He was then informed that he could retain his pantaloons if he desired to do so.

"Now," continued Mr. Holmes, "Mr. Smith, we have a duty to perform and I want you to act the man while Mr. Goodheart is discharging his duty. Mr. Goodheart, will you be good enough now to invest Mr. Smith with the regalia of his office?"

Whereupon Mr. Goodheart emptied about half the contents of a bucket of tar over the defenceless head, shoulders and arms of Smith. A feather pillow which had been provided was then opened and the contents placed in profusion over Smith, after which the remainder of the tar was applied over the feathers, when he was informed that he was at liberty to leave the territory as soon as Frisbie, but advised not to take Frisbie's route to the next world until he should be better prepared.

Smith then thanked the company from the bottom of his heart; was as polite as possible for a man in his garb, and said that he had expected to be burned alive; that in the "multiplicity of business" he had got into this unjust speculation, and now politely backed out. It is not known what became of Smith. Frisbie died some two years later, in Missouri, from the effects of his wound. It may be added that Frisbie also expected nothing less than being hung or tortured to death by the company, the fear of which led him to attempt suicide.

We are next led to consider the early settlement of the country lying between the two forks of Skunk river. In this section the primitive settlements were made by Obadiah Tharp, John W. Snelson, Presley Doggett, Wm. Trueblood, James Robinson, B. F. Chastain, William McGrew, James M. Mitts, Jesse B. Mitts, George Wimer, J. B. Whisler, Amos Holloway, David Stout, and J. G. Dement. Farther west, a settlement was made on the 3d day of May, 1843, in what has always been known as the McNabb neighborhood.

Mr. Snelson located on a claim which afterward became the home of Corbin Utterbach. For some time Mr. Snelson maintained a ferry across North Skunk at that point. A cabin was erected here, where Mr. J. B. Whisler commenced selling goods in 1844. Mr. Holloway was known as the great "bee hunter." We are indebted to Mr. S. A. James for the following account of this pioneer :

"Wild bees at that time were plenty, and were generally found in the trunk or limb of a tree, twenty, and sometimes thirty, feet from the ground. Mr. Holloway would start out with a yoke of oxen, a wagon, two or three empty barrels, provisions and conveniences for camping. He would camp out at night, and would generally be gone from three to four weeks on one

expedition. At the end of that time he would usually return with his barrels full of a delicious sweet which no Yankee patent receipt has yet been able to equal. Whether any philosopher ever contemplated a barrel of honey with other than gustative reflections we are unable to say ; our own reflections upon an ox load of this commodity was that the million little laborers whose industry had gathered the store, and then had their homes despoiled and robbed, were in no worse condition than many of our fellow-beings in despotic countries, whose labors enrich the rulers and whose sting is only felt when too closely pressed, but whose minds remain ignorant of their true remedy. The process of finding a bee-tree was to place a small vessel, with some substance which emitted a sweet odor, near the forest. A few bees finding this would sip satisfaction, and then invariably make a 'bee-line,' or straight fly, to their tree of deposit. At this point consisted the greatest skill of the hunter, and it grew into a settled quotation that Holloway 'could see a bee plumb a mile.' When the bee-tree was found, it was felled to the ground and the bees driven away from the honey by fumes of brimstone."

J. B. Whisler afterward removed to the town of Lancaster, where he sold goods, and at his mills, four miles west of the town. Although the river has since swept away nearly all the improvements, the site continues to be known as the "Old Whisler Mill." He was a persevering man at whatever he engaged, possessed a large amount of patience and good humor, and made fast friends of all his acquaintances. His business prospered and enabled him to assist many persons in securing their homes. He sold the settlers Mexican bounty warrants on time, making it advantageous to both parties. The settler who could not secure a sufficient amount of money to "enter" his claim, and many could not, were at any time liable to be entered out by some speculator in warrants, who could snap his finger at club laws and remain beyond the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch. Scores of worthy settlers, in the absence of a homestead law, thus secured their lands and continued to enjoy their homes in prosperity. On coming to the county, he was supposed to be an unmarried man, although he never alluded to his domestic affairs. Some five years after settling, he was married to a lady of the neighborhood, with whom he lived happily till his death, which occurred in 1852. Some time after the death of Mr. Whisler, a woman from Pennsylvania appeared in the county, who claimed to be his wife, and, moreover, came prepared with evidence to prove the relation. She instituted suit for the possession of Mr. Whisler's estate, which, through the industry and business sagacity of that gentleman, had grown to be very valuable. The courts decided that the Pennsylvania lady was the rightful wife and heir to the property, the second wife receiving but common wages during the time she had lived with the deceased, which extended through a period of about five years and amounted to about $1,000. While living with his second wife, there was born to Mr. Whisler one child, a daughter, who is married and living at this time in the county. Mrs. Whisler was married a second time and is now living in the county.

Among the first settlers in the McNabb neighborhood were A. J. McNabb and T. J. Hicklin. The former located on section 2 and the latter on section 3. McNabb plowed the first furrow in that neighborhood and planted potatoes. He still lives on his first claim.

On the 7th day of May, 1843, Maxon Randall located a claim, where he resided until recently, when he removed to the county seat. Mr. Randall

describes the first house he lived in as a cabin one and a half stories high, size 16x20, built of round logs; puncheon floors, covered with clapboards; containing two rooms, one below, and one above, to which they ascended by means of a ladder. Mr. Randall says that in early days they were very much troubled with wolves. He and his neighbor, McNabb, bought traps, but did not succeed in capturing many. Finally they bought a bottle of strychnine and prepared a repast for the intruders. The next morning Mr. Randall says there were four dead wolves in sight of his sheep pen and afterward found seventeen more. He and Mr. McNab exterminated in this way over one hundred of the wolves, and after that were troubled no more. In the spring of 1844 Jacob Kansler began the erection of a saw and grist-mill on North Skunk, west of range 12. The people erected a school-house in this neighborhood the same year. The same year John Hasty, John Scott and E. Sampson located claims in this neighborhood, the latter being the father of the Hon. E. S. Sampson, who for two terms represented this district in Congress.

The first marriage solemnized in this neighborhood was that of Robt. Mann to Miss L. Pence, by John Ellis, Esq. The license was obtained at Washington, Iowa. This marriage was soon followed by three or four others in quick succession. Mr. Thos. J. Hicklin was chosen to be the father of, and to provide food and clothing for, the first child born in that locality.

Gen. James A. Williamson, at present Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., was one of the early settlers of the McNabb neighborhood. After an absence of twenty-three years he returned to deliver an address before the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association. We take the liberty of quoting liberally from such parts of the address as refer to the early settement of the country :

"After a long and wearisome march from the central portion of the State of Indiana, keeping time to the slow tread of the gentle, patient ox team, which it had been my business to guide and goad through the bad roads of the Hoosier State, and the almost trackless prairies of Illinois and Eastern Iowa, you may imagine with what feelings of delight I laid down the implement of my continuous warfare with the noble bovines which had drawn that rare specimen of the architecture of North Carolina known in the West at that time as a prairie schooner (a very large projecting top wagon), upon my arrival in what was then known as the McNabb settlement—since more familiarly known to old settlers as 'Zion's Lane,' owing, as I suppose, to the piety of us early settlers in that vicinity.

"Some small portion of the southeastern part of the county was embraced in what was then known as the 'Old Purchase,' and save in that part there was but little or no settlement in the county made prior to the year 1844.

"I think the first crops grown in Warren township, and perhaps in all other parts of the county, except the part embraced in the old purchase, were planted in 1844. The first I saw was in 1845. During that year, before the maturity of the crops, many had the misfortune of going hungry to bed, contenting ourselves with dreams of the fullness and fatness which should follow the harvest.

"At the appointed time the harvest came, and with it a corporeal increase in the physique of most of the old settlers with whom I was then

acquainted. The dreams of the harvest had not been as potent in producing muscle, tissue and avoirdupois as its realization.

"I see many of my friends here to-day who were then my nearest neighbors. You will not, perhaps, give full faith and credit to the statement that I feel, for truth's sake, compelled to make concerning them. These persons were so slender as to make them almost incapable of casting shadows, and they tightened their girdles another hole with the buckles instead of taking their dinners until after their early potatoes and green corn were sufficiently matured for food.

"In the fall of that year when our little 'sod crops' had ripened, millions of prairie chickens came to feed upon them. This was providential, though it threatened destruction of our crops, for we shot and trapped them by thousands, thus supplementing our bill of fare with that most excellent game. The quails and the manna were not more needed and appreciated by the Hebrew hosts who followed Moses in his slow and circuitous marches beyond the Red Sea than were the corn bread and grouse to the sturdy but hungry pilgrims who spent the winter of 1845 in this now most rich, productive and beautiful country. The early settlers of this county were strong, sturdy and determined men and women, otherwise they would not have been here in those early days.

"Having heard of this fair land of promise while cultivating the poorer soil of their native States, they, with the energy and bravery so characteristic of their natures, and so necessary to the settlement and development of a new country, resolved upon the trans-Mississippi journey of many hundreds of weary miles of overland travel. Upon arriving at their points of destination, most of those hardy and determined men found themselves possessed of little or nothing except their strong arms and brave hearts—their wives and little ones—a small quantity of household furniture and wearing apparel, a few rude farming implements with which they tilled the soil in States farther east, which were wholly unadapted to the cultivation of the soil of Iowa.

"I have seen many men on their arrival in this county drive their teams upon the places which were to be the sites of their dwelling houses and their future homes, descend from their wagons and tenderly assist, with their strong arms, their wearied wives and children to the ground which they hoped to some day call their own.

"After arriving at their destination, the first thing to be done was to 'stake off' a claim of 160 acres, which each head of a family might hold under the local 'claim laws' then or thereafter to be made, and in addition to this, a small timber lot, not exceeding forty acres, might be taken and held. This being done, our hardy pioneers immediately set about building a log house, which was the only kind possible, as there were no saw-mills or lumber within reach. If two or three or more families, as was often the case, moved in company and made their claims adjoining, they would unite their force and build one house, which would serve for a time as a home for all.

"In the meantime, while the house was building, the good, patient and loving wives—God bless them—had been cooking their frugal meals by the fires built upon the ground, and in unpacking and airing their goods, washing and mending the clothing, and preparing generally for the grand good time which they were to have on the occasion of the 'house warm-

ing,' which was to take place as soon as the mansion of one room, not more than 16 x 16 feet, should be completed.

"It would be difficult to convince the younger children and later generations of those same early settlers how much comfort and happiness was found in one of those humble dwellings, which first suggested the feeling of home and ownership to their fathers and mothers, who had borne the hardships and privations of the long move or march into the Territory, and had finally succeeded in getting a home, however humble, which they could call their own.

"The settler who, by priority of a few weeks in his settlement, had succeeded in getting his house built, stood upon his threshold, his face beaming with joy and his heart swelling with pride as he welcomed the emigrant, who, a few days or weeks later came along in search of a location, into his hospitable mansion, assuring him that there was room and plenty for all. I shall never cease to be astonished when I reflect upon the holding capacity of some of those log cabins which were built by the first settlers of this county. It was no uncommon thing for four or five families to occupy for a time a room not more than 16 or 18 feet square.

"The hospitality of the settlers in those early days *knew no bounds;* a house was never full, and a larder never empty. As long as it contained one morsel of food, so long would the generous hearted housewife set it before the home or claim hunter, and bid him eat, without a thought of reward or compensation. If such boundless hospitality existed to-day, when the people are so able to entertain and to give, I fear that it would have at least one bad result, viz.: that of increasing the number of tramps.

"The difficulties of settling any portion of the territory of the United States at the present day are nothing when compared with those of settling this county thirty-five years ago. Then the nearest railroad was many hundreds of miles away; but little, if any, was then built west of the State of Ohio. Now, railroads, under the munificent policy of the general government in aiding in their construction, are built in advance of the settlement, so there is, in reality, no frontier for the agricultural settler; no place is so far away from another as Iowa was from the Ohio river in those days. Then there were no telegraph wires, no stage coaches, no lines or means of public conveyance anywhere within hundreds of miles, save an occasional steamer upon the Mississippi river, almost a hundred miles distant from our settlement. The transportation of mails was slow, and for many years all we received was carried from or near the Mississippi river on horseback. The postage was twenty-five cents on a single letter, and we had no money with which to pay it. Now all these conditions are changed. All the appliances and results of a high civilization are found almost equally in all parts of the country, North and West.

"The improved plows, mowers, reapers, and indeed all other improved machinery, precede the agricultural settler to his new home.

"It is hard to find a place where a daily mail is not received; letter postage is only one-eighth now of what it was then. I well remember the first letter which I received through the Sigourney post-office. It was in the year 1845. My friend, S. A. James, was postmaster, or, if not, he was acting for that official. I heard that there was a letter in the post-office for me, and knowing that it would require twenty-five cents to pay the postage, the problem of getting that sum of money taxed my energy and financial ability to the utmost for many days. None of my neighbors

were in such affluent circumstances as to be able to 'do my paper' for that sum. Suspecting that the letter might be from my little sweetheart, from whom I had reluctantly parted some time before, I was exceedingly anxious to break the *wafer seal* of that letter, but the ransom for it I could not procure, and I was about despairing of being able to pay the postage, when I heard of a kind-hearted man (since dead, peace to his ashes), living in the western part of the county, some miles from where I did, who was reported to have received twenty-five dollars some time before from the East. It was also alleged that he had loaned the sum of twenty-five cents to each of several persons in the McNabb settlement with which to pay postage. This news gave me new hope and courage. I started early one morning to find the capitalist, and negotiate with him for the loan of '*a quarter*,' which, with some difficulty, I accomplished; and then, with hastening steps and palpitating heart, walked to Sigourney and procured the letter, and returned home the same day, after a walk of something over twenty miles. Whether that letter was from my sweetheart or not, and what she said if it was from her, I will never tell.

"Then the public lands were offered for sale to the highest bidder soon after the same were surveyed, and the settler had no right or advantage over the speculator except such as was given him by the pre-emption laws of that time, and the still more effective claim laws, framed and adopted by the settlers themselves for their mutual protection. An infraction of these claim laws by speculators was sometimes punished by a well-aimed shot from the rifle of some one of the law-makers.

"Now, in nearly all parts of the country, the public lands are withheld from market for actual settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws. The lands are now freely given to any citizen, or to any person who has declared his intention to become such, if he will only settle upon and cultivate the same for a period of five years. If the homestead law of the present time had been in force in Iowa in 1843, and since, it is safe to say that this State would contain one million of inhabitants more than it does to-day.

"Only think of the Herculean task of earning and saving two hundred dollars, with which to pay for the 160 acres of land in those days, when it is remembered with what difficulty twenty-five cents was procured by an enterprising young man to pay the postage on a single letter. No more equitable thing could be done by the general government than to restore *every dollar that was paid for land actually settled upon and cultivated by the early settlers in this and other Northwestern States and Territories;* and if ever I am in a position where my voice will be potential in urging this measure, I shall not fail to do it. There would be far more justice in doing that than in taking money out of the treasury to pay for losses incurred by citizens of the Southern States during the late war for the preservation of the Union.

"In those early days when the farms were to be broken or plowed for the first time, and the rails were to be made and hauled from the timber land to fence them, the manual labor necessary to do this was a sort of *legal-tender* for nearly all kinds of indebtedness. The doctor who wanted to make a farm would give his physic when you were sick, and you might make fence rails for him when you regained your health and strength, if you were so fortunate. The manufacture of about one hundred fence rails, or the cutting of one cord of wood, would pay for one small portion of jalap

and calomel, which was the standard remedy in those good old times of allopathic practice, before President Lincoln had been interviewed and expressed his terse opinion as to the virtue and efficacy of homœpathic system of medical practice. The settler who came the year before would give to the settler who came the year after one bushel of corn for making one hundred fence rails, or for one day's work at other labor, which was considered an equivalent and legal-tender therefor. The shoemaker and blacksmith of the village or settlement would perform labor of their kind, and take in exchange for it the less skilled labor of the rail-splitter or the wood-chopper.

"I know how this was by experience, having bartered in the exchange of the above named commodities, exchanging as I did the unskilled for the skilled article, submitting to an immense discount on what I had to offer.

"Within two miles and less of the place where we are now standing, for many weary days and months when I was a boy, and not a very strong one, I wielded the ax, the maul and the mattock, for more than ten hours a day, receiving therefor the liberal wages of ten dollars a month in 'store pay' —this I did when the mercury ranged from twenty degrees below zero in January to ninety above in July. I trust that your present able representative in congress, who has won renown on the battle field, who has worn with honor the judicial ermine, and won an enviable reputation in the halls of Congress will not be offended with me for stating in this public manner that I knew him when he was engaged in the same kind of labor that fell to my lot, and that he performed them well.

"I do not mention this in the belief that it will ever materially aid either of us in being President, as the same kind of labor, perhaps, did the most illustrious man of modern times, in procuring that office. I only mention it to show that honest toil of the rudest and hardest kind will not prevent a man from rising to an equality with those who were more favored with fortune in early life.

"In those days, as is well known, and perhaps regretfully remembered by us old settlers, we had absolutely no money, and whatever could not be procured for labor in the first year or two, and after that for several years, for labor and farm products, could not be procured at all. People were educated to this view of life and its realization. This was not so great a calamity as it may now appear to the young, or to those who cannot realize the situation in consequence of not having been forced to learn it, as we were.

"The daily labor of a strong man was rated at and paid for with a commodity or produce which the owner would willingly sell for from twenty-five to fifty cents in cash. The price of all kinds of merchandise was exceedingly high as compared with the price at the present day; the purchasing power of a dollar, which cost at the very least, two days of labor, was not then nearly so great as the purchasing power of a dollar now, which does not cost more than one day of labor and often not so much as that.

"It would be hard to deduce from the foregoing statement of facts a reason why in those early days of hard times and cheap labor in the history of our old county, and indeed of the territory and State, why every man seemed intent upon laboring for himself or for others—intent upon earning by honest industry all that he desired or expected to enjoy or call his own, why there were no vagabond tramps endangering the lives and property of honest men who had acquired their substance by faithful honest toil, or

why the reverse of all this is the true situation of the case to-day, not only in this country and in this State, but throughout our whole common country.

"I have dwelt sufficiently long upon what we suffered, and think it but right that some reference should be made to the joys which come as a compensation for the suffering and self denial.

"The kind and generous soil which you secured by being here at an early day has yielded you rich rewards for the labor bestowed. You have lived in affluence and comfort, rearing healthful, stalwart children, deeply imbuing them with a love of freedom, home and country, educating them under the auspices of the noblest free school system ever inaugurated and maintained by man. These results achieved, life may be said to have been well spent and rewarded.

"Many of you who were the first to settle in this county as young married men and women, are still young and strong, with much yet to be enjoyed. Many who started in the race with you have fallen; some who have gone lived to see the fruition of their hopes; others fell early in the struggle with the hard life of the pioneer. I remember, with pleasure for having known them, and with deep regret for their loss, many settlers who have passed over; a few of whom I shall name in the order in which their names occur to me:

"J. B. Whisler, J. G. Crocker, P. B. Shawhan, George Shawhan, Judge Pinkerton (and I think all of his family), Wm. A. Jordan, Joseph Knox, Samuel Johnston, Jacob Goodheart, Thomas Hendryx, Ezekiel Sampson, James L. Hogin, J. T. Axtell, Judge Baker, William Landers, B. S. McCoy, John C. McNabb, Sanford Leathers, Austin Jacobs, Wm. Jacobs, and last but not least, the gallant General Marcellus M. Crocker—

'He was a man, take him all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.'

"Many of you remember the fact, if not the circumstances, connected with the warm and almost more than brotherly friendship between Gen'l Crocker and myself. We became acquainted when we were boys, and that friendship grew and strengthened with increasing years, until the end ef his life. The last letter I ever received from him, written but a short time before his death, and when he knew that his life was fast drawing to a close, was one in which he poured out his soul to me in such words as he only, of all the men I ever knew, could utter, referring to the friendship which was the result of our mutual struggles in early life to maintain our lives and those dependent upon us. His great indomitable soul was called from earth all to soon.

"I hope I may be pardoned, and not thought vain or immodest, when I refer to the fact that of the general officers in the late war who achieved distinction, and whose acts during the war became a part of the history of the Republic, no less than three were pioneer settlers in this county, though all had removed from the county before the war commenced. My friend General Crocker, was one of the number, and I do hope and believe that the old settlers of Keokuk county still cherish and love his memory, and feel a just pride in the fact that his boyhood days, and a part of the days of his early manhood were spent among you.

"I have not referred to the record of Keokuk county soldiers during the

late struggle for the nation's life. I have not had at my command the roll of honor, and cannot remember the history of many of the brave men who offered their lives that the Union might live, yet I should not hesitate to assert before all the world that the soldiers whom this county sent to the army were loyal, brave and fearless, and helped to create and fully sustain the high reputation borne by Iowa soldiers throughout the Republic. I can at this moment only recall the history of one private soldier of the county who fell in the late war. When I was myself a boy, a very young man, I knew a fair young boy, many years my junior. I loved this beautiful boy for his intelligence and gentleness. Years rolled by; I grew into manhood and went away from among you while he was still a young boy of great promise. The cruel, wicked war came on, and I heard that my young friend had enlisted. Later on I learned the number of his regiment, and also in what portion of the army it was serving. Bearing this in mind, I visited his brigade commander, on the first opportunity, and asked him to send for the young soldier. That gallant, great hearted soldier, General Wm. W. Belknap, told me, while tears streamed from his eyes, that I was too late. He told me that my gallant young friend had fought his last battle—had laid down his young life for the salvation of the nation—that he had fallen in the face of the enemy on Kenesaw's rugged embattled front. That young hero was Robert Lowe. He also stated, if I remember aright, that my young friend had been appointed a cadet at West Point, and was to have left in a few days for that place."

Prior to the summer of 1843 very little progress had been made in the settlement of the country west and north of North Skunk river. It was at this time there appeared in this part of the county a man, who, probably more than any other, contributed to the future prosperity, development and good name of the county. Energetic in manner, upright of character, prompt and accurate in business matters, his fellow citizens long and often honored him with the most important office in the county. His name is S. A. James. We have frequently referred to him as authority heretofore, and shall hereafter refer to him possibly still more frequently. There is nothing which we could say as appropriate and relevant, at this period of the history of the county, as the following so aptly said in this gentleman's own language.

"About the first of June, 1843, I left the town of Washington, Iowa, intending to make a claim in Keokuk county. I went in the company of Arora Clemons and family, who had a yoke of oxen and lumber wagon, with which they hauled some provisions and a very small amount of household plunder. Mr. Clemons had, before that time, been up to Keokuk county, made him a claim, and had built on it a small log cabin at the grove on the present (1879) John Holzworth farm, about a mile north of Harper. Staying with Mr. Clemons the first night, at his cabin, I set out early next morning to find a couple of friends who were improving a claim, lately known as the Jack Lightfoot farm, but now owned by Mr. Detchon and Mr. Renfro, about three miles northwest of Sigourney.

At this time there was not, besides Mr. Clemons, a single inhabitant in the northeast fourth of the county. Taking the landmarks with which I had been furnished, I struck out, as stated, to find my two friends. But I bore off too much southwest, crossed over the prairie where Sigourney now stands, and first learned I was too far south by finding one Robert Linder and some others cutting logs for a cabin where Mr. John M. Brunt now

lives. They could give me no tidings or directions to find my friends, and I commenced to retrace my steps. At the close of the day I found myself alone in the small elm grove where Joel Long now resides, about three miles northeast of Sigourney, and finding a bark cover beside a large log, where some one had previously camped, I determined to make a night of it there, which I did, after making supper on two or three cold biscuit I had with me.

"The next morning when I awoke at sunrise, my ears were greeted with the songs of birds, and the calls of numerous turkeys, not fifty yards from me. I had no gun, or any arms larger than a penknife, and, perforce, I stood and gazed at the large gobblers as they strutted by.

"I then struck northward, visiting every grove, to find some settler. In this way I continued my search till I came to the timber of South English river, on the outskirts of which was a pretty well beaten road, made by the bee hunters. I was now satisfied I could not find my friends without a better direction and equipment, so I went down this bee hunters' road till I came in sight of the upper timber of Crooked creek, for which I aimed, and spent my third night out from Washington at David Delong's, some eight or nine miles northwest of that town.

"The next day I returned to Washington, rested a day or two, obtained better directions, a rifle, an ax, a pint of salt, a few more biscuit, and again started out in search of my two Keokuk county friends. It had been, meantime, raining very much, and in many places the prairie was three to six inches deep in water, especially on the bottoms. I found my ax of service in crossing small streams, by felling saplings, and finally made my destination about dark, all O. K, but oh! so tired.

"I soon after made me a claim four miles north of Sigourney (where Leander Delong now lives), and after assisting my friends in their improvements for a month or two, we all returned to Washington to spend the winter. On this return trip we found a Mr. Schnakenberg had settled on German creek. We reached his cabin at dark. The family were about to take mush and milk for ther supper, but gave us the first table. I know the family must have thought our stomachs were made of India rubber. We were so hungry, and it was so palatable! The next day we got to Washington. And this was my first trip to Keokuk county."

Richard Schnakenberg, mentioned in the foregoing sketch, together with five or six others, had formed the first settlement in that neighborhood, May 1, 1843. Among others who came about this time, or shortly afterward, were Casper Klett and John Beinhart, who are both now dead, the latter dying shortly after arriving. These gentlemen, as well as a large majority of the people who afterward settled in that neighborhood, were Germans, and upon the organization of the county, the township was called German from that fact. The people in that settlement, have always been noted for their industry and thrift, and have fully contributed their share toward the development of the material resources of the county.

Shortly after locating upon his claim, Mr. Schnakenberg, in company with an old gentlemen by the name of Seaba, visited the place where Sigourney is now located. The latter was by no means enthusiastic over the prospects of the present county-seat, and remarked that there never could be any market here, and that he would return to Cincinnati and make a living by doing "days' work." Mr. Seaba, however, did not go back to Cincinnati, but settled down and lived long enough in the county to surround

himself with all the comforts of life, and died at a very advanced age, respected by all his neighbors as one of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of German township. Mr. Klett was always noted for his liberality. It is said that he would divide his last pancake with a neighbor, would lend anything he had, and was very accommodating in various ways. He did a great deal of freighting with horses and oxen to and from Keokuk and Burlington. On one of these trips the roads were so bad that it took two days to go four miles. He always kept the best of horses, and plenty of them, and when their was a boiler or anything particularly heavy to move, Mr. Klett was generally called on to perform the work.

Farther west, in the neighborhood of what was destined to become the metropolis of the county, and the center of trade, there had been very little done in the way of settlement as early as the summer of 1844. About this time S. A. James, who had recently been appointed county clerk, came into this neighborhood looking for the county-seat, which had just been located. Upon reaching the place he found a stout pole planted in the ground, the stake of the commissioners, but nothing else to disturb the ramblings of the grey wolf or the cooings of the wild grouse. The eye swept the circle of vision to rest on one single habitation, that of Jacob Shaver, who had located in the grove southwest, now known as "Skillman's Grove." Mr. Shaver had made his claim and erected his cabin the previous season, and early that spring had moved his family upon the premises. William Shaver, John Shaver and Robt. Linder located about the same time, one mile southwest of Jacob Shaver. This constituted the whole of the settlement in the neighborhood of the present county-seat. East, west and north, the whole county for miles lay unclaimed, and remained so for some time.

Upon arriving at the seat of justice, Mr. James forthwith set to work erecting a cabin. This cabin was erected in short order. Considering the speed with which this builing was erected, the total absence of all building material and the complicated plans which necessarily entered into the erection of a building which was to subserve such a variety of purposes, we hesitate not in saying that one would search in vain to find it surpassed in the whole annals of public improvements. This remarkable edifice was 12x16, floored with puncheons and covered with clapboards put on with nails purchased in Washington. Here were the county offices and the public records; the judge's room and the jury-room; indictments filed and suits tried; the county's cash hoarded and its criminals incarcerated; here, also, the county officials ate, lodged and slept.

Later in the fall another cabin was erected, and the following spring the population was augmented by the arrival of a lawyer by the name of Blair, who for a while had a monopoly of the criminal as well as the civil business in the courts of the county. Mr. Blair was soon followed by a representative of the medical profession, Dr. B. F. Weeks, who was succeeded by Dr. E. H. Skillman, who for several years was the only physician in that part of the country, his professional visits leading him to the various settlements scattered around throughout the county. During this time there were the following arrivals: G. B. Cook, A. Covey, Joseph Adams, E. Shugart, Wm. Basey, James Shields, Josiah Crawford, W. Hulbert and B. F. Edwards. The nearest settlements were as follows: The Rosecrans neighborhoood, three miles northwest; the German creek neighborhood, six miles east, and the Smith settlement on Smith creek, five miles west.

During this summer James Shields erected a cabin and stood behind a rough counter offering groceries for sale. Mr. Crawford reared a pole shanty or house, and placed therein a very fair law library. It was probably the best the county afforded, and Mr. Crawford was studying law. At the July term of the District Court, that year, he applied for license to practice law; the committee reported adversely to his admission, whereupon he arose and made a speech to the court in which the bar, and especially the committee, were severely handled: his practice would not leave them much to do; they were jealous of his abilities, jealous of his library, and he intended to rise yet head and shoulders above them. He closed his speech by announcing that he intended to emigrate from the judicial district, which he accordingly did.

Schools and churches were not organized till some time later; the first church, the Methodist, being organized and a building erected the following year. There was a post-office established, and the first mail received on the 7th of February, 1845; the mail was carried on horseback from Washington to Oskaloosa by Mr. J. H. Bragg, the contractor, once every two weeks. Mr. James was the first postmaster. This was the only post-office in the whole section of the country at that time, and as there was but one mail every two weeks, mail day was a very important occasion.

Before the close of the next year several new business enterprises had been started. Joseph Knox began to sell dry goods; Martin Grimsley and J. G. Crocker sold groceries; Joseph Adams started a blacksmith shop, Rob't Linder a harness shop, Jacob Shaver a cooper shop, and Haskell & Burgess a shop for manufacturing fanning mills. B. F. Edwards erected a log building where he displayed quite a creditable assortment of general merchandise for sale.

At that time there were but seven families residing along English river. One hot summer day while Edwards was rubbing his hands for a customer, a man from that part of the country came in and inquired the price of beeswax. He was informed that he could have twenty-five cents a pound in trade. He produced a small quantity tied up in a pocket handkerchief, which upon being weighed proved to amount to a half-pound. Upon being asked what he would have for it he surveyed the shelves for a few minutes in silence and then replied that his wife would be in town in a few weeks and he believed that he would prefer to have her "take up the goods."

The first settlements made in the vicinity of English river were in the neighborhood of the present site of South English, in 1845. The first settlers were Jas. Mahaffa, James Thomas and John Houston. Thomas took a claim on the northwest quarter of section 22; Houston on section 24, and his place was for many years known as "Houston's Point." Afterward came James, Chambers and H. H. Rodman, who located on section 30. John Duke and John Ballard made settlements farther west. Some later Thomas Morgan came. Chambers Rodman froze to death some few years after he located in the county.

Churches were organized in this neighborhood shortly after its settlement. They were organized in the following order: first came the Methodist, then the Baptist, Christian and Congregational. The first school was taught by S. M. Glandon in a school-house which had no windows in it. The first store was kept by Ethan Post, and it is said by the old settlers that he could generally be found at his post, fast asleep.

Mr. Arora Clemmons, in 1842, took a claim and began a settlement south-



H. D. Woodin.

east of South English, near what is now known as Holsworth's Grove. Although the land in that vicinity is not excelled by any other tract in the State for its beauty and the fertility of the soil, on account of the scarcity of timber it was not settled till some time after the other parts of the county where timber was more abundant. We quote from the centennial address delivered at Keota, July 4, 1876, by Hon. Isaac Farley:

"In fact, our most beautiful prairies were shunned by early settlers. Inhabitants of to-day whilst contemplating our broad prairies, dotted with neat, commodious dwellings, barns, orchards and artificial groves, look back with surprise at the choice of the first settlers. The uninviting features of our Western prairies remind me of a poem descriptive of them which I used to read in my boyhood days. The poem was doubtless written by some New England pedagogue after returning from a flying visit to some such a country as this was in early days :

"'Oh, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail.
I'd rather live on camel hump
And be a Yankee doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump
And shake to death with fever 'n' agr.'"

Fortunately for the settlers of this locality, owing to its high and dry surface, they were seldom afflicted with malarial diseases and fever and ague have been almost unknown. In 1843 came J. J. Kreamer and J. P. Kreamer and settled on Clear creek. This was prior to the time the land was put into the market, consequently settlers at that time were called squatters. Six of the first settlers, to-wit.: the Kreamers, Newton, Gilbert, Keeley and Carris, still live upon the land they first entered.

PIONEER LIFE.

The account of early settlements as has already been narrated extends from the time of the first settlement, in the spring of the year 1839, to the time of the admission of the State into the Union, in the autumn of 1846, The account therefore embraces a period of less than eight years from the first settlement on the "old strip," and less than four years from the time when authority was first given to settle that portion of the county west.

During these years the first settlement of Keokuk county was in the earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this period was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and harships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

There was a peculiar sort of free-masonry among the pioneers. Newcomers were made welcome, and ready hands assisted them in building their homes. Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well-established reign of law and entered a new country where the civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here in Keokuk county the settlers lived for quite a time before there was a single officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community.

Owing to the fact that one of the early settlers was an energetic millwright, he employed all his energy and what means he possessed in erecting mills at a few of the favorable mill-sites, which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any convenience for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in cases of emergency, found the way and means by which to cross the swollen streams and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of the farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will be now

given. Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Keokuk county.

It was quite a time after the first settlement before there was a single store in the county. Rude fire-places were built in the cabin chimneys, and they served for warmth, cooking and ventilation.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. These latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising" then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable and profitable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, was the dependence for light and air.

The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend or neighbor or traveler the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old land-marks, but few of which now remain:

"These were of round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut out in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and it is finished without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of the furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or lind bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fireplace, and very frequently over and around, too, the

distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household, while the latter were indulging in the luxury of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt up and about Walled Lake." These log cabins were really not so bad, after all.

The living in those days was not such as to tempt the epicure to leave his comfortable luxuries, or even necessities, in the East in order to add to the population of the country. Flour was at first unknown and meal was scarce.

They had corn bread in those days "as was corn bread," such as many a resident of the county of this day knows nothing of; and the pone made by the grandmothers of the young people of the present day was something for pride.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used; these now exist only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago" a description of them will not be uninteresting:

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was kindled in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle or something to crush the corn was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such an occasion, when bed-time came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tread out" by horses on the ground, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven.

Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed in order to keep them able for hard work,

but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night they would be driven back by the wolves, chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange lonliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would see scarcely a human face outside their own families. The isolation of these early days worked upon some of the settlers an effect that has never passed away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way when they first came here that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. But when the people were once started in this way the long pent-up feelings of joviality and sociability fairly boiled over, and their meetings frequently became enthusiastic and jovial in the highest degree. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers, but we are assured by the old settlers themselves that this was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. And some of them declare that this feeling became so strong during the early years of isolation and lonliness that they have never since been able to shake it off.

But there were certainly some occasions when the settlers were not in the least degree affected by anything in the nature of bashfulness. When their rights were threatened or invaded they had "muscles of iron and hearts of flint." It was only when brought together for merely social purposes that they seemed ill at ease. If any emergency arose, or any business was to be attended to, they were always equal to the occasion.

On occasions of special interest, such as elections, holiday celebrations or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance. There was a grove on Mr. Scearcy's claim, and this was a favorite place for holding camp-meetings. It was no unusual thing for Mr. Scearcy and his estimable lady to feed hundreds for days in succession during the progress of these meetings, free of charge. This circumstance is given to illustrate the boundless generosity which prevailed in those days. Scores of other instances could be adduced, showing that at least in this particular we live in degenerate days.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. If there is an absence of refinement that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, courageous, industrious, en-

terprising and energetic. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but nevertheless have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehood and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture.

Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Those who visited them in their homes in a social capacity were made as welcome as if they were the members of the same household. To tender them pay in return for their hospitality was only to insult the better feelings of their nature. If a neighbor fell sick and needed care or attention the whole neighborhood was interested. If a house was to be raised every man "turned out," and often the women too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building. In other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig, or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece. One of the few remaining pioneers has remarked:

"In those days we were neighbors in a true sense. We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in the early times, "having reaped a hundredfold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon Keokuk county and the State. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Keokuk county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired their own hearts can tell.

To one looking back over the situation at that time from the present standpoint of progress and comfort, it certainly does not seem very cheering; and yet, from the testimony of some of these same old

settlers themselves, it was the most independent and happy period of their lives.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-two years hence the citizens at the present stage of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardship and deprivation during those early pioneer days.

The secret, doubtless, was that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

During the first three years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered Chicago, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroads extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days came to this Western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro in the same w y, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in or strangers passing through.

In the autumn of 1846, when Iowa ceased to be a territory and became a State, Keokuk county likewise was entering upon a new career. Roads were being laid out and worked and temporary bridges constructed in different localities for the convenience of travel. Schools and school-houses were rapidly increasing, and conveniences of public worship multiplied. Manufactories of various kinds began to be talked of by the more enterprising men of some capital, and the general work of improvement and civilization progressed most encouragingly.

The emigration to the unsettled regions further west made a good market for all kinds of farm produce at the very doors of the settlers. Mills as well as markets had come to the very doors of the pioneers of Keokuk county, and the county may be said to have entered upon its career of permanent prosperity. But the distinctively pioneer times had gone. With all their hardships and all their joys, they were a thing of the past.

CLAIM CLUBS AND CLUB LAWS.

During the early settlement of all this portion of country, while the different lands were being claimed and taken up, the greater part of the first settlers banded themselves together for mutual protection in organizations

called "claim clubs," to prevent the encroachment of land speculators, professional "claim-jumpers," and various kinds of intruders who had no intention of settling here and enduring their share of the hardships and labor involved in opening up and improving a new country.

It was a perilous act for any one outside of these claim clubs to take a claim in any of the more desirable parts of the county, lest he should settle upon or interfere with some club member's previous claim or interest, and if such a thing did occur, no matter how innocent he may have been as to his intentions of intruding, in all such cases the non-initiated could do nothing but give up his claim, improvements and all, either peaceably or through compulsion of the combined force of the club, and resignedly seek elsewhere for lands. If he did not feel like submitting to this treatment, his only hope was to join the club for protection and advice, and thus be admitted to the secrets of its plan of working.

In many instances these claim clubs did good service when the enforcement of law and order seemed otherwise impossible in protecting settlers in their rights of home and property. While, on the other hand, doubtless a good many honest and innocent persons were caused to suffer serious loss and inconvenience through the workings and sometimes unfair means of these clubs.

The very best intentioned organizations and individuals sometimes make mistakes in running to extremes, and cause injury to others by that which was only originally intended to be beneficial. Especially is this the case where so many different minds and dispositions are united to govern one organization.

So it was, to a greater or less extent, with these early claim clubs. While the chief design in their work was the mutual protection and benefit of all the members and the proper settlement and development of the country, the injudicious, selfish members sometimes caused the institution of means that resulted in the injury and oppression of the innocent.

But professional claim-jumpers were plentiful, as well as very shrewd and persistent in their modes of working to get the advantage, and these organized clubs seemed to prove the only effectual checkmates for them. In this respect, therefore, the latter accomplished a good work and afforded a formidable defense.

These clubs existed in almost every community and were by no means a new institution when first introduced here. The claim rights of settlers were then regulated by what was called the claim law, which had its origin in Jefferson county, and was in a certain sense sanctioned by the legislature of 1839.

The plan of organization was very simple. A captain was selected, and each member of the club signed a pledge in the form of by-laws: and these by-laws form a curiosity well worth reading.

In addition to having a captain, whose duty it was to direct the action of the club and act as a sort of general executive officer, the club had another officer still more important, whose duty it was to attend the public land sales and bid off such tracts of land as he was ordered to purchase by order of members of his club. General Lowe was captain of one of these clubs and S. A. James was bidder.

The Steady Run Club was organized at Elizabethtown, on the 23d day of August, 1845. The following regulations were adopted, to-wit.:



John C. Rogers

Resolved, 1st. That we will protect the claims of each other on the lands of the United States respectively, by using all proper means to assist each other to purchase our claims from the Government, and that we will use *every effort* to prevent any one from buying any claims who is not a proper owner thereof.

2d. That if any one shall enter any claim belonging to another, he or they shall not be considered a citizen and shall be discountenanced by us.

3d. That a committee shall be appointed, consisting of five persons, to settle all claim disputes; that any party to a dispute may have the privilege of objecting to any one or all of the committee; that it shall be the duty of said committee to appraise the lands so wrongfully entered as aforesaid; that the money paid to the government for the same shall be deducted from the appraised value thereof, and that the person so wrongfully entering lands shall be *compelled* to pay to the rightful owner of the claim the overplus; that said committee shall have power to fill any vacancy in their body by appointment.

4th. That only 320 acres shall be protected as aforesaid, and that any part thereof being entered or bought of the Government by the proper owner shall not entitle such claimant to extend the boundaries of his claim.

5th. That any non-resident owning a claim in this territory shall be entitled to the benefits of these by-laws upon agreeing to render the same assistance to the club as others interested.

6th. That any neighborhood in the county or contiguous to this territory shall be entitled to the benefits of these regulations upon agreeing to render like assistance to this neighborhood.

7th. That the secretary of this meeting shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the neighborhood, and shall have charge of all papers and books pertaining thereto.

8th. That the clerk shall keep a record of the boundaries of all claims presented to him in writing, and shall file in his office the said descriptions.

9th. That the oldest record of a claim shall be *prima facie* evidence of ownership, provided no person shall be bound to have the boundaries of his claim recorded previous to the 15th day of September next or within twenty days after making the same.

10th. That all transfers of claims shall be registered within twenty days after said transfer.

11th. That a bidder for said club shall be appointed, who shall bid off any tract or tracts of land as may be directed by any owner or claimant, or the committee, in case of a dispute.

12th. That the committee shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and that each witness shall be sworn in like manner as in a justice's court.

13th. That the committee shall have power to appoint a meeting of the club when, in their discretion, the exigencies of the case require it.

Com. { A. Taylor, D. Howard, J. Hurley.

Henry Knotson, *Clerk.*

NAMES.

Cornelius Hurley,	Thos. Gaston,	Isaac N. Garrott,
Milton Britton,	Francis Britton,	Joel Skinner,
John Larmore,	Chas. P. Lyon,	John Garrott,
John Hurley,	John Hooker,	C. M. Woods,
David Howard,	Alex Jones,	R. F. Weller,
Chas. Moore,	James M. Brown,	John McGowen,
Wm. Hutton,	Moses McConnell,	R. B. Whited,
Jesse Shoemaker,	Josiah Borrough,	Owen Monahon,
Henry Barrith,	Benj. Hollingsworth,	David McEwen,
Enos Darnell,	James Rasser,	Frank Strots,
Andrew Taylor,	Dan McGowen,	Thos. Richardson,
Wm. Stinson,	Anson Richardson,	G. W. Hayes.
Madison Harman,	Isaac Petre,	

The following is a *fac-simile* of a tally-sheet at the election of bidder:

R. F. W.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.
J. Garrotte	1 1 1 1 1 1 1.
S. Burr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.
C. Lyon	1 1 1 1 1.
A. R.	1 1 1 1 1 1.

As a rule, land speculators and others had very tender consciences, which prompted them to respect the rights of the settler when he was a

member of one of these organizations. A certain club had among their by-laws the following :

Resolved, That the filing of any intention to pre-empt, in contravention of the right of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things, and we pledge ourselves, one to another, to meet the offender on the home stretch with logic of life or death.

Notwithstanding this, there were occasional instances in which persons dared to contend with the clubs, but the "logic" proved too much for them on the "home stretch."

In the Rock creek neighborhood one August Wunderlich made a claim and located on it. Some two years afterward one Samuel Daniels went to the land-office and entered it. After having entered the land, the latter came on and signified his intention of taking possession of it. Mr. Wunderlich made complaint to the club of which he was a member, and a committee of the club waited on the offender and informed him of the consequences of his action. Daniels made sport of the committee, and told them that he thought he understood his business; that he had bought the land of the government and expected to take possession of it; that so far from being intimidated by the committee he despised them; that the club was simply a mob organized in defiance of law; that he knew his rights and intended to maintain them. At this interview the offender was very brave, and from his conduct on that occasion the committee supposed that he would be a hard customer to deal with. The club held a meeting, and it was decided that prompt and vigorous measures should be resorted to. The following day was selected as the time when these measures were to be carried into execution. When the time fixed upon arrived, some two or three hundred of the settlers called upon Daniels and again informed him of their intention, should he not immediately abdicate his claim. Daniels was considerably frightened this time, but insisted on taking possession of Wunderlich's claim. The settlers, concluding that further remonstrance would be unavailing, proceeded to enforce their rules by using the logic of tar and feathers. Daniels left the country and was never again heard of.

The following article, which appeared in the "Whig and Register" in 1849, was written by a gentleman who yet resides in the county. We give the article in full, as it illustrates a peculiar phase of pioneer life, and shows how fertile in expedients were the members of these claim clubs in dealing with trespassers. The western county spoken of was Keokuk; the little town, Cambridge, was Lancaster, then the county-seat; the frontiersman alluded to was Henry Knox, and the merry son of Erin answered to the name of Bowles; the claim-owner was Jacob Payton:

A BORDER SKETCH.

Traveling, last summer, through the western counties of Iowa, and one day becoming somewhat weary, I put up, a short time before night, at the principal inn of a little town which for the present incident I shall call Cambridge. Supper not yet being ready, and finding my hotel somewhat deserted, I concluded to take a stroll through the village, and, seeing quite a crowd collected about a common covered wagon which stood in the direction I had taken, I soon mingled among them, hoping to gain some information, or, perchance, to see some familiar face. My acquaintance, how-

ever, did not embrace any of the crowd, though I cannot say I did not receive some information.

The wagon contained two men: one a regular-looking, out-and-out frontiersman; the other a merry son of Erin, who seemed to enjoy everything and rejoiced that he lived, which perhaps was the result of himself and his companion being fully "half-seas over."

They were on their way, or rather intended to proceed, to the land-office at Fairfield to secure the title to some government land, and, as is sometimes the case with men in their condition, were very independent citizens: plenty of money, whisky, good span of horses and a wagon, they felt themselves a little above the ordinary, and of course only condescended to hear what some of the crowd had to communicate to them.

It seems, as I learned from a good-natured Hoosier, and a clever fellow (I always stick to first impressions), who stood looking on, that the team had then and there been stopped by the good citizens to "argue the question," as Jack Easy has it, as to the propriety of their entering the certain tract of land for which purpose they had started, upon the ground that the "claim" belonged to another person.

Through the influence of this other person, the citizens generally had given judgment in his favor; and if Judge Lynch was not presiding, it was because the "committee" were not present to order summary justice to be done, all governments, I believe, taking measures to prevent the commission of offenses as well as to punish the offender.

Our teamsters were quietly requested to return and abandon their purpose, expostulated with, and even threatened with subsequent punishment if they persisted in and accomplished their designs, but all to no purpose; go they would, and as yet they had done nothing more than declare their intention, it was deemed sufficient to administer to them but light specimens of retributive justice.

Accordingly, some half-dozen began quite a pleasant conversation with our patrons of the liquor-dealer at the front end of the wagon, while the hinder wheels, through the quiet efforts of some half-dozen more, were undergoing the process of losing their linch-pins.

This being accomplished, they were permitted to proceed in the even tenor of their way.

Nature seems, and wisely too, to have constituted all men differently, and, allowing the "claim-jumpers" to have been "tenants in common" and alike partakers in the contents of the jug, the effect produced upon them fully justified that, even in this case, there was no exception to the rule,—the one being in his opinion much more intelligent, wealthy, generous and capable than the other, and in consequence of thus being the *tighter*, as a matter of course insisting in his ability, took command of the team, and they thus proceeded on their "winding way," anxiously watched by a number of urchins and "big boys" to witness their discomfiture.

Now it so chanced that when they had driven about a mile the horses seemed inclined to take a right-hand road which diverged from the right one, slightly at first, but finally led off and was lost in the bottom timber, such as is very common in that region, and which more than once betrayed me, ere I knew it, into a settlement of stumps.

They proceeded on their wood-road out of sight without any disaster, much to the chagrin of many of the watchers, and after a short walk I returned to the hotel.

About sunset my attention was arrested by a shout of boys, and, stepping to the door, I discovered, in the same direction it had come in the afternoon, the wagon—minus, however, both hinder wheels, by reason of which the axles were doing ample justice in the moist earth.

The wagon being again surrounded, the soberer inmate recognized a face among the crowd.

"Hallo, Young," said he, "is that you?"

"Aye, aye," replied Young.

"How long have you been here?"

"Do you mean since I came here?"

"Thunder! yes."

"About three years."

"Thunder, Young! you needn't think I am drunk. Didn't I see you in Cambridge to-day?"

"You did. I think you must have made a quick trip to Fairfield."

"To Fairfield! Why, Young, you must be drunk. Ain't we in Fairfield?"

"Fairfield! No, sir; you are in Cambridge."

"Cambridge—the devil! Why, Young, you know there's no hillside like this in Cambridge—no, siree! I'm not that drunk yet, Young."

"Indeed, sir," said Young, "your hind wheels are gone; you are on the level ground—it's only your wagon-bed."

"Oh, Young, don't be trying to fool a feller this way? That cuss didn't get you to come here to keep us from entering that land?"

"Just stick your head outside your wagon-cover and satisfy yourself where you are," replied Mr. Young.

Crawling up to the end-gate and taking a view, he began to realize the truth, drunk as he was, that they had only been winding about through the timber, and were no further advanced now than in the middle of the afternoon.

Turning to his companion, "Patrick!" shouted he, "we've played the devil! Here we are in Cambridge yet, and the hind-wheels gone—stir up here!"

Patrick, however, who had some time before released the reins, was close bordering on dreamland, and only muttered out to "dhrive on, and don't be a-jawin' thravelers."

Patrick's companion, finding himself called upon to exercise some judgment to extricate themselves, signified his intention to return on the track of his axles in search of his wheels.

Sundry remarks from the crowd, that they, the men of the two-wheeled wagon, were puppies, dogs, cowards, etc., had the effect of bringing Patrick's companion on *terra firma*, and there, divesting himself of coat and vest, very unsolemnly made oath that he could whip any man that said such things of them, and thereupon elevating both feet from the ground at the same time, made an effort to smack his feet together."

Finding that no one would brave the danger of making any of the charges to his face, he gathered his apparel and started in search of his wheels.

Tracing in the dust, and by the aid of a friendly moon till he could no longer observe the marks, he set about a search for the wheels, and after a fruitless search of an hour or more returned to town to find his wagon upset, and Patrick still in it and occupying the bows for a pillow; he seemed, however, to be slightly opposed to the inverse plan of bedding, for on the

reappearance of his companion with a "Hallo, Patrick," he only stammered out something about a "long trip" and "rough roads."

The truth is that when some of the boys found that the wheels were to be looked for they made a forced march, found the wheels and hid them away in the grass so that a sober man, in day time, would have been excused for not finding them.

To cut short the facts of the incident, for facts they are, the two teamsters were taken to a convenient branch and there threatened with immediate immersion if they did not renounce their intentions, which they unhesitatingly did. Patrick, however, was scarcely responsible for his promise on the occasion, even taking the duress out of the question, for on going to the branch on which he required a "right and left scene supporter" he complained that there was a "divilish crowd wanten land."

Having, however, obtained their solemn promise not to meddle with the "claim" they were conducted to my hotel and provided with comfortable quarters.

Next morning they were duly sober, wagon top undermost, two wheels gone, horses missing and jug broken.

The same men who but yesterday had helped to do all this now assisted to restore everything that could be done by them, and the horses having strayed home the real owner of the claim who had been "about" all the time, actually lent them his horse and procured another from mine host, who, by the way, took no small part in effecting a reconciliation of the parties. They rigged again their team, and claim-owner and claim-jumpers, side by side, started to their several homes.

SURVEYS AND LAND SALES.

All the lands of Keokuk county were surveyed from 1843 to 1845. At that time Gen. James Wilson was surveyor-general of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa. Gen. Wilson entered into contract with various deputy surveyors, who entered upon the work of surveying the lands shortly after the ratification of the treaty whereby the Indians ceded the land to the government. From copies of field notes of the original surveys, it appears that the work of running the township lines for Keokuk county was performed by deputy surveyor Alvin Burt, and was completed July 31, 1843. The sub-divisions of the township into sections was begun shortly afterward. Townships 74 and 75, range 10, were surveyed by deputy surveyor S. W. Durham, and the work was completed September 30, 1843. Township 76, range 12, was surveyed by the same deputy, and the work completed October 20, 1843. Also townships 74 and 75, range 11. Deputy surveyor George W. Harris sub-divided townships 76 and 77, range 10, completing the work November 10, 1843. Township 75, range 13, was sub-divided by deputy James E. Freeman, finished November 30, 1843. Geo. W. Harris also certified to the survey of 76 and 77, in 11, on the 20th day of November, 1843. November 26, 1844, Henry Wiltse completed the survey of township 77, range 12. Townships 76 and 77, range 13, were surveyed by the same deputy, the work being completed December 9, 1844. The remaining townships were surveyed later by deputy surveyor Samuel C. Wiltse, the entire survey having been completed by March 1, 1845. As a matter of course no lands could be sold by the government till these surveys were completed, and it was fortunate for the

settlers that they were not offered until some time after, as very few of them were in a condition to purchase. So long as the lands remained unsurveyed, there was no danger of the settler losing his claim, but when the surveys were completed the lands were liable to be thrown on the market at any time; and in such a case the claim-holders who were not prepared to purchase were at any time liable to lose their homes, or else come into conflict with the general government. It was probably in view of these difficulties, and the hardships which would befall many worthy pioneers, that no land located in Keokuk county was thrown upon the market till 1846.

In 1846 the government offered for sale all the lands in the county. The land office at that time was located at Fairfield and on the first day of the sales all the settlers who had provided means, either in person or represented by bidders, were on hand. The sales were made exclusively for cash, and the government would receive nothing but bills on the State Bank of Missouri and specie in payment. General Lowe, who had been deputized to purchase land for quite a number of the settlers, started for the land office with a large sack of gold and silver, it being all that a large strong horse could do to bear up under the weight of that bag of specie and the rider. The minimum price of the land was a dollar and a quarter per acre. The sale continued two days and ostensibly, the land was sold to the highest bidder, but in reality there was but one bidder to each tract and that was the owner of the claim or his representative. During the two days sale there were disposed of about one hundred and fifty tracts. The following are the names of the men who entered land at this, the first land sale for the county:

William Basey, William Dunn, O. Tharp, J. W. Snelson, Daniel Connor, Conrad Shivey, Joseph Lowe, Jacob Wimer, Jacob B. Whisler, William Jacobs, J. A. Pitzer, Aaron Gaskell, Rawley Ice, Joseph Knox, George M. Holliday, Benjamin P. Shawhan, Samuel Singmaster, Samuel Walley, John Oswald, Elisha Byers, David Morgan, Mahlon Haworth, John Haworth, John Singleton, Jeremiah Hollingsworth, Eli Haworth, Allen Hayworth, G. Hayworth, J. R. Edwards, Moses H. Husted, William Bales, Elizabeth Pringle, Thomas Rhodes, J. R. Hobson, M. A. Woodward, Joseph Hadley Henry Dickerson, Griffin Abraham, David Stout, William W. McGrew, James Hutton, Walter Braden, Samuel Fye, Jeremiah Fye, James Williams, Aaron Miller, Elijah Menefee, Meshack Davis, Thomas Sater, Mitchell Gill, Valentine Nelson, Jacob Shoemaker, J. B. Brown, Samuel Bowman, Robert Blacker, Jacob Ashcraft, Benjamin Robinson, John J. Franklin, Reuben Whitson, William Scearcy, William Campbell, Charles Friend, Caleb Scott, Theodore Cox, John J. Smith, Z. Bothkin, Milton Brittain, Charles P. Lyon, John Cox, F. M. Brittain, Elias Petre, Owen Monahon, Andrew Taylor, Joel Skinner, Thomas Richardson, C. M. Wood, Moses McConnell, Philip Henninger, Jacob Smith, David Hawk, Jeremiah Brown, James Green, Finley Messick, J. G. Brooks, Roland Driskell, William T. Beard, Henry Koons, G. W. Hathhorn, D. P. Helm, Joseph Hillery, N. Macy, Solomon Beaver, David Lentz, Tinsley Brooks, B. McCoy, William Trimble, Henry Able, Joseph M. Manifold, Joseph Young, William Waugh, Parrish Ellis, Maxon Randall, Andrew J. McNabb, John Scott, William McCann, Jacob Luce, William Lacy, Joseph McGlasson, James Chitwood, Mary Burnside, Joseph Butler, John Stroup, Samuel Mealley, David N. Henderson, Thos. Henderson, James

Jenkins, John Baker, John Shockley, Wesley Goss, Robert Alexander, Michael Hornish, William Shockley, John Warner, William C. Cole, Benjamin Cobb, William Trueblood, Asa Cobb, James Williams, John Greenlee, Elijah Shockley, Peter Helwig, William Lyle, David Voltmer, Charles Bakehouse, James Keegan, Thomas Cobb, Johnson Collings, Presley Doggett, John Lambert, John Cobb.

This was the only public sale of lands that was held for the land lying in Keokuk county. Thereafter individuals went in person, or by agent, to the land office and entered such lands as were available. Some time afterward there was a land office established at Iowa City. Lands situated in the southern half of the county, as before, were to be entered at Fairfield, while those lying in the northern half of the county, had to go to Iowa City to enter their lands. Several, whose names appear in the foregoing list of purchases, still live on the identical tract of land purchased in May, 1846, and all such, without exception, are pleasantly situated and have acquired quite handsome fortunes. Of the land originally entered the largest share was situated on or contiguous to streams of water, the settler thinking it impossible to live away from timber. On this account the best land in the county was not entered for some time, and thus fell in the hands of non-residents and speculators. Large portions of such land lay untouched for years, but at the present time the plow has found its way into these rich alluvial prairies.

TRADING POINTS.

It has already been remarked that quite a number of business houses for the sale of dry goods, groceries and general merchandise had been established in various parts of the county prior to the year 1846, when Iowa became a State; but up to that time, and for many years afterward, Burlington and Keokuk were the chief trading points for Keokuk county. Some trade was carried on at Muscatine, but this was chiefly confined to lumber. There was very little farm produce which needed to be marketed for a number of years, the home demand being sufficient to exhaust the supply. The first hogs taken to market from the county was a drove of two hundred head, which was bought up in various parts of the county in 1848 by J. B. Whisler and driven to Burlington. The next season the same gentleman drove about four hundred hogs to the same market. In 1850 Mr. A. E. Lowe engaged in the stock business, and continued in it till 1855. Mr. Lowe's operations the first year were confined to hogs; he bought about three hundred and fifty head and drove them to Burlington; they averaged 240 pounds, and brought, in the Burlington market, $1.75 per hundred pounds. The basis upon which operations of this kind were carried on in those days forms a marked contrast with the basis of such operations in this day of quick returns and small profits. The dealer bought up the stock and gave his note for the purchase price. After he had accumulated a drove sufficiently large he started for the market, and this, owing to the great distance and the slow movements of the fattened stock, often required weeks for the round trip. There was indeed one circumstance which expedited business. In the language of Mr. Lowe, "The hogs were good travelers." After disposing of the drove and returning, the stock dealer again made the round of his circuit and paid for the stock. If his venture proved a fortunate one, he could pay all his bills and have something left

as a compensation for his trouble; if not, some of the stock raisers had to wait until the drover made another trip. The money which the drovers thus circulated through the country was principally bank-bills on the State banks of Ohio and Indiana.

An incident peculiar to these times, illustrating the status of commercial operations, is related of a gentleman who may or may not have resided in Keokuk county, but the authenticity of the statements can be vouched for. Mr. M. was proprietor of a store where was sold a line of general merchandise. Mr. M. carried on quite an extensive trade with the farmers of that section, and was doing a flourishing business. However, as is generally the case with establishments of that kind, there accumulated quite a large amount of old goods, out of style and out of date. Under these circumstances, some merchants would have offered the old goods at "less than cost," or employed a loquacious auctioneer to dispose of them to the highest bidder—but not so with Mr. M. He proceeded as follows: It being a prosperous year with farmers, he entered the field early as a hog-buyer, buying hogs of all sizes and descriptions; bought late and early, and bought continuously for a number of weeks, giving his note for the purchase-money, as was customary in those days. After he had bought all the hogs in the county which were for sale, and which were old enough to travel, the word was passed around that all hogs thus purchased should be delivered at the county-seat on a given day. The hogs came, filling the town and the region round about. Mr. M., in the meantime, had employed quite a force of medium-sized boys and vocal men, who, on the given day, were to take charge of the hogs and drive them to Keokuk, Mr. M. accompanying them.

Upon arriving at Keokuk, Mr. M. concluded that the St. Louis market was preferable to the Keokuk market, so he chartered a large boat, after dismissing all of his employes except a few who were in his secret, put the hogs on board, and, having given final instructions to the remaining employes, dismissed them and himself set sail for St. Louis. Upon the return of the first delegation of drovers, there was some little uneasiness on the part of Mr. M.'s note-holders. The former persons could give no satisfactory account of Mr. M., and it was whispered among the latter that he had lost heavily by the transaction. After a few days the rest of the drovers returned, and on being questioned appeared to know as little of Mr. M. as those who had preceded them. Soon it was whispered around that Mr. M. had failed, and most likely would not return. One by one came the persons of whom Mr. M. had bought hogs and turned in their notes for goods at the store, and soon the crowd became so numerous that they could not be waited on by the force of clerks then employed; more clerks were employed, and Mr. M.'s establishment was so thronged that it resembled a rush at a savings bank in time of a panic. All styles of dry goods and clothing, which had lain on the shelves for years, were bought up with avidity; boxes, containg groceries which had not been opened for months, were soon emptied and were heaped up in the rear of the building; all kinds of cutlery, hardware, agricultural implements, jewelry, musical instruments and toys were carried off by the wagon-load. In short, there was a pressing demand for everything and anything which farmers could eat, drink or wear, both useful and ornamental, and at the end of a week Mr. M's entire stock, including all the old goods which had long been a drug on the market, was disposed of, and the shelves bare. At this supreme moment Mr.

M. returned with a large stock of new goods and his pockets full of money. He pretended to be greatly surprised when he found his store-room empty and manifested great feeling when informed of the reports which were afloat; he even threatened to prosecute the parties who originated the story of his insolvency. Mr. M., however, took no steps to discover the names and location of his traducers; he even regained his accustomed urbanity, and it was a matter of surprise to many how quickly Mr. M. rallied from the fit of gloom and despondency which seized him on his first return. Mr. M. continued to buy stock for many years thereafter, but his patrons never made another run on his store.

There were persons in every settlement who made a business of freighting, making regular trips to Burlington and Keokuk, while stage lines were operated to and from the principal cities for the accommodation of the public.

The journey was often long and wearisome. The sloughs were not bridged, and in the spring it was no uncommon thing for a passenger on the stage to make his journey on foot and carry a rail with which to help pry the stage out of the mire. This was "high-toned" traveling, and from this may be imagined what sort of a journey was that of a lone settler and an ox team.

Sigourney was quite a pioneer town itself then, and accommodations were limited. It is related that on one occasion the boarders at a certain house had rather a late breakfast. It happened in this wise: The landlord had noticed that his larder was running low, but he was in hourly expectation of supplies. One evening the pantry was bankrupt, but the host was in hopes his team would come with provisions before morning. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" at every dawn. The landlord looked wistfully down the divide in vain. Finally he mounted a horse and rode to a house down the road, where he secured a little meal and half a side of bacon from a settler and started for home. The half-dozen hungry boarders sat in front of the cabin pining for the flesh-pots of civilization, and soon their spirits arose and "their mouths began to water, for away to the south came the plucky landlord, riding like a Jehu, and holding aloft the half-side of bacon as a sign of relief."

For a long time the post-offices at Richland and Sigourney, receiving a mail twice a month, afforded all the mail facilities there were in the county, and from these offices the mail was sometimes taken in bulk to the country store, and kept in a dry goods box—marked, as likely as not, "Smith & Co., Burlington, Iowa," from which the gentlemanly shopkeeper distributed the precious missives to the anxious inquirers, who had traveled, perhaps, many weary miles on foot to receive from the rude box the long delayed letter that brought a message of love from the dear ones far away.

The towns which had been laid out being so small, and the means of transportation to them being so limited and irregular, they were unable to supply, regularly, the now increasing demand from all around them, and settlers in these parts thought themselves happy if they were not compelled to go on far beyond there to Keokuk or Burlington to obtain the necessaries of life.

In order to secure many of the necessaries of life they were often under the necessity of going to Burlington and Keokuk to supply the wants of their pioneer homes. After stores and trading-points began to be estab-

lished in this county, the merchants for many years were in the habit of going to these distant points on the river to purchase their stock of goods and bring them through by wagon transportation.

Occasionally a number of families in a community would club together, make out a list of what they needed, and send off to the trading-post as many men and teams as necessary, or as could be obtained, to procure and bring home supplies for all; and thus to a great degree they worked together, and to one one another's interest as one great family.

In this way, also, they took turns in going to mill, to the stores, for the mail, etc., and when a cabin was to be raised, or a neighbor assisted in any way, all within reach or hearing turned out with one accord, quite willing to lend the helping hand, and enjoy in common the feast and frolic that was sure to accompany all such gatherings.

In this isolated condition, pioneer life here, as elsewhere, was one of stern realities and serious trials, especially for the sick and aged ones, while so far removed from points of supply, and almost completely cut off from communication with the outside world. If a stranger from any distance came into the new settlement he was treated with unusual cordiality, and questioned with unabating zeal with regard to the great world-matters without; and if he saw fit to accept the urgent invitation of the settlers to share their humble hospitality in welcome for many days, he might rest assured that he must pass through that long siege of innocent questioning by the inquisitive settlers, from which he would often derive as much pleasure and profit as they.

TRAPPING AND HUNTING.

The sports and customs of the early settlers were not so numerous and varied as at present, but they were no less enjoyable and interesting.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunities for hunting and fishing; and even travel hundreds of miles sometimes, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks among the lakes and on the wild prairies and woodlands, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport was furnished as was in this vicinity twenty-five or thirty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, too, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present.

Wild animals of various kinds were found here in abundance during the time of the early settlement. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man, and even for some time after the white man came.

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers and of such immense size that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources.

Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, and various other kinds of choice game, were plentiful, affording freely and at the expense of killing what are now considered the choice and costly dishes in the restaurants. The fur animals, also, were abundant, such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

Deer and elk were quite numerous on these prairies for some time after the first settlements were made. These various kinds of game afforded not

only pleasure, but profit, for those among the early settlers who were lovers of hunt and chase; and skillful hunters were not scarce in those days in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Many interesting incidents and daring adventures occurred in connection with these hunting excursions, which the old settlers who still remain seem never tired of relating, and we here propose to insert a few of these reminiscences, related in the language of the actors in them.

A gentleman who formerly lived on South Skunk, near the forks of the river, says that in early days the grass and weeds along the river were so tall and the wolves and rattlesnakes so plenty that it was necessary to proceed with great care, and it was not prudent to even start out to hunt the cows without being provided with a large club or other weapon of defence against these noxious animals. "Often," says he, "have I gone through the Skunk river bottoms in search of my cattle with a large club in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other, the wolves howling on either side and for miles not out of the hearing of the rattling and hissing of snakes." Mr. Adams informs us that he once stopped over night with two old batchelors, who were living near the Washington county line, that during the day had killed two hundred twenty-five rattlesnakes, and who were not in the least damaged in their numerous encounters save as to their appetite, the remembrance of the slimy reptiles, after returning from the slaughter, interfered with the enjoyment of their frugal evening meal. Capt. Baker says that there was formerly a rattlesnake-den in Richland township where the serpents of all sizes and species seemed to congregate. On a certain occasion a number of persons undertook to exterminate them; they put in an entire day and in the evening they had three large piles which resembled brush heaps, the rattlesnakes in one heap, the black-snakes in another heap and a third heap composed of common garter-snakes. Mr. James relates the particulars of an encounter he once had with a rattlesnake. It was in the summer of 1843, about three miles northwest of Sigourney. He was assisting one W. R. Harrison in digging a well. They had gone to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet when night closing in they suspended their labors till the next day. No settlers and no stock being in the vicinity the well was left quite uncovered. On the next morning it was the lot of Mr. James to first descend into the well. Before being lowered he discovered that the well had fallen in all around for a few inches above the bottom and that in spots water was visible. Taking, therefore, only a tin cup he was lowered to see the state of affairs. When he arrived at the bottom he directed the bucket to be hoisted out of the way in order that he might make a fuller and more accurate inspection. There were good indications of plenty of water and Mr. James fancied that he heard the gurgling of water coming in at the side. Turning his gaze in the direction from which the sound proceeded he beheld the curled up form of an immense rattlesnake, the gurgling noise proceeding from the snake's rattles. The rapidity with which the reptile revealed and concealed its malicious tongue convinced Mr. James that in its fall it had not lost its deadly power of attack. For some time he stood and viewed his adversary. But one short step could be taken in retreat and he did not thing best to take it. Without taking his eye away from the serpent Mr. James directed the bucket to be lowered with the spade. This was promptly done. He then took hold of the rope with one hand and the spade in the other and requested to be raised a short distance. As soon as he

came in reach of the snake he dealt it a blow with the spade which severed its head from the body. The prairie rattlesnake never grew to be very large; this one was three feet long and had seven rattles.

Wolves were very numerous and troublesome. It was impossiable to raise sheep, and hogs as well as larger animals were not safe from the attacks of these gaunt and ferocious wild beasts. On account of their many and persistent depredations, as well as the fact that the State offered a premium on their scalps, systematic and continued efforts were made by certain indivduals to capture them. In some instances poison was used, in other cases steel traps, and others had resort to their dogs and guns. In 1844 Mr. A. Covey invented and manufactured a wolf-trap which proved to be quite succcssful in its way. During the month of February, that year, Covey caught in that trap sixteen wolves and among the number a very large one which had made itself notorious for years and which many hunters had vainly tried to capture. The trap was on exhibition at a recent Old Settlers' reunion and will probably be well cared for during the life time of the inventor.

"Quincy" Adams, John W.Snelson and G.B. Cook were the most renowned deer hunters. Mr. Adams says that it was no unusual occurrence to see from forty to fifty deer within a radius of one mile from Sigourney. In those days Mr. Adams never thought it worth his while to leave the shop for a hunt unless he brought down at least four or five deer. Mr. Cook had a peculiar way of shooting deer; his plan was to climb a tree and await the coming of the game, when he would fire upon them from the tree. He is said to have been very successful in this manner and seldom returned from the hunt without bringing home an abundant supply of venison.

Samuel Hardesty, who, since 1843, has resided on the divide between the two forks of Skunk river, says that for many years his cabin was never without a good supply of venison. He regarded it a very easy task, at any time, to take his rifle and kill three or four deer. He generally went on foot, and when a deer came in range it generally was his meat; it was immaterial whether the animal was standing still or running. Sometimes, especially when there was snow on the ground, he would go on horseback, and when he killed a deer it was lashed to his horse's tail, and then, mounting the horse, the rider set out for further conquests. When another animal fell before the unerring aim of his rifle, it was tied on to the other deer, and some times he might be seen returning from the chase dragging three or four deer, all lashed to the caudal appendage of his horse. Mr. Hardesty also frequently took part in the circle-hunts. The plan was for some two or three hundred men to surround a considerable area of country and gradually close in, thus driving the wolves into a very small area, where they were slaughtered by the hundred. These circles frequently had for their centre a point in the Skunk river bottom not far from the place where Mr. Hardesty now resides, and said ravine proved to be the last ditch for hundreds of these predatory quadrupeds. It was not long after the State offered a premium on wolf scalps that these troublesome representatives of the canine species were exterminated.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The official act of the Territorial Legislature naming Keokuk county and defining the boundaries thereof, bears date February 5th, 1844. So it

appears that the county was not named and laid out until nearly a year after the first settlement had been made west of the treaty line of 1837, and five years after the first settlement had been made on the "Old Strip."

The Indians had left, and the whites had not yet appeared in large numbers. Although the county contained but few citizens, yet the white man had marked it for his own.

During these years the county was in an undefined state of existence, or non-existence. In one sense it was a county, in another it was not. It was named and laid out. So that, in point of fact, there was a region of territory described as Keokuk county, in the then unorganized State of Iowa, as early as January, 1844. But there was no county organization proper, no county government, and not even many citizens for several months. In a few months, however, the new county gained citizens, but in other respects it continued for some time in the same undefined state.

The work of organization was only begun when the county was named and laid out. It remained to hold an election, and organize a county government.

Thus the early settlers were for a time in a peculiar situation. They dwelt in, but were not properly citizens of, Keokuk county, since there were no county courts or other authority to control their actions, and they were still, in these respects, under the discipline of another county.

For judicial and other purposes the new county was still a part of Washington county, and so continued until its formal organization was completed. It does not appear that there was much call for the exercise of this authority, or that the loose and ill-defined county government produced any bad results. "The laws are for those who need them," and the early settlers dwelt together in harmony that did not call for the interference of sheriff or judge. This is a somewhat remarkable feature of Keokuk county, and contrasts vividly with the early experience of some other counties.

The county seems to have prospered well during this period of loose, half-formed organization. The settlers were too busy with their own affairs to intermeddle with those of others, and so had little occasion to call for the authority of the law. But it was soon apparent that the business affairs of the community called for a county organization. Roads should be laid out, a county-seat located, and other preparations made for a thriving and prosperous future. So in 1844 the county was formally organized in the manner spoken of more fully under the head of "organization."

The people in the county at the time of the organization were mostly Germans, or native born Americans, and from that time to the present the population has been mostly of that character. The county filled up steadily and rapidly. Nearly always the new-comers were poor in purse. Few men of means came to Keokuk county in the early days. But, although they came almost without exception poor in pocket, they brought with them industry, economy and intelligence, so that, in the course of years, wealth has been the result. The growth of the county never slackened or came to a stand-still, except for a very short time, but continued steadily year by year. The brunt of the pioneer battle was borne by the very early settlers, for within a few years the great hardships of pioneer life had disappeared, and the people lived in comfort.

At the time of the organization in 1844, the county contained less than 1,000 souls. In 1847 there were 2,918, which shows an increase of about

one hundred per cent each year for the three years following the organization. In 1849 the population had increased to 3,953. In 1850 the population was 4,822, and in 1852 it had reached the number 5,306. In 1854, which ended the first decade of the county's history, the population had reached the remarkable number of 7,299. This certainly shows a remarkable degree of progress and prosperity.

Passing over the next ten years, which include the war period, it will be interesting to note the increase of population a decade later. In 1865 the population had grown to 13,996, and in 1867 to 15,429. In 1870 the county numbered 19,434. In 1875 the population was 20,488, and at this present time it is estimated that the number will approximate 21,500.

But the rapid increase of population is not the only datum whereby we may estimate the rapid growth of the county. In 1850 there were in farms 21,075 acres of improved land, and 62,263 acres of unimproved. In 1856 there were in farms, of improved land 52,517 acres, of unimproved 163,-725. In 1875 there were 208,125 acres of improved land in farms, in addition to 98,999 acres of unimproved land in farms in connection with these lands.

In 1850 there were 24,990 bushels of wheat raised, 346,650 bushels of corn, and the value of the live stock was $103,285. In 1856, 64,113 bushels of wheat, 983,097 bushels of corn; the value of live stock was $108,073, and the value of cattle alone which were sold that year was $79,390. In 1875 there were harvested in the county 368,528 bushels of wheat, and 3,327,282 bushels of corn.

In 1865 the total value of the personal property in the county was $1,056,328, and the value of farm lands was $1,909,794. In 1875 the value of personal property was $1,473,649, and the value of farm lands was $3,087,215.

In 1850 there were in the county 820 dwellings and 857 families; in 1856 there were 1827 dwellings and 1889 families; in 1875 the number of dwellings was 3,690, and the number of families 3,763.

The church and school statistics also afford a datum whereby we may estimate the growth of the county, and these statistics give even a more striking illustration of its unparalleled development than the facts and figures relating to material prosperity.

In 1850 there were 39 schools, 39 teachers, 1015 pupils; $200 were raised by taxation for the maintenance of these schools, $640 from the public fund and $1,800 from other sources. In 1875 there were 128 ungraded schools, 8 graded schools, 218 teachers, and the number of pupils in these schools was 8,042; this does not include 4 private schools, employing 6 teachers, with an enrollment of 151 pupils. To carry on this educational system for one year, the county expended the sum of $46,911.

In 1850 there were 16 church buildings, valued at $3,450; they were as follows: Baptist, 4 churches, valued at $900; Christian, 3, valued at $800; Friends, 2, valued at $450; Methodist, 7, valued at $1,300. At present, there is probably not a township in the county but what contains better facilities for religious meetings than the entire facilities of the county twenty years ago.

The total value of the property of the county in 1865 was $3,071,126, against $4,845,323 in 1875, showing an increase in ten years of $1,774,197, or more than 55 per cent.

Thus, from the very first, the history of the county shows a steady career

of thriving, prosperous growth. The following table of important events shows the general landmarks of the county's growth and history to the present time:

TABLE OF EVENTS.

First settler, Aaron Miller, March, 1838.
Oldest settler still residing on original claim, William Bristow.
County laid out, 1844.
County formally organized, 1844.
Sigourney located, May 10, 1844.
First white child born, J. F. Scearcy, December 15, 1840.
First marriage license issued in county, April 5, 1844, Nelson Green and Elizabeth Warner.
First term of court, July 22, 1844.
First land entered, 1846.
First land transfer, February 15, 1845,
First mill erected, commenced June, 1842; finished February, 1843.
County-seat removed to Lancaster, August 7, 1846.
First newspaper published, "Western Friend," June 1, 1854.
First mail received at Sigourney, February 7, 1845.
County-seat returned to Sigourney, April 12, 1856.
Gold excitements, 1849, 1859, 1876.
Old court-house built, 1844.
Old jail built, 1848.
New court-house completed, 1858.
New jail completed, 1875.
First railroad train in Sigourney, April 9, 1872.

This brief table represents a large amount of history, and will be very instructive to those who may "ponder it fittingly."

Speaking generally, the growth of the county has been steady and continuous, although there have been, of course, times of ebb and flow. The first period of the county's growth was one of much hardship and privation. The California emigration, however, brought golden days to the county, and prosperity continued in high tide until the panic a few years before the war. These were evil days for Keokuk county, there was very general discontent, and many business men in the county were ruined. A slow recovery followed and introduced the war-period. From the close of the war up to the panic of 1873, Keokuk was again in a prosperous condition. The county did not suffer in this directly so much as indirectly, in the general derangement of the business of the country. But the experience was much the same as that in the former period of high times. Property depreciated and become unsalable, and general discontent and uneasiness spread among the people. There has been nothing peculiar to Keokuk county in this experience—it has been that of the country in general. At the present time the county is fairly started again on a career of prosperity.

So, in Keokuk county, good times have followed close upon evil times, and *vice versa* all through the period of its growth. It would seem that old sage's thought would be a good thing to keep ever in mind, both in prosperity and distress: "Even this shall pass away." Such a lesson is taught by the experience of the county, from the organization to the present time.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It was not long after the first settlement of Keokuk county before the necessity of county organization in the interests of good government, good roads and the proper management of other local affairs was fully appreciated and agitated. Indeed, steps were taken toward organization during the year 1843, but were not carried out for some time thereafter.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system, originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

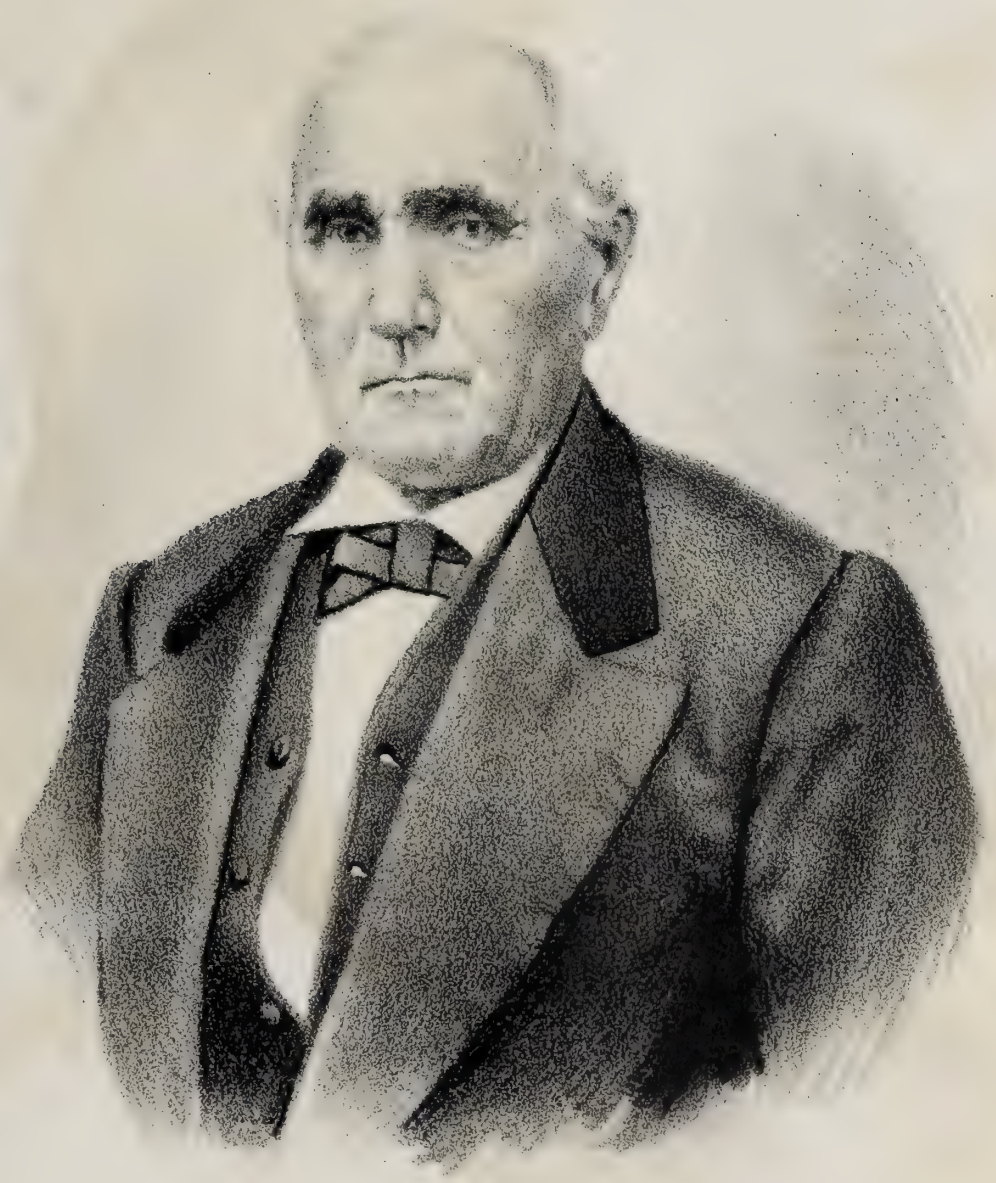
"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparitively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system, provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freeman of every town, or a majority part of them,



E. H. Hillman M D

shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines), impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controling general measures of public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England Colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States."

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Iowa, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country soon began to be opened, and as eastern people continued to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western shore, the Territory and State and county and township and town organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified and improved, accordingly as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency.

In the settlement of the Territory of Iowa the legislature began by organizing counties on the Misssissippi. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limit of the county. The counties first organized along the eastern border of this State were given, for a short time, jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these different localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own; and finally, at the first session of the legislature, after the Indians sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions were made for their respective organizations when the proper time should arrive, and these were severally named.

Thus Keokuk and Mahaska counties were originally attached to Washington county for judicial, revenue and election purposes.

On the 17th day of February, 1843, an act was passed by the legislature of the Territory of Iowa defining the boundaries of certain counties, and designating each by name; among these were Keokuk and Mahaska counties. The writer is unable to designate the man or the committee who gave the name to this county, but it is quite evident that a generous disposition to perpetuate the memory of the Indian chief of the land existed among the members of the legislature, as no less than seven other counties were established at the same time bearing aboriginal titles. With a single exception, these counties all bear their original names, and it was probably on account of a lack of euphony that afterward induced the legislature to change the name of Kish-ke-kosh county to that of Monroe county.

On the 5th day of February, 1844, an act was passed by the Territorial legislature which provided for the organization of the two counties, Keokuk and Mahaska.

The Hon. Thomas Baker, afterward of California, was then representative from Washington county, and upon him properly devolved all matters pertaining to the interests of this county. Several efforts were made to induce him to draft a bill locating the seat of justice at certain points in the county, the points, however, all being within the southeastern part of the county.

The following extract of a letter to Mr. Baker from Mr. Lawson B. Hughes, may serve to show some of the interest and anxiety manifested at that time:

"BRIGHTON, Jan. 2, 1844.

"*Hon. Thomas Baker:*

"DEAR SIR:—The citizens of Keokuk county wish to have a law enacted authorizing them to vote for some particular point or place whereby the county-seat may be located. I believe, sir, that there will be at least eight out of every ten in the county go for such a law, and are anxious that you will do all you can in effecting such a law. The Rock Creek country, the Blue Point country, and north of the main river, together with the inhabitants in the forks and north of the north fork to at least twelve miles from the Washington line west, will go for it. The place or point that is contemplated to make the location is exactly in the northwest corner of the southeast township, making it six miles from the south part of the county and six miles from the east line. I will be glad if you will go in for the law; and in organizing the county, have it organized and the election to take place in April, and then if this law is enacted, giving the location of the county-seat to the people, let that election be the 1st of May. If any one point does not get a majority of the entire vote on the first ballot, let there be a second election between the two highest points."

It is quite probable that, had such a law been passed, the location would have been voted to Richland, then more generally designated "Frogtown."

Said act providing for the organization of the county, appointed three commissioners, whose duty it was to select the county-seat. They were John Stewart and Dr. George H. Stone, of Washington county, and Samuel Shuffleton, of Jefferson county. Of these men, Mr. Stewart was an unassuming farmer living on English river, in the north part of the county, but

a man of rather more than ordinary energy and good sense, and scrupulously honest and correct in all his transactions with his neighbors.

Mr. Shuffleton resided in Fairfield, was a practicing lawyer of very fair ability and might have been a star in his profession but for the wreck to which strong drink was evidently hastening him. He was called "Shuf" for short and was regarded as a good, clever fellow, with whom might generally be found on his jaunt from one court to another the requisite to "wood up." Even while making the tour of the county for the location, a pocket-flask was his constant companion. He has long since fallen a victim to the cup.

With Dr. Stone the early settlers were more intimately acquainted than with either of the other two commissioners. He lived in Washington and practiced medicine. He was a thoroughly educated physician and surgeon, and for a number of years acted in the latter capacity on board a vessel of the United States navy. Whether natural or acquired, his gait and appearance bore marks of youthful training at the military academy of West Point. He was rather reserved in conversation unless to his friends, and possessed a keen sense of honor and integrity and heartily despised baseness or dishonesty in the smallest measure. Perhaps once in twelve months, or it might not be so frequently, or yet it might be more frequently, the Doctor indulged in a "spree." This would usually last about a week, and during such time all business was suspended and for most part he was shut up in his dwelling with his family.

It may be said that the location of Sigourney was made by Dr. Stone; for although Mr. Stewart fully concurred with him, yet the former actually suggested and made the location. Mr. Shuffleton did not concur in the location, but dissented in writing.

The name also was the choice of the Doctor. He had always been a great admirer of the writings of Mrs. Sigourney, and no doubt observed their moral influence and salutary effects in his young family, although he, himself, might sometimes feel rebuked when with her pen she spared not the sin of profanity.

After examination of full five days, said commissioners on the 10th day of May, 1844, fixed the location of Sigourney.

In the same legislative act organizing the county, the late Harvey Stevens, Sr., was commissioned as sheriff, and shortly after, the Hon. S. A. James was appointed clerk of the District Court, by the judge thereof.

Upon the latter officer devolved the duty of organizing the county, by fixing the places of election for county officers, the number of justices and constables to be elected, etc.

There were six places appointed for holding this election. These places, with the names of the judges appointed to conduct the election, were as follows:

At the house of L. J. Smith, in the town of Richland; judges, Joseph R. Edwards, William Lewis, Jeremiah Brown.

At the house of John W. Snelson; judges, Amos Holloway, J. W. Snelson, Joseph Kellum.

At the house of John Crill; judges, John Crill, Sr., Thomas Hicklin, John Hasty.

At the house of William Hutton; judges, William Hutton, William Stinson, Richard Dickerson.

At the house of John Troxel; judges, John Troxel, Joseph B. Casterline, James Lewman.

At the house of Wesley Goss; judges, William Grimsley, Thomas Henderson, John Shockley.

At the house of William Martin; judges, Joseph Hillery, George Hathhorn, Joab Bennett.

The following are the names of the county officers elected at this election:

County Commissioners—Jeremiah Hollingsworth, James M. Smith, Enos Darnell. Judge of Probate—John M. Waters. County Treasurer—William H. Brown. County Surveyor—Samuel E. McCracken. County Assessor—Andrew Ogden. County Sheriff—Geo. W. Hayes. County Recorder—A. P. Tannahill. Clerk of Board of County Commissioners—Edom Shugart.

This election, it is hardly necessary to say, had nothing of the nature of a political contest. The object was simply to organize the county, and political differences had not yet appeared in the county. But very soon there came a change.

The citizens were then generally quiet, industrious and peaceable with one another. Occasional differences and disputes arose, which, in the main, were soon overlooked, or forgotten on account of their necessary and mutual dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for common defense in their pioneer homes.

Dissensions and enmities, however began to creep in gradually, as the settlement progressed, and continued to increase in working mischief very much in proportion as the settlement became more independently situated and more exclusive in their devotion to self-interest and advancement.

This unwelcome spirit of dissension began to manifest itself to the public most clearly, perhaps, about the time the proclamation of the organizing sheriff announced the organization of the county, which would create numerous offices to be filled from the ranks of first voters.

These offices, during the first term, of course, presented no great inducement for being very eagerly sought after so far as salary was concerned; but then they afforded positions of influence and preference, and they might, in the near future, prove very convenient stepping-stones to more lucrative and influential positions; beside, it was no mean thing to be elected to fill the first offices created in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought after by those who were at all inclined toward official distinction, and they called forth numerous aspirants.

At that time as well as now, doubtless, there was a good per cent of worthy, influential citizens who, so far as their own desire for official position were concerned, were entirely disinterested in the political canvass. These persons sought no such positions for themselves, and would not accept one if offered. Public applause and criticism were not at all coveted by them. Nevertheless they were as deeply interested in the welfare of the county as any other citizens, and had a decided preference for those who should receive their votes. They desired to entrust the county government to efficient trustworthy men, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and capable of conducting it in an efficient and capable manner, while they themselves were content to engage in some other department of the county's progress, more congenial to their tastes and dispositions. On the

other hand, there were always enough of those who would accept these official positions—more or less reluctantly or cheerfully—if duly elected, or urged a little to fill them; so that it was soon found the various offices were not sufficient to give each of the aspirants a position. Evidently some of these must gain the honored distinction, while others must be left out, part of whom, doubtless, would be disappointed not a little over their defeat.

Who, then, of these various aspirants, were the best qualified to fill these several positions? Who had the most deserved claim on the public support? Who were the shrewdest political tricksters and wire-pullers? Who, of all the number, could wield the most extended and effective influence, either by honorable or, it may be, by unfair means in securing the majority vote. These, and many other questions of similar character, would quite naturally arise, even in the minds of early settlers, as the memorable first election day drew near, when they must each receive a decisive answer at the ballot-box.

This was the first, or what was called the organizing election. It was held in April, 1844, and some of the officers then elected, held their offices only until the regular election, which occurred the following August.

About the 1st of March, 1844, S. A. James, the county clerk, set about organizing the county as required by law; and until a county-seat should be located, fixed his place of business at a point called Western City, or Newton. This was about three miles north of Richland, and consisted of a log school-house, a tenant cabin, and a number of stakes driven into the ground. The proprietor, Mr. Joseph R. Edwards, resided on his farm in the immediate vicinity of the village. At his house the clerk was fed and lodged, and it may be recorded for the benefit of epicureans and others, that his landlady was an excellent woman of Scotch descent, claiming the blood of Sir William Wallace, and who could present a meal to the complete satisfaction of a hungry traveler or a sojourning invalid.

A general law of the territory required clerks' offices to be held at the county-seat, so that soon after the filing of the location in the clerk's office, Mr. James, gathering the county papers and the statutes of Iowa in one hand, and a bundle of old clothes and his cane in the other, took up his line of march for Sigourney.

The county commissioners learning that the seat of justice was located upon a spot where no court-house stood, hastened to convene at Richland, and on the 15th day of May, 1844, passed the following orders:

"Ordered by the Board that in consequence of receiving the petition of eighty citizens of Keokuk county, asking the Board to defer any proceedings with regard to the location of the seat of justice of Keokuk county; they, therefore, in compliance with said petition, defer any proceedings with regard to the county-seat at this time."

"Ordered by the Board that suitable rooms be provided in the town of Richland for holding the first term of the District Court in, and for Keokuk county."

The "suitable rooms," if any, which were provided in accordance with the order of the county commissioners, were not honored by the presence

of the judge, the place where the first District Court was held being the cabin erected in Sigourney by Mr. James; Judge Williams presided. The court was not in session over three hours. No jury was impaneled and no cases tried. Four aliens were naturalized and two law students were admitted to the bar, one of these being S. Harned, afterward most intimately identified with the interests of the county and now everywhere in the county known as Judge Harned. This was on the 1st day of July, 1844. After transacting the business just referred to, the court adjourned into the country for dinner.

In the latter part of the same month in which the first session of the District Court was held, the county commissioners, finding that Judge Williams ignored their "orders" and did not avail himself of their "suitable rooms" in Richland, met, and very properly ordered their own official removal to Sigourney.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The first division of the county into eight election precincts was made May 14, 1844, as follows:

Richland Precinct was all of township 74, range 10, lying south of Skunk river, and elections to be held in the town of Richland.

Rock Creek Precinct was all of township 74, range 11, lying south of Skunk river, and elections to be held at the house of John Troxel.

Steady Run Precinct was all of township 74, range 12, lying south of Skunk river, and elections to be held at the house of Enos Darnell.

Sugar Creek Precinct was all of township 74, range 13, lying south of Skunk river, and elections to be held at the house of Joseph Hillery.

Ridge Precinct was all lying between the Skunk rivers in the county, and elections to be held at the house of Benjamin F. Chastain.

Goss Precinct was all of township 74, range 10, north of Skunk river, and townships 75, 76, 77, range 10, and elections to be held at the house of Wesley Goss.

German Precinct was all north of Skunk river in townships 75, 76, 77, range 11, and east halves of townships 75, 76, 77, range 12, and elections to be held at the house of James Rosecrans.

Cedar Creek Precinct was all north of Skunk river in townships 75, 76, 77, range 13, and west halves of townships 75, 76, 77, range 12, and elections to be held at the house of John Crill, Sr.

The county machinery now being set in motion, everything was ready for the

FIRST REGULAR ELECTION.

This was held on August 5, 1844. The following is the official vote for German precinct, which included, among other territory, all of what is now Sigourney township, and Ridge precinct, which included all the territory between the two Skunk rivers. The vote as given is from the original poll-books.

GERMAN PRECINCT.

Poll-book of an election held at the house of James Rosecrans, in German precinct, Keokuk county, on the 5th day of August, 1844, James Rosecrans, Casper Klett and Alexander Smith, judges, and S. A. James and M. G. Driskell, clerks, being duly sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters.—A. P. Moody, Jacob Shaver, Robert Linder, A. Clemons, Andrew Strosser, Jacob Goodheart, Joel Landers, M. G. Driskell, Christopher Crawford, Henry Coleman, Richard Snakenberg, Henry Bevins, James Rosecrans, Casper Klett, Samuel Smith, Alexander Smith, S. A. James, William Smith, Albert Smith, Wesley Smith.

Tally sheet of votes cast at an election of county officers, held at the residence of James Rosecrans, German precinct, Keokuk county, on the first Monday, the 5th day of August, 1844:

Delegate to Convention.
Richard Quinton 14
William Tingle 1
County Commissioners.
Wm. Grimsley 20
Alex. Smith 19
Edwin Stanfield 1
Judge of Probate.
Joseph Kellum 18
County Treasurer.
A. P. Moody 20
Commissioners' Clerk.
Edom Shugart 7
County Surveyor.
O. T. Ragland 20
Sheriff.
Harvey Stevens, Jr. 20
Coroner.
Henry Keith 20
Recorder of Deeds.
Jacob Shaver 20
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Jacob Shaver 20
Justices of the Peace.
James Rosecrans 13
A. P. Moody 12
Constables.
M. G. Driskell 12
Henry Colman 12

Subscribed to this is the certificate of the result of the election and the oaths of the judges and clerks of the election.

RIDGE PRECINCT.

Poll-book of an election held at the residence of Benjamin F. Chastain, in Ridge precinct, Keokuk county, on the first Monday of August, 1844, Daniel Stout, Sr., and Obadiah Tharp, Judges, and J. B. Whisler and Joseph Kellum, clerks, being duly sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

Names of voters.—Amos Hollaway, J. B. Whisler, William W. McGrew, Samuel E. McCracken, John Borough, William Trueblood, David Stout, Jr., Daniel Conner, George Wimer, Jesse Stout, James M. Mitts, Jesse B. Mitts, Jesse H. Marshall, John Stout, William Shaver, Joseph Kellum, James McGrew, I. G. DeMent, John Cox, David Stout, B. F. Chastain, Obadiah Tharp.

Tally sheet of the votes cast at election for county officers, held at the residence of B. F. Chastain, Ridge precinct, Keokuk county, on the first Monday of August, 1844:

Delegate to Convention.
Richard Quinton..... 3
William Tingle..... 18
County Commissioners.
O. Tharp..... 17
Elias Whetstone..... 18
Andrew Taylor..... 14
Alex. Smith..... 4
William Tinsley..... 1
Joel Bennett..... 2
Judge of Probate.
John W. Snelson..... 8
Joseph Kellum..... 3
John W. Waters..... 8
County Treasurer.
Nathan Ruth..... 9
William W. Brown..... 9
Alex Moody..... 1
Commissioners' Clerk.
Edom Shugart..... 21
County Surveyor.
S. E. McCracken..... 16
O. T. Ragland..... 5
Sheriff.
G. M. Holliday..... 14
G. W. Hayes..... 7
Harvey Stevens..... 1
Coroner.
James M. Mitts..... 15
William Bristow..... 3
Henry Keith..... 1
Recorder of Deeds.
B. F. Chastain..... 5
Edom Shugart..... 13
Jacob Shaver..... 1
Justices of the Peace.
Jacob Wimer..... 7
Jesse H. Marshall..... 15
Isaac G. Dement..... 12
Constables.
George Wimer..... 11
James M. Harmon..... 10
J. W. Snelson..... 1

Subscribed to this, as before, is the certificate of the result of the election and the oaths of the judges and clerks of the election.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The first board of county commissioners, consisting of Jeremiah Hollingsworth, James M. Smith and Enos Darnell, who were elected at the special election in April, 1844, met at Richland on the 24th day of April of the same year.

The following is the record of their first official act:

"TERRITORY OF IOWA,
"KEOKUK COUNTY. } *Special Term, April 24th, 1844.*

"A meeting of the board of commissioners being called at the house of James M. Smith for a special purpose.

"Present, James M. Smith and Jeremiah Hollingsworth.

"As the office of county assessor had become vacant on account of Andrew Ogden failing to comply with the requisitions of the law in due time, the board therefore proceeded to appoint Mr. Andrew Ogden county assessor in and for the county of Keokuk, Territory of Iowa, until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified to office. The board then adjourned until the 13th day of May following.

"*Attest:* EDOM SHUGART,
"*Clerk of the Board.*

JAMES M. SMITH.
JEREMIAH HOLLINGSWORTH."

The next meeting of the board was held at the same place, on the 13th of May, the same year, all the board being present, and among other things empowered their clerk, Edom Shugart, to borrow the sum of fifty dollars to purchase the following named books and stationery:

"For the commissioners'clerk: one minute book, worth $4.00; one estray book, worth $1.50; one road book, worth 50 cents.

"For the county recorder: one personal property record, worth $3.00; one real property record, worth $10.00.

"For the judge of probate: one minute book, worth $4.00; one record book, worth $4.00.

"For the clerk of the district court: one minute book, worth $3.00; one docket book, worth $4.00; one judgment book, worth, $4.00; one cost book, worth $4.00; one sheriff's return book, worth $1.00; one marriage license book, worth 50 cents. For stationery, $3.00; total, $50.00."

On the next day, however, the board reconsidered this order, and reduced the amount to $30.00.

The board also districted the county into eighteen road districts, and appointed a supervisor in each one, as follows:

District No. 1, William B. Smith; No. 2, John Lafferty; No. 3, Joseph R. Edwards; No. 4, G. M. Holliday; No. 5, James Lewman; No. 6, Richard Dickerson; No. 7, David P. Helm; No. 8, Madison Mitts; No. 9, Obadiah Tharp; No. 10, John Baker; No. 12, A. P. Moody; No. 13, James Rosecrans; No. 14, John Hasty; Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were composed of the present townships of Lafayette, Prairie, Adams, English River and Liberty, and the board having no knowledge of any person living in any of these road districts, the appointments were not made.

At the same meeting of the board, the commissioners selected the names of the

FIRST GRAND AND PETIT JURIES.

They consisted of the following:

GRAND JURORS.

Geo. W. Hathhorn.
William Trimble.
Moses E. McConnell.
Richard Dickerson.
William Ralston.
Madison Mitts.
L. B. Hughes.
Lemuel B. Holmes.
Obadiah Tharp.
David Stout.
Jeremiah Brown.
J. B. Brown.
John Troxel.
William Lewis.
W. B. Smith.
William Duncan.
E. Johnson.
John B. Rain.
B. Haworth.
E. Moffett.
Joseph Borough.
Samuel Pence.
Casper Klett.

PETIT JURORS.

David P. Helm.	L. B. Brown.
Joab Bennett.	John Baker.
Miles Driskell.	Harvey Stevens.
Elias Hollingsworth.	Thos. J. Hicklin.
Andrew Taylor.	John Lafferty.
William Franklin.	Stephen Cook.
Amos Holloway.	Henry Pringle.
Jesse Shoemaker.	M. Gill.
Eli Haworth.	C. A. Frisbie.
John Singleton.	A. M. Lyon.
Geo. Holliday.	P. C. Woodward.
E. G. Stanfield.	Jacob Wimer.

These men having, by order of the board, been summoned to appear at Richland, and failing to present themselves at the proper place as jurors, were not paid anything for such service.

THE FIRST CLAIMS ALLOWED.

At the April term of 1844 the following claims were allowed:

Samuel A. James, stationery	$ 4.00
Judges and clerks of special election	35.25
Harvey Stevens, services as sheriff	40.00
Samuel A. James, services as clerk	32.00
James M. Smith, services as commissioner	8.25
Jeremiah Hollingsworth, services as commissioner	8.50
Enos Darnell, services as commissioner	7.50
Geo. W. Hayes, attendance on the commissioners' court	3.00
Total amount of bills allowed at the April term	$138.50

At the July term the following bills were allowed:

Andrew Ogden, services as assessor	$ 33.00
Edom Shugart, services as clerk	50.00
Chas. E. Woodward, road commissioner	14.00
Geo. M. Holliday, road commissioner	14.00
Richard Parker, road commissioner	12.00
S. E. McCracken, surveyor	21.50
John Marshal, chain-carrier	8.75
N. S. Woodward, wagon and team	14.00
E. G. Stanfield, working road	3.75
W. A. Woodward, working road	3.75
N. S. Woodward, driving stakes	1.00
G. W. Hayes, services as sheriff	18.90
James M. Smith, services as commissioner	7.50
Jeremiah Hollingsworth, services as commissioner	7.50
Enos Darnell, services as commissioner	7.50
G. W. Hayes, attendance upon court	3.00
Edom Shugart, services as clerk	7.40
Samuel A. James, stationery	1.80
Total amount allowed, July term	$229.35

At the September term the following bills were allowed:

John Hurley, wolf scalps	$ 4.50
Judges and clerks of election	48.20
Viewers, markers and chain-carriers	33.75
A. P. Moody, swearing in commissioners	1.37
G. W. Hayes, services as sheriff	66.00
Green Atwood, canvassing poll-books	2.00
Reuben Whitson, books and stationery	30.00
Edom Shugart, clerk	12.18
G. W. Hayes, services as sheriff	6.00
S. A. James, clerk court	2.50
Obadiah Tharp, services as commissioner	4.00
Elias Whetstone, services as commissioner	4.00
Andrew Taylor, services as commissioner	4.00
Total amount allowed, September term	$218.50

At the October term the following bills were allowed:

William Troxell, services as constable	$ 1.00
Commissioners, markers, chain-men, etc	22.25
Commissioners, markers, chain-men, etc	85.00
William Webb, canvassing poll-books	4.00
O. T. Ragland, surveying	12.50
G. W. Hayes, services as sheriff	6.00
G. W. Hayes, posting notices	26.00
Andrew Taylor, services as commissioner	7.50
Obadiah Tharp, services as commissioner	7.50
Edom Shugart, services as clerk	17.87
Total, October term	$189.62

At the November term the following bills were allowed:

Philip Wareham, wolf scalps	$ .50
William Trimble, wolf scalps	.50
Judges and clerks	28.60
John Baker, wolf scalps	.50
Thos. Alexander, wolf scalps	.50
John Shockley, wolf scalps	.50
O. T. Ragland, surveying	16.75
O. T. Ragland, surveying	7.50
Henry Keith, canvassing poll-books	2.64
Total, November term	$57.99

These constitute all the claims allowed during the first year's history of the county, the total amount allowed being $833.96.

THE FIRST TAX LEVY.

The following is the order of the court making the first tax levy:

"Ordered by the board, that a road tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars valuation of taxable property in said county be levied.

"Ordered by the board, that a county tax of five mills to the dollar, on all taxable property as returned by the assessor, be levied.

"Ordered by the board, that a territorial tax of one-half mill on the dollar, on all taxable property as returned by the assessor, be levied.

"Ordered by the board, that a poll-tax of fifty cents be levied on each person subject to poll tax within the county."

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

As has already been remarked, the first subdivision of the county into eight election precincts was made May 14, 1844. They were formed with reference to the location of the settlements and the physical characteristics of the country, and were named as follows: Richland, Rock Creek, Steady Run, Sugar Creek, Ridge, Goss, German and Cedar Creek. This was really the first attempt at the organization of civil townships and formed the basis for future action in this direction. The civil townships as they now exist were not formed at one time, but gradually grew out of this original subdivision of the county into election precincts. Some of the civil townships retained the same name and the same territory as the original election precinct. Thus, Richland precinct as defined by the county commissioners at their meeting May 14, 1844, was identical with Richland township now. Rock Creek precinct was the same as Jackson township now. Steady Run precinct and Steady Run township were the same. Benton township is what was formerly Sugar Creek precinct.

Goss precinct, as it originally existed, included all territory which now composes Clear Creek, Lafayette and Liberty townships. At the meeting of the county board, January 6, 1845, the following record was made:

"Ordered by the board, that in compliance with the petition of a number of the citizens of Keokuk county, the name of the precinct known as Goss precinct shall be changed to that of Clear Creek precinct, and the place of holding elections shall be at the house of L. B. Holmes instead of at the house of Wesley Goss."

At the April term of the same year the board of commissioners formed the precinct known as English River precinct, which was made to consist of the territory now comprised in the limits of Adams, English River and Liberty townships; by this arrangement the territory now known as Liberty township was taken from Clear Creek precinct and put into the new precinct of English River. The following is the order:

"Ordered by the board, that all that part of Keokuk county lying in township No. 77 north, range Nos. 10, 11, 12 west, be, and the same shall be, from and after the 13th day of June next, established as a seperate precinct, to be known by the name of English River precinct, and that the elections be held at the house of James Thomas."

From this time on frequent changes were made, both in the names and boundaries of the precincts. Ridge precinct was changed and called Lafayette precinct, the name again being changed to Lancaster. The name Lafayette, which was then dropped, again appeared when there was a new precinct formed out of the congressional township 76, range 10.

At the September term the board ordered that German precinct be extended westward and the name changed to Sigourney. The name German, thus dropped, again reappeared when this precinct was subdivided. Washington township was at one time called Coal precinct, and Sugar Creek pre-

cinct became Benton township. Finally, names and boundaries became fixed and crystalized into the condition in which they are now found.

The earliest record of the proceedings of the board of commissioners which refers to the civil townships as they now exist, was that made at the April session, 1847. It is as follows:

"Ordered by the board, that the county of Keokuk be now districted into three county commissioner's districts, to-wit:

"The first district shall compose Richland, Clear Creek and Jackson townships.

"The second district shall compose Lancaster, Sigourney, Steady Run and Benton townships.

"The third district shall compose Lafayette, Liberty, German, English River, Van Buren, Adams, Warren, Washington and Prairie townships."

THE FIRST COURT.

As has already been remarked, Judge Williams arrived in the county and proceeded to hold the first court, which did not arise to the dignity of a court, there being no jury impaneled and no cases tried, the business being confined to the naturalization of some aliens and the admission of two candidates to the bar. The first term of court was not, then, this in reality, but the one which was held the following year.

This court was held in the court-house in Sigourney, beginning on the 28th day of July and continuing for six days. Both grand jury and petit jury were impaneled and the court docket shows the following business transacted:

"State cases: United States vs. John Henderson and William John Sturgon; indicted for malicious mischief; jury trial as to Henderson and verdict of guilty; fined fifty cents. Court trial as to Sturgon and same result.

"United States v. Moses Beard; indicted for resisting officer; jury trial and verdict of not guilty; defendant discharged.

"United States v. Cynthia Ann Beard; indicted for resisting officer; indictment quashed.

"United States v. William B. Thompson and Elijah A. Lathrop; indicted for larceny; indictment quashed.

"United States v. John Henderson; indicted for firing the prairie; indictment quashed.

"United States v. John Henderson, Nicholas Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Pleasant Sanford, Joseph Middleton and William John Sturgon; indicted for riot; indictment quashed."

Beside these State cases there were forty civil cases disposed of.

The first indictment found by the grand jury of Keokuk county was against John Henderson and William Sturgon. The court records in the case run as follows:

"UNITED STATES
vs.
"JOHN HENDERSON AND WM. JOHN STURGON. } *Recognized for malicious mischief.*

"The grand jury now here returns a true bill of indictment against the said defendants for malicious mischief.

"UNITED STATES
vs.
"JOHN HENDERSON AND
WM. JOHN STURGON.

"This day came the district prosecutor, as well as one of the defendants, Wm. John Sturgon, in proper person, and consent that this cause shall be submitted to the court on said defendants' plea of guilty to the first count in said indictment without a jury; whereupon the court, being fully advised in the premises, on said defendants plea of guilty, assesses the fine of the said defendant at fifty cents, and thereupon it is ordered that plaintiff have and recover of said defendant, Wm. John Sturgon, to and for the use of Keokuk county, a fine of fifty cents and the costs of this suit, and that said defendant stand committed till this order be complied with.

"UNITED STATES
vs.
"JOHN HENDERSON. } *Indictment for malicious mischief.*

"And now comes E. H. Thomas, Esq., district prosecutor, and the said defendant in his own proper person, comes, and being arraigned, pleads 'not guilty,' whereupon comes a jury, to-wit: James Whitson, Riley Bales, Amaziah Covey, Lewis Crill, Wm. Scearcy, Horace Bagley, James M. Brown, Joshua Hadley, David McEwin, Robert Linder, Joseph Hillery and Wm. Dixon, who, being impaneled and sworn well and truly to try and true deliverance make between the United States and said defendant, on their oaths do say that the said defendant is guilty, and assess the fine to be paid by him at fifty cents; whereupon it is considered by the court that the said United States recover of said defendant for the use of the county of Keokuk, the said sum of fifty cents, as aforesaid, together with costs of this prosecution, and that said John Henderson stand committed till the fine and costs are paid."

The Sheriff's return runs thus:

"Fine, fifty cents; costs, $31.30; levied the within on one three-year-old bay colt, August 12, 1845; no sale; satisfied.

G.W. HAYES, *Sheriff*."

The court record for this term closes with the following:

"On motion of W. W. Chapman, Esq., it is ordered that the following proceedings be spread upon the record of this court, to-wit:

"At a meeting of the Keokuk County Temperance Society, held at the court-house, in Sigourney, on Friday evening, July 31, 1845, President, A. W. Blair, Secretary, S. A. James, the following pledge was presented, and signed by the following named persons, to-wit:

"We, the undersigned, by hereto setting our names, pledge our sacred honor, each to the other, that we will abstain from all intoxicating drink as a beverage:

A. W. Blair, S. A. James, D. C. Stover, G. B. Cook, Nancy Cook, C. A. Jewett, Lydia Hulbert, Britton Edwards, W. W. Chapman, G. Acheson, Joseph Adams, Wm. Hall, Joseph Hillery, Ebenezer John, Lewis B. Crill, John Shaver, Thos. Alexander, E. Hollingsworth, Lemuel Hall, W. C. Brown, Wm. R. Bailes, John Scott, Alex. Cochran, J. Williams, Wm. Hulbert, S. Harned, J. B. Way, Jacob Shoemaker, A. M. Lyon, Jas. Wiliams, Wm. Scearcy, Wm. Dixon, G. W. Waters, Joel Skinner, W. R. Harrison,

Wm. Williams, Thos. Frazier, I. D. Stark, Wm. Vincent, Wm. Shaver, Wm. Shockley, Curtis Crawford, Elisha Byers, Stephen Fowler, Thomas Stanfield, Wm. D. Shugart, M. B. Friend, J. M. Brown, James Whitson, E. Shugart, W. J. Carruthers, Joshua Hadley, E. G. Stanfield, Joseph Hockett, Horace Bagley, G. M. Holliday, J. R. Hobson, A. Covey, A. P. Moody, J. Crawford, Eli Haworth, J. Hollingsworth, M. Harmon, Andrew Taylor, R. L. Mark, O. Tharp, M. G. Driskell, James Small.

W. W. Chapman, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was passed:

"*Resolved*, that the foregoing pledge and signatures be placed on the record of the District Court, now in session, as a tribute of respect to the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of said court, and as a memorial of the unexampled revival of temperance and total abstinence."

The second court met in the court-house, in Sigourney, on Wednesday the 16th day of March, 1846, and the grand jury was composed of Henry Pringle, Josiah Burge, Alex. Jones, Joel Long, Green Atwood, John Palmer, Amos Barnett, D. P. Helm, Elijah Shockley, John Shockley, John Mealey, John Baker, R. I. Harris, Daniel Conner, Jeremiah Fye, Evan Thomas, Moses E. McConnell, Daniel McEwen, Joseph Stephenson, Caster Troxel, David Stout, Sr., A. H. Haskell, Richard Quinton.

The first trial by jury recorded this term was entitled the United States vs. Thomas Hendrix, indicted for perjury; it runs as follows:

"This day comes the prosecuting attorney in behalf the United States, and the defendant in his own proper person, being arraigned, pleads, 'not guilty,' and for trial puts himself upon the country, whereupon comes a jury of twelve good and lawful men, to-wit:

"John Lacy, John Hooker, Frederick Bucher, James Hutton, John Borough, D. G. Burgess, Charles Connor, Elijah Stout, Lewis Gregory, George Wertz, A. M. Lyon and William Trueblood, who, being impaneled and sworn the truth to speak upon the issue joined between the parties, after hearing the evidence, and being charged by the court, upon their oaths do say, and find the defendant, Thomas Hendrix, not guilty, as he stands charged in the indictment. It is therefore adjudged by the court the defendant be released thereof, and that he go hence thereof without day."

During this term of court was tried the first case for violation of the liquor law. Benjamin F. Edwards was the defendant; he was found guilty and fined fifty dollars.

The first change of venue granted was in the case of the State of Iowa vs. Joseph Knox, indicted for inducing an elector to vote contrary to his own inclination; the case was sent to Iowa county.

During the September term, 1847, which was the first term held at Lancaster, the following record was made:

"Comes now Joseph Knox, Esq., by Curtis Bates, Esq., and moves to adjourn this court to the town of Sigourney. The said motion being argued and heard, the court being advised in the premises, it is ordered by the court that the said motion be overruled."

The first citizens naturalized in the county were Andrew McWilliams, a native of Ireland, and Michael McGinnis, Charles C. Sangster and Edward Redhead, of Great Britain and Ireland, all naturalized at the first term of court, July 1, 1844.

OLD RECORDS.

The early official records of Keokuk county, while they are meagre, yet some of them show great care in keeping, while in some cases the spelling and punctuation and penmanship are curiosities to behold, yet it must be borne in mind that they only inaugurated the "spelling reform," which is now becoming such a mania. Few of the old records have been copied, and yet there are some of the books in a good state of preservation and the writing is as legible as the day that the entries were first made. The first proceedings of the county commissioners are as legible as when they were first written down, in April, 1844. The first commissioner's clerk, Edom Shugart, was a good penman, and evidently a fair scholar, as the writing is very legible, the spelling good, and very few examples of false syntax are visible in the construction of the sentences.

The first district court record is particularly well preserved. Thanks to the thirty-dollar appropriation made for books by the first commissioners' court, these records were placed in a volume which up to the present time has withstood the ravages of rats and the tooth of time. Mr. James, the first clerk of court, was a good penman, a scholar of more than ordinary ability and possessed of all the qualifications requisite to this position. He was careful, industrious and reliable; although it has been thirty-five years since these records were made, they now compare favorably with the best records of recent date. When we recollect that at first the character of the books and quality of paper was inferior, that the county clerk attended to all the work of the office without the aid of a deputy, and owing to his meagre salary was compelled to spend a large portion of his time earning a living as a farm hand, and further, that for many years there was no suitable place to keep these records, the fact appears that the county must have been most fortunate in the selection of its first public officials.

The original tax levies and tax sales are perhaps the most faulty, as the file is incomplete and some of them in existence are so badly rat-eaten and faded that they are illegible; some of them are also faulty in that they do not bear the date of the levy or the sale. These records are as varied as Joseph's coat, and it is hard to tell in some cases just whose work it was and when done.

But however disappointing to the historian, the old record has its virtues and has many strange and often amusing features. Those who wrote it did not think, perhaps, that they were making history, but the smallest incidents of that early day have now become of interest.

They were kept on foolscap paper, sewed together in the form of a book and covered with the coarsest kind of brown wrapping-paper. They are ancient and faded little volumes and afford a remarkable contrast to the elaborate and carefully kept records of the present day. They exist now only as curiosities, their usefulness having long since departed.

The bond of the first treasurer of the county was fixed at two thousand dollars, and the first allowance which the commissioners made as compensation for their own services was the sum of $7.50 each.

The following order explains itself:

"Ordered, that the eagle side of an eagle ten cent piece, American coin, be adopted as the temporary seal of the board of commissioners of said county until an official seal shall be provided by said board."

L. J. Smith, Charles E. Woodward and J. B. Whisler were the first men



Yours Respectfully
J. D. White

authorized by the board to keep a grocery for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The license were issued at the October term, 1845, to run for one year, and the cost of the license was twenty-five dollars. The next year Martin Grimsley and Jacob Wimer were licensed to keep groceries, for which they each paid twenty-five dollars. It must not be supposed, however, that these were the only places where intoxicating liquors could be obtained, as the records of the district court for those years show that numerous persons were indicted for selling liquor without license.

In these days there were as yet no bridges, and it became necessary for the convenience of the settlers, that ferries be maintained at certain points along the rivers. This matter was taken charge of and prices regulated by the county board. The first record bearing on this matter runs as follows:

"Ordered by the board, that John W. Snelson be authorized to keep a skiff or canoe ferry across the north fork of Skunk river in section No. 13 in township No. 75 north, range No. 12 west, upon the said Snelson presenting to the clerk of the board the treasurer's receipt for the sum of two dollars therefor for the term of one year.

"Ordered by the board, that the rates of ferriage to be charged by said Snelson be six and one-fourth cents for each footman.

"Ordered by the board, that George W. Hayes be authorized to keep a skiff or canoe ferry across the south fork of Skunk river in section No. 4, township No. 74 north, range 12 west, upon the said Hayes presenting to the clerk of the board the treasurer's receipt for the sum of two dollars as a tax therefor for the term of one year.

"Ordered by the board, that the said Hayes be authorized to charge as the rates of ferriage the sum of six and one-fourth cents for each footman."

In the early settlement of the country farmers were much annoyed by the depredations of wild animals. Wolves especially were troublesome. In order to raise sheep or hogs it was necessary to keep them enclosed in a secure building, and even then when the careful farmer had secured his stock to the best of his ability, these noxious animals would often succeed in making their way into the stock-pens and devour the inmates. Several organized movements were set on foot to exterminate the wolves, but in order to make the riddance permanent and effectual, the necessity became apparent for some special inducement in the way of compensation for each wolf killed. It was therefore ordered by the board of commissioners as follows:

"Ordered by the board that a reward of twenty-five cents be allowed to any person who shall kill any prairie-wolf, not exceeding six months old, in the county of Keokuk, Iowa Territory, according to law.

"Ordered by the board that a reward of fifty cents be allowed to any person who shall kill any prairie-wolf, over six months old, in the county of Keokuk, Territory of Iowa.

"Ordered by the board that a reward of fifty cents be allowed to any person who shall kill any large gray or black wolf, not exceeding six months old, in the county of Keokuk, Territory of Iowa, according to law.

"Ordered by the board that a reward of one dollar be paid to any person who shall kill any large gray or black wolf, over six months old, in the county of Keokuk, Territory of Iowa, according to law."

In this way hundreds of dollars were paid out of the county fund to in-

dividuals who assisted in the extermination of these pests. Probably no money expended by the commissioners proved to be as good an investment.

TERRITORIAL AND COUNTY ROADS.

The fact has already been mentioned that at the first meeting of the county commissioners, in April, 1844, the county was divided into eighteen road districts, and supervisors were appointed. Prior to this time there were, of course, no county roads laid out, and what roads there were existed by common consent, with the exception of such territorial roads as were authorized by the general government, and which led through the county. There were three of these roads, as follows: one leading from Brighton, in Washington county, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county; a second leading from Fairfield, in Jefferson county, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, *via* Bennett's Point, in Keokuk county; a third leading from Iowa city, in Johnson county, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, *via* Sigourney, in Keokuk county. Some of the first acts of the board of commissioners had reference to the improvement of these territorial roads. The first road record found in the proceedings of the commissioners is the following:

"Ordered by the board, that the sum of one hundred and one dollars and fifty cents be allowed to defray the expenses of the territorial road leading from Brighton, in Washington county, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, so much thereof as lies in Keokuk county."

The first county roads were projected at the July meeting, 1844. The record runs as follows:

"Ordered by the board, in consequence of the petition of a number of the citizens of Keokuk county, a view of three county roads is accordingly granted, to-wit:

First, beginning at the old boundary line of said territory, near Dr. O. T. Ragland's, to extend a road on the divide between the south and north forks of Skunk river to the line of said county of Mahaska, crossing the north fork of said river at Edward Cooley's mill site, to pass on the northeast quarter of section No. 30, township 75 north, and range 11 west.

"Second: One from the town of Richland to intersect the aforesaid road on the ridge above L. B. Hughes' mill, to pass by the way of Western City, and cross the south fork at the said mill.

"Third: One from the farm of Willis C. Stone, on the line of said county adjoining the county of Jefferson, to intersect the road on the divide east of the northeast quarter of section 30, in township 75, range 11 west.

"Ordered by the board, that Jesse Gabbert, Levi Cline and Jeremiah Brown be appointed viewers, and the county surveyor of Keokuk county be appointed surveyor, to survey the ridge road from the old boundary line, near Dr. Ragland's, to the county line of Mahaska county.

"That Eli Haworth, Horace Bagley and Isaac Jones be appointed viewers, and the aforesaid county surveyor be appointed surveyor, to view and survey the Richland road to intersect the aforesaid road on the ridge above L. B. Hughes' mill.

"That Reuben Whitson, Richard Quinton and Jesse Shoemaker be appointed viewers, and the aforesaid county surveyor be appointed surveyor, to view and survey the Rock Creek road, commencing at Willis C. Stone's, to intersect the last aforesaid road.

"Ordered, that said viewers on the first aforesaid road meet at the house of O. T. Ragland on the 20th day of August next, or within five days thereafter, and proceed to view, survey and lay out said road.

"That the viewers on the next aforesaid road meet at the town of Richland on the 1st day of September next, or within five days thereafter, and proceed to view, survey and lay out the same.

"That the viewers on the last aforesaid road meet at the house of Willis C. Stone on the 10th of September next, or within five days thereafter, and proceed to view, survey and lay out the same."

FIRST LAND TRANSFERS.

The first page of the record of deeds contains a plat of the town of Sigourney, with a description of the original town site. This was recorded in 1844. Then follow the plats of several other towns. The first transfer of individual real estate was made in February, 1845, as follows:

"This indenture, made the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, between Joshua Hadley and Lydia, his wife, of the county of Keokuk, Territory of Iowa, of the one part, and Dudley H. Davis and Charity, his wife, of the county of Jefferson, Territory of Iowa, of the other part, to-wit:

"The said Joshua Hadley and Lydia, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty-one dollars and six cents, to them paid in hand, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and they by these presents do grant, bargain and sell and convey to the said Dudley H. Davis, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land lying and situated in the county of Keokuk, and Territory of Iowa, known as the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township seventy-four north, range ten west, containing forty acres, more or less, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining thereunto. The said Joshua Hadley and Lydia, his wife, do covenant and agree with said Dudley H. Davis to warrant and forever defend unto him, the said Dudley H. Davis, the aforesaid premises against all and every person lawfully claiming the same. In witness whereof the said Joshua Hadley and Lydia, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year above written.

"JOSHUA HADLEY.
"LYDIA HADLEY."

"*Attest:* JESSE B. WAY.
"JANE WAY."

"IOWA TERRITORY, }
KEOKUK COUNTY. }

"Be it remembered, that on the 15th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, before me, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, appeared Joshua Hadley and Lydia, his wife, who are personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument as parties thereunto, and severally acknowledged said instrument to be their act and deed for the purpose there mentioned. And Lydia Hadley, the wife of the said Joshua Hadley, having by me been made acquainted with the contents of said deed, and examined separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she had executed

the same, and relinquished her dower in the premises therein conveyed, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion of her said husband.

"Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1845, at my office in Richland precinct. "JESSE B. WAY,

"*Justice of the Peace.*"

THE OLD COURT-HOUSE.

The cabin erected by Mr. James away out on the prairie, which had been selected as the county-seat, has already been alluded to. Although it was erected on Mr. James' sole responsibility, and at his individual expense, yet it was properly the first court-house, for here the clerk of the court had his office and kept the court records; here also the first term of the District Court was held, and it was to all intents and purposes a court house.

At the first meeting of board of commissioners held in Sigourney, July, 27, 1844, the first official action was taken with reference to the building of a court-house. The following is the record as made on that occasion:

"Ordered by the board, that Samuel A. James be, and he is hereby authorized to receive sealed proposals for building a temporary court-house in Sigourney, of the following manner and description, to-wit: to be a hewn log house, twenty by twenty-four feet in dimensions, the logs to be hewn seven inches thick and notched down close with square corners and at least nine feet high above the floor; to have thirteen sleepers put in, to be hewn straight on the upper side, and also thirteen joist to be hewn straight on the upper and under sides; to be well covered by putting up rafters and sheeting close; and the roof shall be put on with good joint shingles to show six inches; to be done in workmanlike manner, and also the gable ends to be well enclosed by weather boarding the same."

It will be observed that by these specifications there was no provision made for any floor, nor door whereby to gain any access to the building, nor yet any windows to admit light whereby the county officials, after having gained admission, could see the floor, or find the door, had there been any.

The new board of commissioners elected, in August, of this year, met in September and amended the plan of the building by supplementing the former order by the following additional specifications:

"Ordered that in addition to the requisites to build a court-house in Sigourney there be the following: That it be laid with a floor of good plank flooring and ceiled with plank overhead; to have three fifteen-light windows, one on each side of the house and one in one end; to have a good batten door in the other end; and the house to be well chinked, daubed and pointed with good lime mortar, all to be done in workmanlike manner.

"And it is further ordered that Joseph Kellum is hereby appointed to offer the said job on 13th of September instant, to the lowest bidder, and the said lowest bidder shall be entitled to proceed to build said house by entering into bond, with security in the sum double that of the bid, to be approved by the clerk of the board, to complete said house in a workmanlike manner on or before the second Monday of November next.

"Ordered that the temporary court-house be built upon the lot next west of the southeast corner lot in the block immediately north of the public square."

On the 13th of September, 1844, Joseph Kellum offered said court-house

job. William B. Thompson being the lowest bidder, received the contract for the sum of $218. The building was finished and accepted, by the board in January, 1845.

A history of the Keokuk county court-houses would be almost a history of the county itself, and no more vivid picture of the county's growth could be suggested than that which comes from a comparison of the present house with the old one of pioneer days.

But that old house is enshrined in memories that the present can never know. It stood on the ground now occupied by Jackson's hardware store, and was used for every possible purpose and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial old walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and indeed its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old oak logs often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers have officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak, they would tell many a strange pioneer tale of religion, that is now lost forever. The preacher would mount a store box in the center of the room, and the audience would disperse themselves about on benches.

To that old log court-house ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose path of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who did a song of Zion sing, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning the old building changed its character, and men came there seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Fine points of law were doubtless often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children came there to school, and sat at the feet of the teachers who knew but little more than themselves, but however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The doors of the old court-house were always open, and there the weary traveler often found a resting place. There, too, the people of the settlement met to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visitors the news from the great world so far away to the eastward.

Simple emigrants stood there, and filled listening ears with tales of events over the sea. There the shameful story of the *coup d'etat* was made clear with many explanatory passages and matters of detail never dreamed of on the boulevards of Paris, where the drunken and infuriated soldiery fired upon unresisting, peaceful citizens, merely to create a stupefying terror upon which the Empire might be founded. There, long after this event, was told another story of a different character. The sufferings from the Irish famine were expounded by men and women racy of the soil, who could tell with a shudder of the days when it first became apparent that the food crops of the nation had failed. The story was a truly sickening affair, such as no European people had unfolded for more than a century, and when the first recital was ended the wanderers were urged to begin again. The sad story was continued for days and weeks at intervals, with a pathos which brought

tears to the eyes of the strongest men. The doubts that brooded in the air in old Ireland when stories came to the peasants from afar, about crops looking beautiful at night and by morning were a stench over the country side. How the poor creatures said an *Ave Maria* with redoubled faith over their potato fields, but could not postpone the evil day when a smell of putrefaction penetrated every dwelling, and it was known that over millions of acres of food upon which many millions relied for sustenance, the destroying angel had passed. The famine followed, with its deaths beyond number, reckoned by the ignorant at millions in excess of the whole population of Ireland, but actually carrying off nearly seven hundred thousand men, women and children. Then their eyes would glisten for a moment, says a countryman, as they told with tears of joy of the fleets of ships that came over the Atlantic laden with grain, which a noble charity had sent from America to the sufferers. "Even England, the hard-hearted Saxon race, which since the days of the Plantagnet has never ceased to be our oppressor—even England bowed down in the dust by our side to pray for us, and to give us succor." Thus the court-house of the old time was the scene of many an affecting pow-wow.

This old court-house continued to stand on the ground where first located until the year 1873, when it was torn down and for its successor appeared the commodious business room where Mr. Jackson now dispenses hardware and agricultural implements to many of the same persons who formerly had dispensed to them from that location justice tempered with mercy, and theology characterized by good practical sense.

On the removal of the county-seat to Lancaster the court-house became the property of Mr. Joseph Knox who was one of the most successful merchants of early days, and after his day it fell into other hands and continued in use till 1873, when it was removed two miles east of Sigourney and is now doing duty as a cow stable on the farm of Mr. Wm. Bineman.

It is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After this house ceased to be available for business purposes, and its removal was determined on, it should have been taken to some other part of the city and located upon some lot purchased by public subscription, where it might have remained, to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the county's history. It is sad that, in their haste to grow rich, so few have care even for the early work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot, when comparing its humble appearance with the modern residences, whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising sport of the irrepressible "Young Americas."

On removing the county-seat to Lancaster, it became necessary to erect another court-house.

At a meeting of the board at Lancaster, August 9, 1847, the following record, relating to the erection of a court-house, was made:

"Ordered by the board, that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk of the board of commissioners until the 10th day of September next, for building a court-house in Lancaster, of the following dimensions, to-wit: thirty-two feet by eighteen feet, a two-story frame house; first story nine feet in the clear; upper story eight feet in the clear; the sills ten

inches by twelve; the posts eight inches square, resting on a wall eighteen inches thick, of limestone rock, two and one-half feet high, one foot above ground and one and one-half under ground; good oak sleepers, oak flooring: lower, one and one-half inches thick, and the upper one inch thick; tight and grooved floor, square jointed; the upper joists eight by three inches, upper and lower joists two feet from center to center; six fifteen-light windows, upper and lower story; one panel door, six panels, and one plain door; and upper story one panel door and one plain door, as below; weather-boarding black walnut, front weather-boarding jointed; oak shingles; good rafters; all to be done in a workmanlike manner. The contractor to furnish all the material."

This order was never carried into effect, as the record of the January meeting shows the following:

"Ordered that a court-house be built in Lancaster, of the following dimensions: 30 feet by 20; a two-story building, frame house; the first story ten feet in the clear, the upper story eight feet in the clear. The clerk is ordered to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received at the clerk's office by the 24th inst."

In accordance with this order, the following contract was made and entered into on the day named:

"Contract entered into this day with Jesse B. Mitts and James M. Mitts for the erection of a court-house in Lancaster, with items of specification, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars, when finished, and which contract is deposited with S. A. James, to be retained by him till called for by both contracting parties, or their orders. Ordered, that Jesse B. Mitts and James M. Mitts be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars, town funds, on their contract of date January 26, 1848, for the erection of a court-house in Lancaster; and the clerk of this Board is instructed and prohibited from issuing the same to the said Mitts until the frame for said house shall have been erected according to contract."

This, the second court-house, was completed according to contract and received by the commissioners. It was used for county purposes and for holding public meetings and served the varied other purposes which are required of a public hall. During the period in which the county-seat was located at Lancaster this building was the scene of many hotly contested cases at law, and during the hot political campaigns of 1848 and 1852 it rang with the most fervid appeals, and the political issues of the day were expounded from the Democratic standpoint, the Whig platform was enunciated, and even the Free-soil principles were elaborated. Politics ran high in those days and the character of the appeals which were made by county central committees was even more enthusiastic and urgent than in more modern times. The following call for a political meeting in 1848 is reproduced because it is thought that the novelty of the phraseology and references to local affairs will interest the reader:

"TO DEMOCRATS.

"*At Whisler's Mills*, in Keokuk county, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, is where each Democratic voter of the county is requested to attend. The intention of the meeting is to take such measures as will unite the Democratic party of the county at the next August election and for its permanent organization thereafter. Another duty of the meeting will be to

appoint delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention at Iowa City and the Congressional Democratic Convention at Fairfield, both of which are to be held in June next.

"*Democrats!* You are often appealed to for the protection of your principles. Was the appeal ever more necessary than now? Will you stay away from this meeting and thus permit the murderers of our friends now in Mexico to gain additional voices in our national council? God forbid! Our national honor and the blood of our beloved Mills, with a host of brave spirits cry for our action. *Let us do!*

"The time is fixed and it is hoped that every true Democrat who can, will be there.

"WILLIAM JACOBS,
"JACOB PAYTON,
"JACOB WIMER,
"S. A. JAMES,
"May 1, 1848. *Democratic Central Committee.*"

On the return of the county-seat to Sigourney there was considerable litigation about the matter, an account of which is given elsewhere. In consequence of this litigation no measures were immediately provided for the erection of another court-house at Sigourney, the county officers being located in different buildings around the square. This litigation having been disposed of in 1857, S. Harned, who was then acquiring his title, judge, began the erection of the present court-house. At this time there was no board of county commissioners or supervisors, and the county judge discharged the duties of the board as well as to act as auditor and attend to probate matters. There was no provision of law whereby it was necessary to take a vote on the proposition to build a court-house. The building of a court-house, its location and the amount to be expended, all came within the individual jurisdiction of Mr. Harned, and although the building was erected at a time when there existed the most bitter sectional animosity, there was never a breath of suspicion, and so faithfully and honorably did he manage the work that his official acts were never for once called into question. The plans and specifications of the building were prepared early in the year 1857, and the contract immediately let to Coleman & Lehman, of Mt. Pleasant. The building was completed the following year and the records and county offices removed there late in the fall. The total cost of the building was seventeen thousand two hundred dollars. Although the building is no great ornament to the public square, and no particular credit to the county, yet it well serves all the purposes of a court-house, and will not suffer by comparison with any court-house erected in the State at so early a period. The different county officers are comfortably and conveniently located, and the fire-proof vaults and safes are ample and reliable, so that the large number of records and documents which have accumulated in the county archives are well provided for. The court-room is commodious and well furnished; it was recently greatly improved and now presents quite an inviting appearance.

THE JAIL.

The county jail was built in 1875. Prior to that time the prisoners were kept at Washington and Muscatine. When the county-seat was at Lancas-

ter there was a jail erected at that place, but it was never noted for elegance or safety. The present jail is one of the best in the State and Keokuk county now returns the compliment by keeping the prisoners for the county which formerly kept hers.

The first action in reference to the building of a jail was at the September term, 1874, as follows.

"On motion it is resolved that the board of supervisors submit to the voters of Keokuk county, Iowa, a proposition to build a jail in said county, to be voted on at the October election, 1874."

The election was held according to order, with the following result: for jail, 1,631; against jail, 314.

In the following January the board resolved that they collectively be appointed a committee to visit Chicago and intermediate towns for the purpose of examining city prisons, county jails, etc., with a view to the erection of a jail in Keokuk county. It was also ordered that three warrants of thirty-five dollars each be issued by the auditor to defray the expenses of the trip. This action of the board was the occasion of some very severe criticism on the part of certain tax-payers of the county. Among other manifestations of dissatisfaction was a poster, printed at South English, which was extensively distributed throughout the county, of which the following is a copy:

"Indignation meeting! Tax-payers of Keokuk county, you are hereby requested to meet at South English on Saturday, July 17, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider what action shall be taken in regard to the wholesale plunder of the treasury by the board of supervisors.

"Signed, MANY CITIZENS."

The board, however, went on this tour of inspection and probably did the best thing for the county which could have been done. For on this trip they learned something relative to prisons and jail building, and whether it may be directly attributed to what they learned on this trip or not, one thing is certain, viz: The jail was erected, and when finished, proved to be the best building of the kind in this part of the State. On their trip to Chicago, the board of supervisors arranged for the cells and cell doors which formerly were used in the city prison of Chicago. They also contracted with W. L. Carrol, of Chicago, to draw plans and specifications for the jail building.

At the April session the board ordered that bonds should be issued, negotiated and sold, to the amount of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the jail.

This order for the issue of bonds called forth another outburst of indignation in the north part of the county, and at a public meeting held at South English the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, We, the tax payers of Keokuk county, have reason to believe that our county supervisors have been recreant to their trust in so much that they have voted to themselves for services since the 1st of January, 1875, an amound equal to $65 a month each for the entire six months; that they have treated with disrespect a petition of tax-payers; that they have clearly shown their incompetency to fill the important positions they occupy, in issuing the county jail bonds without legal authority, and by being unable, or unwilling, to transact the business of the county within

the time specified by law, to-wit: thirty days; (see Sec. 3791, Code 1873); therefore, be it

"*Resolved.* 1st—That a committee be appointed to investigate the propriety of enjoining the board from making further appropriations for services, and the auditor and treasurer from drawing and paying the same.

"2d.—That the issuing by the board of supervisors of the county bonds, known as the jail bonds, without the proposition for a tax having been adopted by the people, and the sale of said bonds absolutely void in law, under the representation that they were valid, meets our unqualified censure.

"3d.—That the present board be requested to resign, and allow the people to fill their places by members who can transact the business of the county within the time specified by law."

The supervisors, however, did not resign, but went on with the plans for the erection of the building.

The jail was completed in the latter part of the year 1875, and, as before remarked, is one of the most substantial buildings of the kind in the State. The following description of the building, published in the "News," of the issue January 5, 1876, will give a good idea of the building:

"For a proper understanding of the buildings described, it is necessary to state that although described as two buildings, they are connected and separated only by a partition wall.

"Ground plan of dwelling, 38 feet 8 inches by 28 feet 8 inches, divided into four rooms, viz: pantry, vegetable, furnace and fuel rooms. These divisions are made by brick walls. The outer walls, forming the foundation of the structure, are of stone, four feet thick at the base, and by offsets reduced to one foot eight inches at a height of eight feet, receiving a water-table as a base for the brick work.

"The main walls are of brick, fifteen inches thick, with air chambers of two inches, stone sills and caps for the openings. First story, nine feet eight inches, second story, nine feet two inches, in height, divided as follows: First floor, hall, parlor, dining-room, office, kitchen and pantry, all of which are provided with the necessary cupboards, drawers, shelving, chests and outfit pertaining to first-class rooms. The second story is divided into four rooms, two of which are provided with wardrobes, neatly fitted and furnished with shelving, hooks, etc. In the attic are two nice, large, well-ventilated chamber rooms.

"The building is neatly plastered, hard finished and painted throughout with three coats of paint, and blinds to all the windows. The roofing is of black slate, with water gutters and spouting leading to the cistern, to be described hereafter.

"The ground plan of the jail building proper is thirty-one feet two inches by twenty-one feet four inches; footings, five feet thick, of heavy limestone, laid in cement. The foundation walls are ten feet in height, extending six feet into the ground and four feet above, being three feet thick where they receive the water-table and floor. The main or outside walls are of sandstone, three of which are twenty-two inches, and the other twenty-six inches, thick, each stone reaching through the wall, laid in cement, weighing from one to four thousand pounds each, and doweled with a two-inch round cast-iron ball to prevent them being slipped out. The style of the work is rock face, cut beads and drave margins.

"These walls are eighteen feet high, mounted with neat cornice and cappings, with four windows two by six feet. Each window is guarded with two sets of mixed steel bars, one and one-half inches in diameter, set six inches into the rock, with five stays crosswise with the bars passing through them, and with ordinary sash and ground glass.

"Inside of the walls described, commencing at the same depth, are three other walls, the main wall making the fourth, surrounding a space ten by seventeen feet which forms the privy vaults On these walls sit the cells, which are nine in number, and located so as to leave a corridor on three sides seven feet wide, which is flagged with stone eight inches thick, and long enough to reach and be built into the main walls on one side, and under and form a part of the foundation for the cells on the other. Under the corridor, and surrounding the foundation wall of the vault, is a cistern of four hundred to five hundred barrels capacity, for general use of the building. The cells are five by seven feet, floor surface, and seven feet high, formed from six stones eight inches thick, and of proper size for one each to form bottom, top, sides and end, and weighing from one to three tons. Each cell is provided with two iron cots, solidly fastened to the wall, and a sail-stool bolted to the floor. Four of these nine cells are located so as to form a square. On top of these cells are situated four other cells, which are reached by an iron stairway which lands on an iron platform in front of the doors. On top of the eight cells under the roof is the ninth cell, or female department, thirteen by eighteen feet, formed by rubble walls planked inside with two-inch plank, and lined with iron.

"The cells are located on one side of the building, so as to connect with one of the outside walls, and between the cell stone and the wall is two inches of solid iron to prevent cutting through the wall. The cell rock floor, and sitting of the entire jail is of limestone from the Joliet quarries. The window-frames and sash are all the wood there is inside the jail. Each cell is provided with two iron doors, one grated, and the other a solid slab covering the grates, each of which has a strong separate fastening.

"The entrance to the jail is from the sheriff's office in the dwelling through five iron doors, all of which have separate fastenings. Inside the jail, surrounding the entrance, is a cage of iron lattice-work, into which the sheriff will pass, locking two doors behind him, and passing the key to an attendant in the office before opening the door of the cage admitting him to the prisoners.

"The prison is ventilated by an air duct leading from the vault under the corridor floor into a ventilating flue built between the two main chimneys, and arranged so that if there is fire either in the furnace or cook-stove it will rarefy the air in the ventilating flues, causing draft and a flow of air down through the sail-pipes into the air duct and out the top of the chimney. From experiments that have been made it is believed that the jail will be free from the offensive and unhealthy smell that is present in most places where prisoners are confined. Both jail and dwelling are warmed throughout from a furnace located in the basement of the dwelling. It required about five hundred perch of rock to construct the building."

Hon. B. A. Haycock, of Richland, and J. H. Terrel were the contractors. The contract was originally let for $9,600. This, together with the cost of the real estate, supervision and architect's fee, amounted to the sum of $14,222.31.

The board of supervisors at the time consisted of Messrs. Merryfield, Bower and Morgan.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTESTS.

The most bitter and unfortunate controversies which ever occur are those growing out of county-seat controversies. They engender animosities which are transmitted from father to son, and the strife in which people thereby become embroiled lasts from generation to generation. By reason of the ill-feeling thus engendered, the material progress of a community is retarded, and the evil effects produced on the manners and morals of a people are truly deplorable.

Keokuk county has been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, and although more than twenty years have elapsed since the last county-seat contest, the vicious effects of the early struggles over this question are still discernable.

The county-seat question was one of the first to be agitated. The controversy began with the organization of the county in 1844 and continued till 1857, a period of thirteen years. During this period there never was a time when this was not a question of dispute. There were times when the rival factions ceased from actual hostilities and became comparatively quiet. But these seasons of short peace with but this brief quiet, was but the stillness which preceeds a storm, an armistice entered into by the tacit consent of the belligerents during which time they were laying their plans and burnishing their weapons for a fiercer conflict.

The south-eastern part of the county being the first to be settled, there was at first an effort to get the county-seat in that locality. It was argued that the seat of justice should be located with reference to the center of population rather than a geographical center.

The attempt to fix the county-seat within the bounds of Richland township has already been alluded to; also the appointment, by the territorial legislature, of a locating commission, has been mentioned in connection with the organization of the county.

As a result of this first contest the report of these commissioners appears on the county records; it is as follows:

"Record of the returns of the locating commissioners, appointed to locate the seat of justice of Keokuk county:

"*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the County of Keokuk:*

"The undersigned having been appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for said county, met according to the provisions of said act, and having been duly sworn, proceeded to examine said county, and after an extensive examination have selected the north-east quarter of section No. two in township seventy-five (75) north, range twelve (12) west, and have consequently designated the same as the seat of justice for Keokuk county, and have called the same Sigourney.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Sigourney, May 10, 1844.

"GEO. H. STONE.
"JOHN A. STEWART.
"SAM'L SHUFFLETON.

"S. Shuffleton dissents from the above selection."

"Board of commissioners of Keokuk county to George H. Stone for six days services locating county seat, Dr..... $12.00
"John A. Stewart, seven days..... 14.00
"S. Shuffleton, " " 14.00

"I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct record of the return of the locating commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly to locate the seat of justice for Keokuk county.

"Attest: EDOM SHUGART, *Clerk of Board.*"

At another place the fact has been referred to that the commissioners did not favor this selection, and on the petition of eighty citizens of the county they took official action whereby the seat of justice was directed to remain at Richland. Notwithstanding the action of the board, Judge Williams and his appointee to the office of clerk, Mr. James, proceeded in conformity with the decision of the locating commissioners, and at the first term of the District Court held at the new county-seat, the judge made an extra judicial decision which induced the board to reconsider their former action and remove their headquarters to Sigourney.

Thus for a time it seemed that the question of a county-seat had been finally disposed of, and that the location was permanently fixed; but not so, for while the friends of Sigourney were triumphant in having gained their point, and laboring under the delusion that the matter was permanently fixed, were investing their means and employing their energies to build up the town, there was not by any means a general concurrence in the selection of the location, and those opposed to it were quietly but industriously engaged in working up a sentiment hostile to Sigourney and laying their plans to bring about a removal. Presently the fact became known that a petition was in circulation asking for authority from the legislature to relocate the county-seat. The friends of Sigourney, upon hearing of this, circulated a remonstrance.

The legislature before which this petition would be presented convened in May, and the one chief business of the leaders of one faction was to circulate a petition, of the other, to circulate a remonstrance; the all-absorbing topic of conversation, discussion and dispute, was the county-seat; in the language of one "who was there to see," "from the rivers to the ends of the county the news was agitation, and the talk county-seat."

On the eve of the great battle which was to decide the matter there was a review of the forces, and it was found that the number of names on the petition considerably outnumbered the names on the remonstrance, and, consequently, the friends of Sigourney saw that if the legislature were to be influenced by the number of names, they would be compelled to enter the lists under a great disadvantage.

The petition was carried to the legislature by J. B. Whisler, and S. A. James was deputed to present the remonstrance. The latter shrank from the responsibility; he was wholly inexperienced in legislative diplomacy, had barely an acquaintance or two in either body whose "appreciation of good dress," he says, "he could not hope to gratify in his homespun attire." But go he must, and go he did. On his way through Washington he contrived to borrow some clothes, among other articles a blue cloth coat with pretentious buttons. Equipped with these borrowed "store clothes,"

which fitted "like the bark on a tree," and letters of introduction from the same party who was sole proprietor of the clothes, he arrived at the capital, Iowa City, a few hours in advance of the enemy.

It is a fact here worthy of note that Washington as a town had always been favorable to the interests of Sigourney, while Fairfield had always opposed those interests. These preferences had probably originated in the topography of the country which regulated to some extent the travel and traffic of the county. Another reason might be adduced in the fact that Sigourney and vicinity had been settled by Washingtonians, while people from Fairfield had settled in the south part of the county. The cause of these preferences have long ceased to exist.

On the 26th day of May Mr. James and Mr. Whisler conferred together and erased from both the petition and the remonstrance what they regarded as improper names. A majority of over fifty was found to be in favor of the petition. The papers were all placed in the hands of Col. Shelledy, member from Keokuk and Mahaska counties. On the 27th a bill was introduced to relocate the county-seat by commissioners. On the 28th this bill was read a second time, and a third time, and passed by a majority of one vote. On the 23d the bill was read the first time in the senate, and on the 30th it was referred to a select committee, which reported, the next day, against the bill. The house refused to concur in the report and the senate laid the bill on the table by a vote of eight to five.

This was the end of the matter for that session, and Mr. James says, "we joyfully wended our way homeward, being the first to break the news to the town whose inhabitants had awaited our return with much the same feeling that a party interested in a verdict awaits the coming of a jury."

Whether Mr. James' success may be attributed to the influence of the blue coat, the favorable impression produced by the letters of introduction, or the persuasive eloquence of the gentleman himself, cannot be determined at this late day. It will be safe to assert, however, that his success resulted from all three causes, and especially the blue coat, since his influence was most marked in the senate, which always has had the reputation of being an aristocratic body, and very susceptible to display of any kind. Whether or not Mr. James returned the coat is not a matter of speculation. There is the very best of evidence that he did.

For a short time after the action of the legislature had been made known, affairs were comparatively quiet, and the people of Sigourney were jubilant. The young town was the scene of great activity, new arrivals being reported each day, and new business enterprises being engaged in. This quiet, however, was destined not to be of long duration. Early in July the county-seat question again began to be agitated, and it was generally understood that another fight was to be made before the legislature during the coming winter.

When the legislature met, the controversy was again taken before the legislature. This time the lobby was increased from two to six individuals. Col. Crocker, Richard Quinton, and another individual being sent in the interests of the petition, and Dr. Weeks, A. H. Haskell and G. M. Holliday representing the people of Sigourney.

In this contest before the legislature the petitioners were successful, as the following extract of a bill passed, and approved January 9, 1846, will show:

"*An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to re-locate the County-seat of Keokuk county :*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that Joseph Foster, of the county of Van Buren, Joshua Owens, of the county of Lee, and John Brophy, of the county of Clinton, be and hereby are appointed commissioners to re-locate the county-seat of Keokuk county.

"SEC. 3. Said commissioners when qualified shall proceed to select a suitable site for the county-seat of said county; taking into consideration the relative advantages and disadvantages of different points, the present and future interest and convenience of the population of said county; and among the several points so examined including the town of Sigourney, they shall select such point as they may deem most suitable for the county-seat of said county.

"SEC. 5. That if the commissioners shall determine that Sigourney is a proper and suitable point for the county-seat of said county, said decision, properly certified, shall be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county and the same shall be and remain the county-seat of said county as provided by law; but if any other point should be selected as aforesaid then the clerk of the board of county commissioners shall give at least twenty days notice by posting up the same in at least four of the most public places in said county; that at the next August election, a poll will be opened, for the qualified electors of said county to determine by ballot which of the two points, the one so selected by the commissioners or the town of Sigourney shall be the county-seat of said county. Those voting for the town of Sigourney, shall write the word, "Sigourney," on their ballots. Those voting for the point selected by the commissioners as aforesaid shall write on their ballots the name agreed on by the commissioners for the new location, and whichever point shall receive the majority of votes cast at said election shall be and remain forever afterward the county-seat of Keokuk county.

"SEC. 7. That if the qualified electors shall decide at said election in favor of the new location made by the commissioners aforesaid then the commissioners of said county shall immediately proceed to make a survey of said new location, and as soon as the plat of the survey of the new location is filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners the said commissioners shall make such imdemnity to the lot holders of the town of Sigourney as they may have sustained to reimburse them for any loss or losses sustained by the removal of the county-seat; *Provided*, that any person aggrieved by the decision of the board of county commissioners under and by virtue of this act may take an appeal to the District Court as in other cases."

This act narrowly escaped defeat in the House of Representatives, and was only saved by the act of William Thompson, the chief clerk. The bill had passed the House by a bare majority, and on the same evening it was ascertained that upon a reconsideration of the vote the bill could be defeated. The rules of the House provided for a reconsideration of any vote on the following day. An extract of a letter from a Des Moines county member, to Dr. Weeks, will further explain this:

"IOWA CITY, January 11, 1846.

"DEAR SIR:—There was an effort made in the House to reconsider the vote in the passage of your bill, but the chief clerk had taken said bill to the

council, and they had concurred in the amendment made by the House. It was an oversight of the clerk, and caused great interest and excitement.

"Yours with esteem,

"JOHN D. WRIGHT."

It was generally regarded, however, by the friends of Sigourney, as an intentional act of the chief clerk, done for the accommodation of the opponents of Sigourney. Whatever may have been the facts, so confidently was this believed in all parts of the county, that, when the said chief clerk afterward became a candidate for nomination to congress, the two southern delegates from Keokuk county warmly sustained him for nomination, while the two northern delegates as decidedly opposed him.

Mr. Brophy did not meet with the other commisssioners, so that Mr. Foster and Mr. Owen proceeded to make the selection.

It seems that the commissioners had imbibed the idea that the law contemplated indirectly that their business was to make a selection other than Sigourney. This was most attentively impressed upon their minds while traveling over the county. The great argument being that if a new point were selected, and on a vote Sigourney should win it, that then the war was at an end, but that if Sigourney were selected it was only to be only a prolonged and continued struggle.

Laboring under these impressions, and with a view to the earliest termination of the strife which was telling, with disastrous effect, upon the whole county, more, doubtless, from these prudential reasons, than from the merits of the two places, the commissioners selected another point for the county-seat, and designated it by the name of Lancaster.

This location was owned by J. B. Whisler, who kept a dry goods store, and which had previously been known as Lafayette.

The ensuing August election was to determine "forever" this vital question, and, metaphorically speaking, the houses of York and Lancaster began to marshal their forces for a renewal of the "War of the Roses."

The strife was a fierce one, and full of personal animosity. Those who were on the defensive fought as only men will fight when their property is at stake.

During the canvass it became necessary to use great circumspection as to one's associates and friends. If a southerner were treated with marked civility and cordial welcome, there were those who branded the entertainer as a traitor, and an anti-Sigourneyite. The oldest resident of Sigourney, and one who, more than any other, had thus far distinguished himself as a friend of Sigourney, was charged with aiding and abetting the cause of Lancaster for the sole reason that he refused to break off old personal friendships.

The feud existing between the clan of Grant and that of McPherson, as described by Sir Walter Scott, although older and deadlier, could not have been more real than the feud between the clan of Sigourney and that of Lancaster, and North Skunk was the Rubicon at whose banks a Cæsar might well pause before crossing.

The time for the final struggle at last arrived, and Lancaster won by a majority of *sixty-four*. At the next meeting of the board of county commissioners the result was declared, and the county-seat ordered to be removed. This seemed to virtually end the contest; but not so. Having been defeated in the legislature and at the polls, the cause was now carried into the courts. In accordance with the order of the board, all the county



S. D. Cook, M. D.

offices were moved to Lancaster, except that of the clerk of the District Court. Instead of moving his office, the clerk, Mr. James, set off in company with Mr. Joseph Knox, for Muscatine, where they employed R. P. Lowe, Esq., to enjoin the removal of the district clerk's office from Sigourney, and to prevent the county commissioners from taking further steps to advance Lancaster as a county-seat.

A few days after the return of Mr. James the injunction was granted, and was based on the allegation of Mr. Knox, that the law authorizing the vote was unconstitutional; that he had purchased town lots of the county as county-seat property; that this peculiar quality in such property was a vested right which could not be taken under the constitution; and if it *were* constitutional the county-seat could not be removed until the indemnity was all paid, as provided for in the act.

The case came up for hearing in the fall term, 1846, when a change of venue from the judicial district was asked for by the board of county commissioners.

The motion was granted, and the cause sent to Burlington. At the spring term of the District Court, held at Burlington, in 1847, a decision was made in favor of Mr. Knox, the complainant. The county commissioners appealed to the State Supreme Court, and in June, of the same year, the decision of the District Court was reversed, the injunction dissolved, and the bill of Mr. Knox dismissed.

It was now nearly one year that the clerk had prevented the removal of his office from Sigourney by permitting himself to be enjoined, but now legal restraint seemed to be at an end. There yet remained, however, one forlorn hope, one step more possible to be taken, and Mr. Knox decided to take it. This was to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. For this purpose Mr. Knox went to Iowa City. It was thought that an appeal to that court, with the filing of a *supersedeas* bond, would continue to restrain the clerk's office at Sigourney.

It was also well known that those who were in the interests of Lancaster were wide awake, and that an order to remove the office would be brought from the District Judge, Cyrus Olney, as soon as obtained.

To avoid service of notice of this kind for removal, and to give Mr. Knox time to return with his *supersedeas*, Mr. James, the clerk, "was not at home," or, in other words, he secreted himself at the house of one Cook.

When Mr. Knox returned the clerk acknowledged service of the notice of *supersedeas*.

Two days after this Mr. James received a letter from Judge Olney, of which the following is a copy:

"FAIRFIELD, July 26, 1847.

"DEAR SIR:—I have received official notice from the clerk of the Supreme Court that the bill of Mr. Knox against the commissioners has been dismissed, and the injunction dissolved, and Lancaster decided to be the county-seat. It, therefore, becomes my duty to hold the District Court at Lancaster, while that decree remains unreversed. The public records should also be kept there, and the public business transacted there. If you find it inconvenient to attend yourself at Lancaster, you can act through a deputy except during court.

"Respectfully yours,
"CYRUS OLNEY."

Upon receipt of this letter Mr. James replied, stating the condition of the case, and the collision, as he deemed it, in the jurisdiction of the two courts. Mr. Olney's reply, which came a few days afterward, was quite unequivocal, and left no doubt as to the course he must pursue in order to avoid a contempt of court. It was as follows:

"FAIRFIELD, August 5, 1847.

"SIR:—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Knox vs. The Board of Commissioners of Keokuk County makes it my duty to hold the District Court at Lancaster, you are therefore notified hereby, and required to remove your office, as clerk of said court, to the latter place, as soon as possible.

"Yours, etc.,

"CYRUS OLNEY,

"*Judge.*"

Still hoping that the Supreme Court would shield him from the power of the district judge to punish for contempt, Mr. James forthwith repaired to Fairfield to consult with Judge Carleton, whom he knew to be then at that place. The integrity and ability of Judge Carleton were above suspicion. Upon having a confidential conversation with him, he advised Mr. James, that, under the circumstances, it would be the safer course to remove the office. This was accordingly done on the 7th day of August, just one year and one day after the vote was taken on the removal of the county-seat.

After the removal of the office, Mr. Knox obtained a rule from the supreme court requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be held to answer for a contempt in disobeying the injunction. This rule was heard at the June term, 1848, of the Supreme Court, and so much of the decision as relates to the merits of the case is hereby appended:

"At the July term of the court the injunction was dissolved and the bill dismissed. The parties were thereby restored to the same position they occupied antecedent to the issuing and service of the writ of injunction. If it was made the duty of the defendants to remove the records of the county to Lancaster by the vote of the people of Keokuk county, which was shown to be the fact by the testimony which formed the basis of the action of the court in dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction, that duty became revived by removing the restraint with which they were surrounded by the effects of the injunction upon its dissolution. But it is contended that the appeal of the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States continued the injunction in full force. If this position be well taken, and we are not disposed to question it, yet we are at a loss to know how the defendants are in contempt of this court. The decree of this court was, that the bill be dismissed and the injunction dissolved, and although by operation of law, case having been appealed, the injunction may not have lost its power, still the defendants, in the absence of the appeal, are but carrying out the decree of this court by removing the records to Lancaster.

"The mere taking of the appeal, then, we think, could not place the defendants in contempt of this court by disregarding an injunction it has dissolved, although the effect of the appeal is to preserve the writ in full force.

"Rule dismissed."

Thus ended the first county-seat contest. Some of the people who had settled in Sigourney followed the county-seat to Lancaster, others moved to

other parts of the country, while many settled down in Sigourney, determined that the county-seat should again return, and to this hope many of them clung through the changing vicissitudes of the next decade, at the end of which time their hope was realized.

The indemnity guaranteed by the re-locating act was ordered to be paid from time to time by the board of commissioners, but the amounts received by the lot-holders was a poor return for the loss of the county-seat. Although beaten at length in the courts, Mr. Knox made a record which inspired the commissioners with great care and caution in their subsequent dealings with him. This is illustrated by the wording of the following order made by the board with reference to Mr. Knox's indemnity:

"Ordered by the board, that Joseph Knox be allowed the sum of one thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars as his indemnity in full for losses sustained in consequence of the removal of the county-seat from Sigourney, the indemnity being allowed on the following lots, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in block 2, lot 7 in block No. 6, lot 1 in block 8, out-lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, and that the clerk of this board be required to issue said amount upon the treasurer in two orders of the sum of five hundred dollars each, and the residue in fifty-dollar orders, to complete the said amount of sixteen hundaed and fifty dollars; provided, and it is understood that this order is made with the understanding with the said Joseph Knox, that no appeal shall be taken by him to the District Court of this county from this allowance or decision of the board.

"And it is further ordered, that the clerk of this board make out to the said Knox, under his hand and the seal of this board, a certificate of the settlement of this indemnity, and that he certify in said certificate that this board has released the said Knox from any and all obligations on his bond in the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, for the taking to the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Joseph Knox, complainant, and the Board of County Commissioners and Samuel A. James, defendants, which release is hereby granted and made."

The county-seat having thus been removed to Lancaster, and the lot-owners of Sigourney having been indemnified, in a measure for the depreciation of the value of real estate, the county-seat war was for the time-being ended in the third year after it began.

THE SECOND CONTEST.

The presidential campaign of 1848, the war with Mexico and State politics absorbing the attention of the people, county questions were for a while overshadowed by national issues, the Sigourney party and the Lancaster party both became either Whigs or Democrats, and the location of the county-seat for a while was of less importance in Keokuk county than the acquisition of Mexican territory.

There were those, however, who constantly and hopefully looked forward to the time when the county seat would be brought back to the former location. They were men of sagacity and patience, and did not propose to give the Lancaster party the advantage which would fall to the latter by their own rashness and ill-timed agitation. The northern part of the county was rapidly filling up and their chances of success improving each year. They felt that they could wait so long as waiting improved their chances

of ultimate victory, consequently they divided their time between business and national politics.

In 1853 there was considerable talk about another change of the county-seat, but no open and organized effort was made; skirmishers were sent out to feel the enemy, with instructions not to bring on an engagement. In 1854 the movement assumed definite shape and petitions were circulated. In the winter of this year a pressure was brought to bear upon the legislature which resulted in the passage of the following bill:

"*An Act to Relocate the County Seat of Keokuk County:*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that at the August election, to be held on the first Monday in August, 1855, there shall be, at the several places of voting in Keokuk county, in the State of Iowa, a poll opened for the purpose of determining by ballot whether the county-seat shall be removed from its present location in the town of Lancaster, in said county, to the town of Sigourney, in said county.

"SEC. 4. That if there shall be a majority of votes cast at said election in favor of removing the county seat of said county to the town of Sigourney, in said county, the county officers of said Keokuk county shall remove their offices, and the books, papers, records, and other personal property of their respective offices, belonging to said county, to said town of Sigourney so soon as the county judge of said county can procure proper rooms for the temporary use of their respective offices; *Provided*, Said removal shall not take place until, by proper bonds and securities, said Keokuk county is secured in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid into the treasury of said county, one-half on the first Monday in January, 1856, the other half on the first Monday in January, 1857, to be secured on or before the first day of October, 1855.

"SEC. 5. That in case said county-seat is removed to Sigourney, the lot-holders in the town of Lancaster shall be indemnified, said indemnity to be assessed by three disinterested commissioners, viz.: William P. Organ, of Washington county, James Bridges and Henry Blackburn, of Mahaska county, who shall first be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties as such commissioners, and shall proceed to discharge the same, and make their return thereof to the county judge of said county on or before the first day of December, 1855, and said county judge shall give each claimant an order on the treasury of said county for the amount assessed to him, as in other claims against said county."

Under this special act the election was held at the time named, and from the abstracts returned to the county judge it appeared that there was a majority against the proposed removal. This result, however, was arrived at by the action of the canvassers, who threw out the vote of certain precincts on the ground of alleged irregularities. From the total vote as cast it appeared that there was a majority of seven in favor of the removal. It was the duty of the county judge, however, to declare the result as certified to by the canvassers, and the verdict was against the proposed removal.

The matter was thereupon taken to the District Court, and is known in the court records as the case of Price and Wait vs. Harned et al. It appears that the plaintiffs, being citizens of the county, and having voted at said election, claimed that their votes had not been properly canvassed; that a majority of the votes was in fact cast for Sigourney, and that the canvassers had improperly and illegally excluded the returns from four

townships of the county, and which votes, if counted, would show a majority in favor of Sigourney; and they therefore claimed that the county officers should remove their offices to Sigourney. For the purpose of compelling this removal, the plaintiffs presented their sworn information to the Hon. Wm. H. Seevers, judge of the District Court, praying for a writ of mandamus compelling Harned, who was then county judge, to order the removal of the said offices. The district judge decided in favor of Sigourney, and ordered the removal.

The county officials who represented the case of Lancaster, and who were the defendants in this case, appealed from the decision of the District Judge, and the case came before the Supreme Court at the next term. The case was ably argued pro and con, J. C. Hall, of Burlington, appearing for the appellants, and D. Rorer, of the same city, appearing for the appellees. The decision, which was against Sigourney, was given by Chief Justice Wright. The opinion is somewhat lengthy. We give only the closing paragraph:

"Very great injustice may have been done by the first canvass. If so, we have no doubt but the writ of mandamus could properly issue to compel the board to correct the mistake and do their duty. And upon such correction, if the majority was in favor of Sigourney, it is just as clear that upon a failure of the county officers to remove, they could be compelled to do so by mandamus. While we would not say that the alternative writ might not issue, commanding the canvassers to correct the canvass, and upon such correction commanding the county officers to remove their offices; yet we think the better practice would be to first compel the board to act so as to correct the canvass. When this has been done, and the duty of the county officers clearly fixed, so that their duty can be said to be 'specially enjoined,' and they refuse, then let the mandate of the court issue, commanding them to act. And less objection, it is believed, obtains to this course, from the fact that the law contemplates speedy action. The defendants may be required to answer forthwith. The very nature of the writ carries with it the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the court. By pursuing this course, confusion will be avoided, and each tribunal and officer held liable for their own actions, for their own contempts, and their own costs, and this, too, it is believed, without any prejudice to the rights of the relators.

"Judgment reversed and cause remanded."

This apparent victory for Lancaster caused great satisfaction to the friends of the latter place, who gave themselves over to a season of rejoicing. But their triumph was of short duration; in fact, it proved in the end to be the very best thing that could have happened for the friends of Sigourney, for they got the county-seat the next year, and that, too, without paying any indemnity whatever to the lot-holders of Lancaster.

A general act, entitled "An Act in relation to County-seats," was passed by the legislature, and approved January 21, 1855, which provided that *any* county-seat might be re-located by taking the following course: A petition, signed by at least one-half of the qualified electors, must be presented to the county judge, asking for a re-location. The county judge must then order a vote to be taken, at the next April election, between the place designated and the existing county-seat. If the point designated in the petition obtain a majority of all the votes cast, the county judge must

make a record thereof, and declare the same to be the county-seat, and remove the records and documents thereto as early as practicable thereafter."

Accordingly, a petition was circulated early in the year 1856, and it having been made to appear that a majority of the qualified voters had signed the petition, the county judge, the Hon. S. Harned, ordered a vote to be taken at the ensuing election on the first Monday in April.

The result of this election was that a majority of the votes cast were for removal to Sigourney. Upon the canvass of the votes and this fact appearing, Judge Harned declared Sigourney the county-seat. The several county officers, with their official records and books, accordingly removed from Lancaster to Sigourney on the 12th of April, 1856—just eight years, eight months and five days from the time that the clerk's office was removed from Sigourney to Lancaster, and over eleven years from the time when the question first began to be agitated.

The county-seat was now back at Sigourney, but the contest was not yet ended; the case must first be taken to the District and Supreme Courts before the friends of Lancaster would submit. Sigourney had set Lancaster a good example in the matter of litigation, and the latter were not slow to profit by it.

At the term of the District Court next following the removal of the county-seat, the case was taken into the courts. It is known on the court records as "Casey vs. Harned." The plaintiff applied for and obtained a writ of *certiorari*, directed to the county court, in substance requiring that court to return the facts attending said election and removal. The return being made and the case heard, the action of Judge Harned in ordering the removal of the county-seat was affirmed.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, Knapp & Caldwell appearing for the appellant, and Seevers & Seevers appearing for the appellee.

The main point which the attorneys for the appellant attempted to make and upon which they chiefly relied for a verdict was the fact that the special act under which the vote of August, 1855, had been taken was passed subsequently to the general act under which the election of April, 1856, had been held. They claimed that the special act of January 24th, 1855, in effect repealed the general act of January 22, 1855, so far as it concerned Keokuk county; that after having held an election to determine whether the county-seat should be removed from Lancaster to Sigourney, the latter indemnifying the former, and it being decided against removal that Sigourney could not now come in and under the general act procure a removal without paying any indemnity. It was also held that in the special act it was provided that in case there was a majority against removal then Lancaster should *forever* remain the county-seat.

Chief Justice Wright gave the decision which was in favor of Sigourney, affirming the judgment of the lower courts. In substance the court held that the word *forever* ment only until such a time as it should be legally otherwise ordered, and that it cannot be the effect of a special act to repeal a general act. We give the concluding paragraph of the opinion:

"We conclude, therefore, that the right of the citizens of Keokuk county to vote on the subject of the re-location of their county-seat under the act of January 22d, 1855, was not taken away by the special act of the 24th of the same month; and consequently that the county judge of that county being properly petitioned had full power to submit such question to a vote of the people at the April election, 1856. And we thus determine that the

judgment of the District Court must be affirmed without considering the objection that the relator, Casy, had no right to institute this proceeding; without deciding whether the special act is public or private in its character, and without noticing the further point, that if the special act repealed the general act, *pro tanto*, the statute would be rendered thereby unconstitutional, in view of the provisions of the constitution which require all laws of a general nature to have a uniform operation. These questions it is unnecessary to enter upon at this time.

Judgment affirmed."

THE FOOL'S BOOK.

When the old court-house was still in use and before the county-seat was removed to Lancaster there flourished what was called the "Fools Book."

This affair originated with the every day loafers' society; it was a quire or two of paper stitched together in which any one whose spirit moved him could indite whatever thoughts presented themselves. It had no special custodian, but laid around loose and contained many specimens of chirography. It was not intended for the ladies although it did sometimes emigrate into their presence. A few extracts from this book will save its memory from oblivion if they do not interest the reader.

The following are the rules of writing:

"1st. Every person writing in this book must write a plain legible hand.

"2d. No person shall write anything of a vulgar, obscene or immoral nature.

"3d. All fines collected under these rules are to be paid in foolscap paper, to be attached to this book for the benefit of the fool writers.

"4th. In commencing a writing on any subject, the writer must leave at least one inch of white paper between the commencement of his writing and the end of the preceding piece, on penalty of paying one whole sheet of fair, white foolscap paper, and shall number his piece in consecutive order.

"5th. If any fool should blot or tear this book, he shall be fined a like sheet of foolscap paper.

"6th. Every fool writing in this book must sign his real or fictitious name to his composition.

"7th. All persons writing in this book must be fools, and are requested not to write anything without saying something either witty, instructive, amusing, pleasing, funny, ridiculous—or somehow else."

No. 1.

"Well, I am going to dinner, certain—thank my stars! It is not every fool that can get his dinner just when he wants it. Lucky dog am I, if I do wear an old coat; and that is not all: I am a contributor to the fools' book, which is a great honor to a chap of my cloth; reckon the fools are about as numberless as any society of great men."

No. 18.

"Now, I suppose there are many persons who are not aware of any such publication as the fools' book; and it is well that this is the case, for there

is at present such an insatiate rage for new books that the whole community run mad and remain so until they have perused the last new work, and the knowledge of the existence of the fools' book would excite such a tremendous sensation, such universal interest, find so many favorites and be read with such avidity by a large and respectable majority of the citizens of Keokuk county and vicinity, that it might have a deleterious effect upon the mental organization of the species of animal sometimes called *homo*."

No. 70.

"She has a pretty face, has she, eh? Well, what of it if she has? If that is all the good quality she has, if a quality it may be called, I would not give a snap for her. I have seen a number of such girls that even did not darn their own stockings; but while their mothers were making slaves of themselves their promising daughters were sighing, longing and looking sentimentally before a mirror. Away with such trash! I say; give me the real buxom, tom-boy romp of a farmer's daughter, who is out of her bed-room of a morning ere the lark begins to warble forth his morning hymn; the glow of health is on her rosy cheek; her eyes sparkle with wit and good humor; her step is dignified and majestic; her countenance displays an air of cheerfulness and maiden simplicity, when thus in the bright and rosy morn, ere the sun has yet gilded with rose-tint hues the Oriental horizon, she goes forth amid the song of birds to feed the old hen and chickens."

No. 76.

"SIGOURNEY, April 6, 1846.

"MY DEAR FOOLS:

"I am happy to inform you that I am yet alive an able to kick.

"This has been the most all-fired particular queer day I have ever seen. It has been both good and bad; and both good and evil have been completely mixed up with mud. I think it would be a good idea for the people here to commence brick-making, for two reasons: first, the mortar is already mixed up; second, we need the brick-bats to throw at birds and other varmints that infest this town. The folks had an election here today, and it beat Buncombe. The rains beat down all day something like Noah's deluge, and yet the folks were so dry that they drank something less than seven barrels of whisky; in fact, with some that was the all-*absorbing* question. The people were all hot as pepper about something, and could not keep cool no how you could fix it. The way they electioneered beat all nature and Davy Crockett into the bargain. Everybody was on one side or t'other—only some, and they were afraid to be on any side. I guess they want office, and go on what we used, in Buncombe, to call the non-committal question. I tell you what! the Hawkeyes are great folks for office, so I will say no more about the election—only that one side beat, and t'other didn't.

"The wind has just set in to blowing very hard, and I may be blowed off to dear-knows-where, and I am sick, anyhow; but if you should never see or hear of me again, remember that I am your sincere friend and brother, BUNCOMBE.

"P. S.—As the hurricane is now kinder over, and I aint much scared nohow, I will just say that there is not many of our society here, the peo-

ple being mostly very smart folks; but what few fellows are fools are of the real grit. A more noble set of fellows never lived, and have ever treated me with the most foolish kindness, which shall always be reciprocated in the same tender spirit by BUNCOMBE."

Probably the most appropriate article which could be selected from this fool's book is the Declaration of Independence. It is rather lengthy, but its adaptability to the phraseology of our National Declaration, and its exceeding fitness for the occasion when written, has induced us to copy it. To its better understanding let it be premised that Sanford Harned was the Whig candidate for delegate to the convention for the formation of a State Constitution; resided at Richland, and had always been favorably disposed toward Sigourney. J. B. Whisler was his Democratic opponent; was the owner of, and merchant at, Lafayette, now Lancaster, and was considered the embodyment of the opposition to Sigourney.

This Declaration was greatly applauded by several individuals, and, on request, was probably read to more than a hundred persons before election. There is little doubt but that the Fools' Book thus elected our Judge Harned as delegate. The first paragraph we omit, being an exact copy of that of seventy-six. The rest of the Declaration is as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights in some measure political parties are instituted among men, deriving their influence from nominations and leading men; that whenever a party becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to lay it aside for a time, and to take such steps as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence would indeed dictate that the Democratic nomination long adhered to should not be bolted for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that the rank and file are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abandoning the nomination, for once, to which they politically belong.

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to take away our county-seat and reduce the value of our property, it is their right, it is their duty to abandon such nominations and provide other guards and candidates for their safety and future security. Such has been the political suffering of the northern side of Skunk river, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to abandon the Democratic convention.

"The history of the present king of Lafayette, and his coadjutors, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of the county-seat in the forks of Skunk river, and consequently taking it away from its present judicious and charming location.

"To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid mind.

"They have refused to acknowledge the county-seat as the place of doing county business.

"They have called together the county commissioners at places unusual and distant from the depository of the public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing us into compliance with their measures.

"They have forbidden their county commissioners to pass orders of im-

mediate and pressing importance, such as laying out a town at the county-seat.

"They have endeavored to prevent the population of the north side of this county, for that purpose misrepresenting the face of the country, the abundance of timber, fertility of soil, etc.

"They have made John Borough, assessor, and other officers dependent on their will, alone, for the tenure of their offices.

"They have selected a multitude of new hobbies and sent hither swarms of electioneerers to harrass our people and take from them the value of county-seat property.

"They have kept among us, in times of peace, spies and item catchers without our knowledge and consent.

"They have affected to render a faction independent of and superior to the laws of the land.

"They have plundered the reputation of our locality, ravaged our court, retarded our town and impeded the settlement of our people.

"They have repeatedly professed friendship to us for the sole purpose of tightening their grasp upon us while we should be napping in fancied security.

"In every stage of these apprehensions we have petitioned for redress and remonstrated in the most humble terms. Our repeated remonstrances have been answered only by repeated injury.

"A 'set' whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a speculator and a miser is unfit to have their nominee elected.

"Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our southern brethern. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their leading men to set the county-seat on wheels. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here in good faith. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our political harmony and the success of Democratic principles.

"They too, with a few noble exceptions, have been deaf to the voice of justice and equal rights. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity, this once, which announces our separation, and hold them as the Whigs, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the advocates of Sigourney and equal rights, wherever we may be in Keokuk county on the first Monday of April, 1846, appealing to the good sense of the people of this and adjoining counties for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in and by the love we have for justice, equal rights and the preservation of our property, solemnly publish and declare that this county ought not to support, either directly or indirectly, the nominees and advocates of the removal party of the county, as we would thereby place ourselves entirely within their power.

"And that the Democracy favorable to the removal of the county-seat, are, and of right ought to be, free and independent of the pretended nominee for delegate. That they are absolved from all obligations to vote for the said nominee, and that all political connection between us and the removal party is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the support of the voters of Keokuk county, we roll up our sleeves and pitch in."

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF MEN AND THINGS.

The first sheriff of Keokuk county was George W. Hayes. He was a very eccentric individual, and some of his peculiarities, as exhibited during the days of his official dignity, are cleverly delineated by one who then knew him:

"In weather hot or cold, wet or dry, he always wore the insigna of his office in the shape of an old blue blanket overcoat.

"To see him the first time was to know him at any other time or place. We had occasion one day to place in his hands a subpœna in which several persons were defendants. To avoid the repetition of all their names, we added, as is usual after the first name, the abreviation, *et al.*, meaning, also others.

"In the course of a week, Hayes returned the writ, declaring that neither he, nor any other of the witnesses he had notified, were acquainted with or knew anything of this man *et al.*"

Some time in the spring of 1847 there was a political meeting at Lancaster for the purpose of appointing delegates to a congressional convention. The meeting was held in a new building being erected by Whisler and Mitts, for a store room, and was attended by about twenty-five persons. About the close of the meeting a shower of rain came up, attended with vivid lightning, and terrific thunder. One bolt came down, striking the front end of the house where the meeting was assembled, killing two men and a horse. Joshua Bennett, one of the persons killed, was standing just beside the door, and between it and the counter; Charles Payton, the other one, was standing somewhat on the other side of the door, holding a large horse by a chain halter; some were seated on the counter and others on benches; others were standing up, and one gentleman within a foot of Payton. There was no warning, no getting out of the way, no refuge or flight from the lightning shaft. One terrible crash, mingled with the sound of breaking of window glass, and a sulphureous odor was the first thing realized. Bennett and Payton gently and slowly sank to the floor, and for the first minute or two their eyes indicated perfect mental intelligence, but breathing had ceased, and the fire of mortality had gone out. Every effort known to those present was resorted to for the purpose of restoring them, but to no purpose, and in fifteen minutes they were quite livid.

One of the characteristic features of Lancaster in early days was its liberty pole. It was erected by a man of the name of Allen, who had been a seafaring man. The pole was one hundred feet high, and was made to represent the main-mast of a ship. It had four platforms at various elevations from the ground, and these communicated with each other by means of rope ladders. In 1855 the top blew off, and finally the pole was cut off at the base. Many readers will remember this pole, and the mention of it will call back to their minds many fond recollections of that wonderful little town, which once played such an important part in the history of the county.

In early days the mail facilities were not what they now are; even in the more populous sections of the country, and in the chief metropolis of the nation, were the facilities much inferior to what they now are at any ordinary railway station in the far West. The first mail received at Sigourney, February 7, 1845, consisted of one paper for Wm. B. Thompson, one paper

for S. A. James, and some post-office blanks. The mail-carrier was John H. Bragg, who made semi-monthly trips from Washington to Oskaloosa, *via* Sigourney. There were no postage stamps used, the amount of postage being marked on the letter, which amount could be paid either by the person sending the letter or the one receiving it. The postage on an ordinary letter was five, ten, twelve and a-half, twenty-five, and thirty-seven and a-half cents, according to the distance sent. Letters would sometimes be months in reaching their destination, and then when they did arrive the person to whom they were directed would have great difficulty sometimes to raise enough money to pay the back postage. Gen. James A. Williamson, at present Register of the General Land Office at Washington, and formerly of this county, averred at an old settlers' meeting, held at Sigourney a few years since, that in those days he walked twenty miles to borrow twenty-five cents in order to lift a delicate missive from his sweetheart in Indiana.

In the summer of 1845 Dr. B. F. Weeks located in Sigourney. He was a bachelor, nearly forty years of age. In his earlier days the course of true love did not run smooth, and a cloud seemed to hang over him. His intimate friends were few but warm. He had first studied law in the East, and then came to Illinois. Whatever his love affair was, it evidently caused a change in the whole course of his life. He changed his life programme, came to Iowa and studied medicine. After coming to Sigourney he had a very successful practice. On the 16th of July, 1846, he was taken suddenly ill at the house of Maxon Randall. A son of Mr. Randall came to Sigourney for Mr. James, who was soon at his bed-side. The latter says that he found him calm and composed, but firm in his opinion that he would not long survive. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. James, a messenger was sent for Dr. Stone, who resided in Washington; but at a quarter of one the same afternoon, being fully conscious, and with a prayer upon his lips of "Lord, receive my spirit!" he breathed his last.

In the winter of 1851 and '52, the typhoid fever made its appearance at Lancaster. It baffled the skill of the best physicians, and quite a number of deaths ensued; among them were John Baker, at that time county judge, and B. P. Shawhan, county recorder. The next winter it reappeared with equal fatality, and after selecting its victims as suddenly disappeared. In the summers of 1854 and 1855 the cholera visited Lancaster, and proved fatal in many instances. During the summer of 1855 exaggerated reports of the sick and dead list were circulated, producing so much alarm that scarcely a farmer ventured into the town for weeks after it had subsided. For all these diseases there was apparently no local cause, the town being on a high, rolling prairie, and no stagnant ponds anywhere in the vicinity.

One of the first merchants of the county, and the first to engage in business in Sigourney, was B. F. Edwards. He was an old bachelor; had habits of great economy, and gathered up all the nails, buttons, bits of old iron, pins and the like. The under side of his coat lappel was always literally padded with pins. When the feet of his socks would not bear any further darning, he would cut them off and lay by the legs, and to such an extent had he saved these, that he actually obtained the cognomen of "Sock-legs." In the autumn of that year he sold out and migrated to or near St. Louis.

A. W. Blair, the first attorney in Sigourney, came over from Oskaloosa in the fall of 1844, preferring the former place because of the competition,

two lawyers having already located at the latter place. He was a short, heavy set young man, with a good brain, somewhat cultivated, but came to our place greatly discouraged by poverty and the "chills," both of which clung to him all winter. He was a native of North Carolina, and how he ever got out of the limits of the State where the summit of ambition is to say "gimme chaw tobacker," has never been found out. But he had somehow drifted to Bloomington, Ind., attended law school, and was really well qualified to become a lawyer. His location here, however, at that time looked as unpropitious as the building of a steam saw-mill in the middle of a large prairie. He remained long enough, though, to cut out considerable timber.

When the Mexican war broke out Blair went to Mexico, and for a year was a cavalry scout along the frontier, on the Rio Grande. Returning, he purchased, with the assistance of Dr. Lowe, of Burlington, an outfit for the "Fort Des Moines Star," the first newspaper published in Des Moines; but before the first number of his paper was issued, and in the early part of the year 1849, he was carried off by an epidemic fever then sweeping over the country, and with a half-dozen other young men went overland to the then newly-discovered gold fields of California. He left his press in charge of Barlow Granger, which eventually fell into the hands of Curtis Bates, formerly of Iowa City, a very good man, who was afterward the first of that successive line of thirteen defeated candidates for Governor, beaten by James W. Grimes.

Blair finally settled down at Watsonville, a town about fifty miles south of San Francisco, where, if he had permitted it, he might have been elected to Congress. A few years ago he removed to Reno, Nevada, where he now probably resides. He never married, but continued to be the life of social gatherings; almost a lady's man, and delighted to put himself on easy and familiar terms with all the school-children.

A short time prior to the election in August, 1845, late in the evening "a solitary horseman might have been seen" slowly wending his way toward the capital of Keokuk county. He had been bewildered and missed the direct route from Oskaloosa to Sigourney, and was none other than Gen. Lowe, afterward Governor of the State, who was then canvassing the State as a candidate for delegate to Congress against A. C. Dodge, of Burlington. An audience to justify an extensive speech could not be obtained on such short notice, and the few who did gather together had to content themselves with a general war talk from the candidate, and on leaving the next day he left the people very much pleased with his graceful manners and frank deportment.

While the first court-house was being built in Sigourney, a young man appeared at the clerk's office and obtained that paper which permits to be united in one two willing hearts. He departed with all the joy beaming through his face that a gold digger might expose when approaching a rich placer. On the next day he suddenly returned, with face wan as Adam when walking out of Eden; he had lost his pocket-book containing his marriage license, and after long search had returned to know what could be done. Thompson was present, and, giving the clerk a wink, as well as a twinkle of the eye, at once took up the conversation. He informed the young man that he had known of one case, and had heard of two others of the same kind; that the only course left him was to go to Bloomington

and before Judge Williams make affidavit of the loss, upon which the judge would send an order directing the clerk to issue another.

Upon this announcement the mercury in the young man's face fell at least twenty degrees. Tears came to his relief, and in most doleful accents he shadowed forth the disappointment to be caused by the delay; they were to be wedded on the following day, and, beside, before his return many of the good things of the table might be spoiled or badly damaged. Such, in fact, were his feelings that the clerk was constrained to interpose, and agreed to take the responsibility of a re-issue. Thereupon Joel Landreth, afterward Rev. Joel Landreth, left the clerk's office the second time inspired by high hope of conjugal bliss.

THE FIRST DISTRICT JUDGE.

As Judge Williams was a somewhat noted character, more particularly for eccentricity than for legal attainments, though we believe he had the reputation of being a good judge, we deem it proper to give a brief sketch of him.

With regard to his history we know but little, either previous to the time of which we are writing, or since. At that time he was about fifty years of age, and had worn the ermine many years. In a territorial act fixing the appointee over what was then called the Second District, composed of the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson and Slaughter. He was a person of remarkably good conversational power, and delighted in telling anecdotes. His musical talent was much above the average, both vocal and instrumental. Often after delivering a temperance lecture, full of eloquence, and interspersed with humorous passages, he would sing a favorite song called "Little Billy Neal," with an effect seldom surpassed, calling up an applause of such hearty, boisterous delight as had seldom greeted a star actor. He was master of most musical instruments, but for drawing tunes out of that sweetest, sweetest toned of all, "the fiddle and the bow," he was particularly distinguished in this attainment. In addition to his vocal talent as a singer, he possessed that wierd, mysterious power of using his voice as a ventriloquist, and could imitate the cry of various kinds of animals so correctly that the uninitiated could not fail being deceived. He would sometimes imitate the squalling of a belligerent cat, to the great alarm and mystification of the ladies, who could neither discover the brawler, nor learn from whence the noise came.

At this point we beg leave to introduce a couple of anecdotes bearing upon his notoriety as a musician: Many years ago, on the occasion of a convention at Iowa City in the interests of a proposed railroad from Muscatine to that place, Judge Williams and LeGrand Byington were in violent opposition to each other upon some points of which we are not informed, nor does it matter so far as the interest of this sketch is concerned. After the convention, a young amateur in the art of drawing produced a caricature representing Joe. Williams seated astride an enormous bull, playing a clarionet. The bull was on the railroad, with tail erect and head down, pawing up the earth, and prepared to combat the further progress of a locomotive which was close upon him, upon which was LeGrand Byington as engineer, and from the whistle of which ascended the words, "Music hath charms, but cannot soothe a locomotive."

On another occasion, being that of an election of Supreme Judge and

United States Senator, by the State Senate, Judge Williams was before the Democratic caucus for the judgeship, and Geo. W. Jones (sometimes called Nancy Jones, and known as a dancing master), for the Senate. Their competitors of the same party were S. C. Hastings, formerly president of the territorial council, for the judgeship, and Hon. T. Wilson for the Senate. The last named gentlemen were at Iowa City just previous to the time of election, laboring earnestly with the members of the Senate to secure their choice. But at the caucus, which came off during the night preceding the day of election, it was decided to elect Williams and Jones.

The following instance of his peculiar powers as a ventriloquist is related of him: It occurred during the first term of the District Court at Knoxville. Most of those attending court there boarded at Babbit's, and it so happened that one night the little boarding-house was so full that it was barely possible for all to find sleeping room. The Judge, with lawyers Knapp, Wright and Olney, were supplied with beds in the lower story, whilst the jurors and numerous other attendants found room to stretch themselves on the loose upper floor, using blankets, coats and whatever else they had provided for beds. When, after much ado, they had all got settled down for a nap, they were suddenly startled by the terriffic squalling of what appeared to be a couple of tom-cats in mortal combat in the room. Instantly all hands were up and in search of the supposed disturbers, but no cats could be found, and the surprised boarders returned to their beds without any very satisfactory conjectures as to the whereabouts of the nocturnal brawlers. But they had hardly composed themselves again for rest, when the loud and boisterous growling and snapping of a couple of belligerent bull-dogs, apparently in their very midst, brought them all up standing. And then followed an uproar such as language could convey but an indistinct idea of, the dogs maintaining the combat with mingled growling, barking and whining, and the men endeavoring, with all the noise they could make, to oust them from the room. How they came to be there was a wonder indeed, but the evidence of their presence was too unmistakable to admit of a doubt, even in total darkness. Presently the fight ceased, and with that the general uproar abated. Then came a solution of the mystery. The Judge and lawyers could no longer restrain their merriment at the expense of the frightened and mystified lodgers up stairs, but let it come in a gush of laughter that quickly reminded some of the company that the Judge was a ventriloquist, and had undoubtedly just played them one of his mysterious tricks. But so far from being offended at it, they took a sensible view of its ludicrousness, and all joined heartily into the laugh.

Judge Joseph Williams, above referred to, should not be confounded by young readers with M. T. Williams, the clerk of the first court, and currently known as Judge Williams. This latter gentleman is not eccentric, nor a great fiddler, nor a ventr iloquist. The only analogy we think of is in his temperance proclivities, and his ability to tell a good story.

M. T. Williams is justly regarded as one of the oracles of Mahaska county. His duties as first clerk of the county brought him in contact with its pioneers and territory in such a manner as to afford him a more thorough knowledge of the very early history of Mahaska county than any other man now living. Sometimes Mr. Williams is induced by his friends, publicly, or in a small circle, to narrate his early experience and reminiscenses, which he can do in a most irresistible manner. The Judge is not

fond of making a speech, not for the reason which kept "Single Speech Hamilton" in the background, but from an unassuming and retiring disposition, and a probable under-estimation of his own abilities, for the Judge can make a good address. This peculiarity, the modesty of Mr. Williams, is illustrated by the following anecdote:

In an early day, when he was running for county clerk, and without any opposing candidate, he was, after much persuasion, induced to go out with a campaign speaker from abroad, to hold a meeting in a school-house in one of the border townships. While on the way the stranger asked Williams how the Whig ticket was going to run in the county.

"Oh, I guess all right, unless it be the clerk," said M. T.

"Clerk! why, what is the matter with that? Are you not popular, Williams?"

"No, not very, I guess. Some of the Democrats are finding fault."

"Well, who is running against you?"

"Oh, well—ahem—oh, there is not anybody else running in particular."

Of course the laugh was on the agitated independent candidate, with no opponent in the field.

POOR FARM.

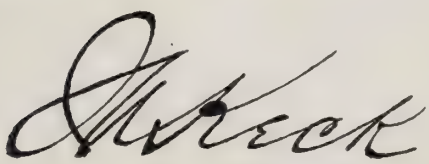
Asylums for the poor, the disabled and the unfortunate are peculiarly Christian institutions, it has been said, and they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations, Rome, Greece or Macedon, in their times of greatest wealth and power, ever established any public institutions for the relief of the destitute, but in this age a State, or even a county of any considerable size or prosperty, would be considered far behind in all the elements of progress unless some provision was made for the care of paupers and other unfortunates.

Keokuk county has been rather remarkably free from abject poverty, but nevertheless has been diligent and generous in providing a place for those too poor to have any other. Care is taken to make the institution adapted to its purposes and to keep it always in good order.

Although the poor of the county have been cared for from the beginning by appropriations made by the county board, it was not till more recent times that a county infirmary was established. Before that time it was the custom to have the paupers boarded in private families, and also to furnish provisions to indigent families. This plan was very expensive, the county frequently being compelled to pay as high as four dollars per week for the board and lodging of a single pauper; also the plan of furnishing provisions was unsatisfactory, as thereby the way was left open for the practice of fraud, many persons in this way frequently receiving aid who were not deserving.

The first step taken toward the establishment of a county infirmary was taken in June, 1866. The county board at that time consisted of one member from each township. There were sixteen members, and notwithstanding the fact that it was too large a body to transact business promptly, and as such a large board would necessarily be made up in part of men unused to business transactions, work was not always transacted in the best of manner, yet the old board of sixteen looked after the interests of the county thoroughly, and many public improvements which to-day reflect credit





upon the county and placed it in the front rank in all matters of public enterprise, had their origin in this miniature legislature.

It was at the June session, 1866, that the first official action was taken with reference to the establishment of the infirmary. A committee had been appointed to investigate the propriety of such action, and at the meeting referred to the committee made the following report:

"The committee on care of the poor, to whom the resolution in regard to the purchase of an infirmary was referred, would recommend the propriety of purchasing a farm for this purpose, not to exceed in price the sum of two thousand dollars, and that a vote on this question be submitted to the electors at the next election."

At the January meeting, 1867, a committee was appointed to purchase a farm, which was not to exceed two hundred acres and to be not less than fifty acres. The committee appointed consisted of William Jackson, B. A. Haycock, Samuel West, William McLoud and Lewis Hollingsworth.

This committee did not purchase a farm, but made a selection of two and recommended the purchase of one of them.

In 1868 another committee was appointed to purchase a farm and erect buildings. This committee at a subsequent meeting reported the purchase of a farm, but did not proceed further on account of there being no funds for that purpose. The committee was accordingly discharged.

The farm purchased by the committee was the one belonging to Richard Payton, one mile east of Sigourney, and consisted of two hundred and four acres. The price paid was $3,500.

In 1869, at the January meeting a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Randall and Morgan, was appointed to erect suitable buildings on the poor farm. At the same meeting it was ordered that the sum of $5,000 be placed at the disposal of said committee.

The business of superintending the erection of the building was left in the charge of Mr. Jackson, who himself drew the plans and specifications and entered upon the erection of the house, which was completed in 1870.

The following report of the committee will afford a good idea of the cost and nature of the building:

"*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Keokuk County, Iowa:*

"Your committee on building county poor-house beg leave to report that the building is now nearly finished and may be occupied at any time, and it may not be considered out of place to briefly review the progress of the work from its commencement.

"Your committee, on the first of February, 1869, made a contract with B. Fixmer for 110,000 brick, to be made on the county farm and delivered at the kiln at $7.50 per thousand.

"They then gave public notice, inviting bids for the erection of the building. A number of bids were presented; the committee being all present, on opening the same, Mr. Blaise's bid was found to be $4,255.50, and being the lowest of all the bids for the work specified, the work was awarded to him, to be completed by the first day of October, 1869. Owing to the extremely wet season and the great amount of heavy material to be hauled before the basement was erected, it was so late in the season that it was thought advisable to suspend the work till spring, and the board authorized that to be done.

"Your committee met in the spring, before the brick work was commenced, and examined the foundation carefully and found it to be in a good condition, and the contractor has since been faithfully going on with the work.

"Before the June meeting, your committee, on visiting the building, thought it advisable to request the members of the board to visit the building and decide on the propriety of finishing the same at once, when it was determined that it would be most judicious to do so, and an appropriation of $2,000 was made for that purpose.

"Your committee requested Mr. Blaise to make out his lowest estimate on the additional work to be done, and if not reasonable it was their intention to call in competition, although it would have occasioned considerable inconvenience and delay in the work.

"Messrs. Jackson and Randall visited the building and pointed out the work to be done, and Mr. Blaise presented his bid in items, amounting to $2,323, to complete the building, grading, etc. On the suggestion of Mr. Randall the bid was accepted on condition that Mr. Blaise should waive all claims for extras, he having previously presented a claim for upwards of $300 for solid partitions in rooms to be adapted to the care of the harmless insane, drain to foundation, to which he was entitled, and also for heavier walls in the foundation, etc.

"The entire cost of the building is as follows:

R. Fixmer, for brick	$ 825.00
Original contract	4,255.50
Additional contract	2,323.00
Total	$7,403.50
Amount paid on first contract	$3,500.00
Amount paid on second contract	2,100.00
Total	$5,600.00
Amount due on first contract	$ 755.50
Amount due on second contract	223.00
Total due	$ 978.50

"We will now make a short statement of the work accomplished:

"The dimensions of the building are 40x50 feet; basement story is seven feet in the clear; the first and second stories are ten feet, and the attic is eight and one-half feet.

"The attic contains a hall four feet wide lengthwise, six rooms and six closets; the second story, ten rooms and seven-foot hall; the first floor contains a seven-foot hall and six rooms. The basement, on the north side, is a cellar, divided into two departments. The cellar and hall floors are laid with six inches of spawls, grouted over with lime mortar and finished with cement, and the walls all plastered. The south side of the basement is finished up for kitchen and dining-room.

"Lightning rods and spouting have been put up and a large cistern constructed; stone steps, front and rear of the building, grade steps and grade

walls have been built up in the most substantial manner, and a heavy amount of grading done around the building.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the county will possess a good and substantial building, and fully up to the contract. The contracts and receipts for money paid contractors are herewith submitted, and we would request the board to visit and examine the building.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"MAXON RANDALL,
"WM. JACKSON,
"T. A. MORGAN,

"September 7, 1870. *Committee on building poor-house.*"

In addition to this building there is another, which was erected in 1878 for use as an insane department. This building was likewise planned by Mr. Jackson, and cost $2,700.

The farm is one of the best in the county, and by reason of its contiguity to the county-seat is probably the best selection that could have been made. The house is located on a high piece of ground, immediately east of a creek, and there are the best facilities for drainage. There are one hundred and eighty acres of the farm under cultivation. The fences and out-buildings are in a good state of repair, and a fine young orchard promises in a few years to furnish the household with an abundance of fruit. The number in the household varies from time to time, there being usually from twenty to thirty. On the completion of the insane department there were ten insane persons brought from the State Asylum.

Medical attendance is provided by the board of supervisors, the contract being allowed to the lowest bidder. Dr. Cook is at present the county physician.

The first superintendent was J. R. Hall. This gentleman had charge of the farm at the time of the completion of the building. When the house was opened for the reception of inmates Mr. Hall was retained, and continued to remain in the position until the beginning of 1879. T. M. Dickey is at present the superintendent. He gives all his time, furnishes all the help, except such as is rendered by the paupers, also all the teams and farming implements required for the cultivation of the farm, receiving for the same seven hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum, with board and house room.

Of the male inmates, few are able to do anything, and several of them require much attention. Of the female inmates, there are several who render considerable assistance. The female inmates, in connection with Mr. Dickey's family, do all the work of the house, including their own cooking, and attending to persons unable to assist themselves. A number of the inmates are wholly or partially insane, and six or seven have fits very frequently. But few of them are physically able to earn a living, and one or two of them will soon cease to be a charge to any one in this world.

The home, with the new additions built, has a capacity for more than the number of present inmates. All the arrangements and plans now in operation would require little, if any, change or additional cost if the number of inmates was largely increased.

The county supervisors and the steward appear to be doing all they can to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates. The inmates are all

well clad, and have an abundance of good, plain, substantial and well-cooked food.

With such facilities for receiving inmates, it is certainly proper that parties requiring aid from the county be removed to that place just as soon as possible, and that in all possible cases the payment of money to out-door paupers should cease. There may be certain cases in which it may be proper to pay a weekly sum to an individual or family for support, but these cases are very few. This is especially the case when the county-house has facilities for accommodating a much larger number of inmates. Township trustees should see that the poor fund is not depleted by such heavy payments, as in times past, to those outside of the county-house. Economy demands this, and in most cases humanity also, for it cannot but be admitted that persons in want or insane can be much better accommodated on a county farm than in private residences. This is a question that lies with the township trustees, and almost beyond control of the board of supervisors. The funds for the support of the inmates of the county-house have been exhausted largely by the heavy drafts for assistance to persons outside of the county-house; but the abundant crops on the farm will do much toward sustaining the whole concern during the year.

Mr. Dickey keeps his books on a scientific basis, showing cost of every item, as also revenue from each and every source itemized. This is setting a good example, one which might well be followed by many farmers on their own account.

The above statements show that the affairs of the farm are managed with care and good judgment. "Over the hills to the poor-house" is a sad story at best, but there is one far sadder. A painting at the Centennial portrayed an aged Indian squaw left to perish on the plains, while those of her own tribe—her own family and children even, were wending their way out of sight, followed by the despairing, worn out, deserted old woman. Such is life among those who know nothing of charity.

There are at the present time twenty-six inmates, ten of whom are insane and sixteen sane. The following are the names of the insane:

A. Stone, Edward Bocaw, James Hoover, John Doran, Catharine Mills, Mary Horning, Mary Holliday, Margery Beggs, Anne Ruplinger, John Aired. Some of these are harmless and easily managed, while five of them have to be confined, while one, Catharine Mills, must be closely confined in a cell.

The following are the names of the paupers:

John Gamble, George Campbell, Presley Clark, George Miller, Henry Sampson, Frank Long, William Gusler, Mary Priest, Celia Pollock, Maggie Garver, Clovy Seaton, Laura Thralekill, Rosa Wareham, Ida Payton, Adaline Wareham, Mary Bradley.

Among the insane, John Doran was admitted last May; the rest were all brought from the State Asylum, December, 1878.

Among the paupers the following have been admitted during Mr. Dickey's administration: William Gusler, Ida Payton and George Miller. The others have been inmates for a longer time; some of them for a number of years. Mary Priest and Celia Pollock have been inmates ever since the infirmary was started. The former has traveled life's rugged road three score years, during eight of which she has been totally blind in consequence of having had sore eyes. She was born in Greene county, Ky., and has at this time a brother living in Mahaska county, and one also, Wm. Priest, in this

county. Mrs. Davis, living three-fourths of a mile east of the poor-house, is, we believe, her only living sister. Mary was never married, and previous to coming to the poor-house, on the 30th of September, 1870, had never called on the county for aid, except in one instance. She appears to be in the full possession of her mental faculties, and boasts that while compelled to seek a home in the poor-house, she is still able to pay her own way if furnished with enough knitting to keep her busy. The first year she knit 64 pairs of stockings; has been knitting at the same rate ever since.

Celia Pollock doesn't know when she was born and can't tell anything about her history, consequently was not an easy subject to interview. Nature failed to endow Celia with a mind above that of an idiot, and her powers of speech are such as can only be understood by those familiar with her gibberish. We learn that she is 53 years of age, has a sister living about nine miles southwest of Sigourney, and a brother near Springfield, in this county. She is not capable of doing anything about the house without watching, and may be put down as a harmless simpleton with animal passions fully developed. Celia's case furnished a good illustration of man's inborn depravity, brutes in human form having made her the mother of eight children.

The nativity of the paupers is as follows: Five are natives of Iowa, two were born in Illinois, two in Indiana, one in New York, one in Scotland, one in North Carolina, one in Maryland, one in Pennsylvania, one in Kentucky and one in Germany.

RAILWAYS.

The importance of railroads was early appreciated by the people of Keokuk county, and projects of that nature have been discussed for more than a quarter of a century. Although it required years of agitation, and before there was anything definite accomplished, there was an outlay of thousands upon thousands of dollars by way of individual subscription, and thousands upon thousands in public taxation, the county has now very good railway communication with the outside world, and this bids fair to increase in the immediate future.

The first railroad projected was the "Air Line" road through the State from New Boston on the Mississippi to Council Bluffs. The agitation of this question was quite active as is shown by the notice of the county judge submitting the question to the people whether or not aid should be extended to this line. The following is the notice:

"In 1853 the petition of many people of the county was presented, asking that the question be submitted to a vote of the people of Keokuk county, Iowa, whether the county of Keokuk, aforesaid, will aid in the construction of the 'Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad' by subscribing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the said road.

"Now, therefore, in order that the sense of the voters of said county may be taken in the premises, it is hereby ordered that a special election be held for the purpose of voting 'for' or 'against' the following proposition, to-wit: That the county of Keokuk, in the State of Iowa, will aid in the construction of said road, to-wit: the 'Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad,' by subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the capital

stock of the company of said road. That county bonds be issued therefor, payable in twenty years of their date, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and that whenever said company has obtained a sufficient amount of subscription to its stock as will, in the opinion of the county judge, secure the completion of the road, then that county bonds shall be issued to the company of said road. That in addition to the taxes usually levied an annual tax not to exceed one per cent upon the county valuation be levied from year to year so long as the same is required to be applied to the liquidation of the interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid, unless it is found that the interest and principal can be satisfied by the dividends arising from, or sale of, stock above mentioned. That the county judge of Keokuk county represent in person, or by proxy, the stock taken by said county. That the form of ballots for the said elections shall be 'For the county subscription' or 'Against the county subscription'; a majority of votes for the county subscription will be considered as adopting the above proposition entire. It is further directed that the law governing elections shall so far as compatible, be applied to this election."

The election to decide on this proposition was not held as it became apparent that the enterprise could not be successful, and the early settlers were compelled to do without a railroad.

Although railroad matters were discussed from time to time nothing definite was done for some seven or eight years. The war then breaking out railroad building was discontinued everywhere, and the public mind was so much absorbed with war matters that railroads ceased to be talked of. At the close of the war the attention of the people which had for so long a time been directed from the question of railroads was again called to this important matter. Lines leading in all directions were projected from the leading centers of trade and the peace of the interior towns which for five years had been so frequently broken by noisy war meetings was now interrupted no less frequently by equally exciting railroad meetings.

The war had scarcely closed and Keokuk county soldiers had not yet all returned to their homes when the building of a railroad through the county began to be agitated. A company was organized known as the North Missouri & Cedar Rapids Railroad Company and the proposed line was to run from Ottumwa to Cedar Rapids, passing through Keokuk county in a northeast direction. Early in July, 1865, George D. Woodin, Esq., visited Cedar Rapids for the purpose of consulting with the people of that place upon the subject. Upon his return he reported that the people of Cedar Rapids were heartily in favor of the project and would cooperate in the enterprise. Shortly after this a delegation of citizens of Sigourney, consisting of H. E. Havens, J. H. Sanders, G. H. Higgins and L. McCoy, visited Ottumwa. A public meeting was called at the City Hall of Ottumwa for the purpose of welcoming the delegation and conferring with them on the subject of the proposed line. As a result of the interview it was resolved to call a general convention at Ottumwa on the 10th of August, to be participated in by all the people along the line of the proposed road. The convention was held, and from this time J. H. Sanders, a wealthy and enterprising citizen of Sigourney was prominently identified with this enterprise. George D. Woodin, T. A. Morgan, J. C. Hogin, William McGrew and H. E. Havens were also very active in the matter. About this time a railroad meeting was held at the court-

house in Sigourney. At this meeting Mr. Woodin estimated the amount necessary to be subscribed by Keokuk county at $160,000 and offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of Keokuk county can and will raise $160,000 toward the construction of the Iowa extension of the North Missouri railroad."

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

It will be remembered that at this time there was no legislative provision whereby townships could vote a railroad tax, and the only way it could be procured was by voluntary subscription.

In September another railroad convention was held at Cedar Rapids, which was attended by delegates from ten different counties. At this meeting it was resolved that the capital stock should be five millions of dollars, and that measures should be immediately taken for the completion of the road.

The persons who were most interested, officially and otherwise, canvassed the country through which the proposed line lay, and solicited subscriptions to the capital stock. Quite an amount was subscribed along the line between Sigourney and Ottumwa, and considerable grading was done between these two points.

Such was the state of affairs in the summer of 1869. Up to this time it was impossible to make much progress in building, as the people along the line were unable to pay their subscriptions. To facilitate matters, and give subscribers time to pay, it was arranged with the contractors that the work should go on, provided the subscribers would give their notes for the amount of their subscriptions. About seventeen thousand dollars in notes were thus procured from people living along the line in Keokuk county. On the 27th of September, this year, a railroad meeting was held in the court-house, Sigourney, and after considerable talk an arrangement was entered into by which the merchants of Sigourney agreed to close their stores for three days, commencing the Tuesday following, and canvass for notes. A great number of notes were in this manner procured, and the work of grading was pushed forward and completed from Ottumwa to Sigourney. There were also quite a number of bridges built, and there was quite a flattering prospect that the road would soon be completed between these two points. However, when the people of the county, and especially those living at the county-seat, thought themselves on the very eve of having railroad communication with the outer world, they were doomed to disappointment. Many living along the line, who had given their notes, were either unable or unwilling to pay them, and their collection being inforced by the the courts, there was engendered a feeling of hostility toward the road, and the enterprise now met with the most stubborn opposition from those who at first were most friendly. Suddenly all work ceased. The railroad was no longer talked of except in derision. The next spring farmers built fences across the road-bed, and that part of it which was not cultivated became rank with weeds.

Still other causes worked disastrously to the enterprise. The board of trade of St. Louis had promised that the citizens of that place would put in dollar for dollar to the extent of the amount subscribed along the line in Iowa. The citizens of St. Louis did not put a dollar into the enterprise. The North Missouri Railroad Company promised in the beginning to aid and foster the enterprise, but about one year after the movement was com-

menced instead of continuing their line north, temporarily abandoned their line north and turned their attention to the construction of a road to Kansas City. Thus matters stood in 1870. During the latter part of this year and the former part of 1871, there was a new departure. The high hopes which were then entertained are portrayed in the following local item which appeared in the columns of the local press:

"The long talked of forward movement all along the line of the railroad, between this place and Ottumwa, commenced on Monday, of this week. Skirmishing has been going on for the last two or three weeks, but the state of the weather has greatly retarded the operations. The work is now going on in earnest, and we are assured will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. The completion of the road to this point by August, seems to be fully determined on. The good time coming is almost here." The good time coming was, however, much farther off than was anticipated.

In October, the president of the company started to New York, to deliver the bonds of the railroad company, and order foward iron for the track. Just at this time occurred the great Chicago fire. When he arrived at New York, the president of the company wrote to the friends of the enterprise, here, as follows:

"When I arrived at New York, panic was written on the face of every denizen of Wall Street to such an extent as to be almost ridiculous, to an outsider. The result to our enterprise, however, presented nothing ludicrous. All but one of our associates in New York and Philadelphia promptly telegraphed me withdrawing from the syndicate. I stayed a week and tried to get them to reconsider their action, but to no avail. The commission merchant sold the iron to other parties, and I went home feeling very blue."

The Rock Island Railroad extending their road, shortly afterward, to Sigourney, all interest in the Ottumwa road died out. Persons who had invested money in the enterprise lost all they put into it, and some were financially ruined thereby. Mr. Sanders, who had invested heavily, and devoted years of labor upon the road, settled up his affairs as well as he was able to do, and removed to Chicago. The road-bed fell into the hands of private individuals, and a large portion of it has reverted to its former uses, and in the production of corn and potatoes yields a better return than it ever has done as a commercial thoroughfare. The road-bed and right-of-way, however, is too valuable to be always devoted to agricultural purposes. Even at the present time, November, 1879, measures are being taken which promise, at no far distant day, to result in the completion of the road already costing so many years of toil, and the expenditure of so many hundreds of hard earned dollars.

Certain gentlemen, having the matter in charge, have recently visited Sigourney, and various points along the route between the latter place and Ottumwa. Quite an interest is being awakened, and the preliminary steps have been taken for calling an election in the various townships through which the road is to extend.

THE C., R. I. & P. RAILROAD.

The next railroad enterprise in the county was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. This company had, for a number of years, been operating a road to Washington, in the adjoining county, and repeated overtures were

made, from time to time, to induce the said company to extend the line to the county-seat of Keokuk county. In the fall of 1870, Ebenezer Cook, vice-president of this company, made a proposition to build the road by the first of December, 1871, provided the people of the county would raise by subscriptions the sum of fifty thousand dollars, secure the right-of-way from the Washington county line, and provide suitable depot grounds in Sigourney. The committee to whom the people had delegated the management of this matter consisted of J. P. Yerger, J. H. Shawhan and George D. Woodin. This committee, on canvassing the matter, wrote to Mr. Cook, stating that his proposition would be accepted, but they preferred to raise part of the subsidy by taxation, in several townships, under the laws of Iowa, instead of by subscription. To that the Rock Island Company assented, agreeing to take the amount assessed as a part of the fifty thousand dollars; but as a delay had been occasioned by these negotiations, thus preventing any work being done till the following spring, the time for completion was extended to July 1, 1872.

In January, 1871, elections were held in the several townships of the county which would be immediately benefited by the building of the proposed road. These townships were Lafayette, German, Sigourney and Van Buren. The vote in all these townships was in favor of the tax, and through the energetic efforts of the committee the right-of-way was soon secured. The depot at Sigourney was located on the farm of Messrs. Woodin and Clark in the north part of town. Having agreed to assist in purchasing the right-of-way for the road and depot grounds at Sigourney, these gentlemen furnished the land free of cost as a means of discharging their share of the obligation. The donation was a liberal one and went far toward lessening the expense to those who signed the bond for the right-of-way. Work was commenced on the road in the summer of 1871 and was completed some time in advance of that specified in the contract; trains were running into Sigourney by the 9th of April following. The promptness which characterizes this company in all of its enterprises when it once determines to act was manifest in this instance and presents a marked contrast with the long years of vascillation and uncertainty which characterized the movements of the north and south road already described.

The road once completed proved to be a good investment both for the people of the county and the company which built it. The following tables show the shipments of produce and manufactured articles from Sigourney station for the years 1875 and 1878. These tables were carefully compiled by Mr. J. C. Baird, agent of the C., R. I. & P. railroad, at Sigourney, and not only show the business of the road but furnish a good basis from which to make an estimate of the resources of the county:

1865.

ARTICLES.	Cars.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Value.
Barley	22	462,000	9,625	$ 7,281.75
Butter	.....	28,760	.....	4,845.00
Cattle	151	2,718,000	.....	135,900.00
Corn	665	13,965,000	249,375	14,962.50
Coal	10	200,000	25,000	250.00
Cheese	.....	900,610	.....	1,201.20
Clover seed	.....	5,245	87	524.50
Dry hides	.....	1,560	.....	234.00
Dressed hogs	.....	8,345	.....	584.15
Eggs	.....	63,745	.....	3,187.30
Flour	5	100,000	.....	2,500.00
Green hides	.....	40,485	.....	2,839.95
Hogs	275	3,712,500	.....	185,625.00
Horses	11	220,000	.....	11,275.00
Millet seed	.....	3,160	70	52.50
Oats	158	3,318,000	103,685	46,658.25
Potatoes	15	304,945	5,085	3,551.00
Poultry	.....	16,840	.....	1,012.20
Pelts	.....	1,480	.....	89.60
Rye	11	231,000	5,135	3,337.75
Rags	.....	20,085	.....	300.25
Sheep	12	108,000	.....	5,440.00
Stone	6	120,000	.....	126.00
Stalk cutters	2	40,000	.....	2,565.00
Timothy seed	8	182,635	4,058	9,130.50
Tallow	.....	7,340	.....	513.80
Wheat	158	3,318,000	55,300	38,710.00
Wool and woolen goods	.....	2,200	.....	1,650.00
Total	1,509	29,218,965	457,420	$484,278.25

The shipments for the year 1875 as given furnish a good basis for estimating the business of the road and also the resources of the county. From the following statement for the year 1878 it will be seen that there was quite a falling off. This resulted from the partial failure of crops and the extension of the road westward, much shipping heretofore done at Sigourney now being done from stations further west.

1878.

ARTICLES.	CARS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	VALUE.
Apples	....	7,050	125	$ 62.50
Butter	....	42,395	.....	4,239.50
Beeswax	....	450	.. ....	22.50
Barley	2	40,000	850	255.00
Brick	2	40,000	.....	30.00
Cheese	....	12,455	.....	622.75
Corn	7	140,000	.....	425.00
Cattle	125	1,900,000	.....	57,000.00
Eggs (15,390 dozens)	....	.....	.....	1,599.00
Flour	....	100,000	.....	3,000.00
Clover seed	....	365	62	248.00
Feathers	....	470	.....	115.00
Hides	....	34,245	.....	1,712.25
Hogs	212	3,180,000	.....	79,500.00
Horses	8	.....	.....	10,880.00
Oats	15	300,000	9,375	1,171.85
Poultry	....	32,000	.....	1,600.00
Rye	17	340,000	6,071	1,821.30
Sheep	4	36,000	.....	900.00
Syrup (210 gallons)	....	.....	. .....	84.00
Tallow	.. .	10,424	.....	521.25
Timothy seed	6	120,000	2,666	2,399.40
Wool goods	....	15,430	.....	12,354.00
Wheat	61	1,220,000	.....	12,199.80
Total	534	7,421,285	19,149	$136,693.10

In the summer of 1875 Mr. Riddle, the superintendent of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad, proposed to the citizens of Oskaloosa that the company would immediately extend their road from Sigourney if the citizens would raise the sum of $20,000 and furnish the right-of-way. At the same time J. P. Yerger, of Sigourney, was employed to secure the right-of-way from Sigourney to the Mahaska county line. The citizens of Oskaloosa raised the required subsidy by local subscription, and Mr. Yerger secured the right-of-way to the Mahaska county line. The road was finished to Oskaloosa in February, 1876, and now extends to Knoxville, in Marion county.

The stations on the road in Keokuk county are Keota, Harper, Sigourney, and Delta.

The length of the road belonging to the company in Keokuk county is shown in the following proceedings of the board of supervisors:

In accordance with chapter 5, section 1321, Code of 1873, the board of supervisors of Keokuk county make the following division of railroad lines in Keokuk county, Iowa:

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWWAY.

TOWNSHIPS	MILES.	TOWNSHIPS	MILES.
Lafayette	6.23	Sigourney	6.90
German	6.32	Warren	6.19
Total length of road			25.64

LESSER DIVISIONS.

Sub-district No. 7, Lafayette township, one mile, and pays a tax of $67.70.

Sub-district No. 8, Lafayette township, two miles, pays a tax of $154.00.

Sub-district No. 9, Lafayette township, 2.25 miles, pays a tax of $173.27.

Independent district of Keota, 0.75 miles, and pays a tax of $90.76.

Sub-district No. 10, Lafayette township, 0.25 miles, and pays a tax of $27.51.

Sub-district No. 7, German township, 2.10 miles, pays a tax of $167.47.

Sub-district No. 8, German township, 2.05 miles, pays a tax of $163.50.

Sub-district No. 9, German township, 2.17 miles, pay a tax of $173.06.

Sub-district No. 1, Sigourney township, 2.95 miles, pay a tax of $251.49.

Sub-district No. 3, Sigourney township, 3.95 miles, pays a tax of $423.64.

Independent district of Delta, 1.05 miles, and pays a tax of $138.61.

Sub-districts Nos. 1 and 2, Warren township, 2.27 miles, pays a tax of $299.65.

Sub-district No. 3, Warren township, 2.87 miles, pays a tax of $189.43.

The valuation of the road is $5,500 per mile, and in addition to the taxes enumerated pays a special railroad commissioners' tax amounting to $210.32.

I. & W. RAILROAD.

The next railroad enterprise was the Iowa City & Western, which is a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. This latter named corporation, although it has had for years quite an extensive line, was unable to get coal without trouble and expense, as its line at no point passed through any extensive coal fields. Some two years since the company projected a road to Iowa City with a view ultimately to reach the coal fields of Keokuk or Mahaska county.

Early in 1878 there was talk of extending the road southwest into Keokuk county, several lines were surveyed, the enterprise extensively agitated and the question of subsidies canvassed. Finally a proposition was made to the northern tier of townships to build the line through that part of the county if the required tax should be voted. Liberty township refused to vote the tax. August 20, 1878, English River township voted on the tax; Adams voted July 20, same year; Prairie voted August 29 and Washington August 28, in all of which there was a majority in favor of the tax.

The result of the elections being favorable, and the other conditions being satisfactorily arranged, the company began to make preparations to build the road. The work of grading began early in 1879 and has been energetically pushed forward till the present time. The grading is about finished and the work of track-laying approaches completion. The present terminus of the road is What Cheer, in Washington township. This point is in the most productive part of the coal field of Keokuk county, while the entire line in the county passes through the most fertile region of the State. Owing to the diversity of resources of the county and the distance from other lines of communication this part of the county will be greatly benefited by the road, while the company building it will reap large returns for its investment in the heavy amount of traffic which it will undoubtedly receive.

The stations so far established along the line of the road in Keokuk county are Kinross, South English, Webster, Keswick, Thornburg and What Cheer.

Beside the roads already mentioned there were several other roads projected across the county. Some of these were surveyed, of others the proposed lines were simply prospected on horseback, while still others were only talked of and prospected from the counting-rooms and offices of Eastern capitalists. The Iowa City & Southwestern, commonly known as the Kirkwood road, was to have followed, in part, the same direction as the Iowa City and Western, with the exception that its general course was south of the latter line and its terminus was to have been Ottumwa. The Burlington & Northwestern was to have started from Burlington and having passed through Louisa, Washington and Keokuk counties reach out for any prize which offered the greatest temptation in the way of subsidies and traffic. The Muscatine, Oskaloosa & Council Bluffs railroad was an enterprise much talked of. It was in fact but a resurrection of the old Fort Wayne & Platte River Air Line road. The proposed route lay through the counties of Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk and thence due west to Council Bluffs. In this enterprise were enlisted the leading men from every county-seat of that tier of counties between Muscatine and Council Bluffs. Without the aid of any other corporation these men proposed to build a road across the State and although it was a tremendous undertaking it probably would have finally been carried to a successful termination had it not been for the early completion of other trunk lines across the State which rendered this road less necessary, and as a consequence less feasible.

The agitation of this railroad enterprise was at fever heat in January, 1868, when a mammoth convention was held at Oskaloosa. Delegates were present from Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Warren, Madison, Adair, Cass and Pottawattamie counties. The delegates present from Keokuk county were J. C. Johnson, J. H. Sanders, L. McCoy, J. W. Havens, J. H. Shawhan, L. Hollingsworth, W. M. Rogers, M. C. Boswell, S. Rogers, B. A. Haycock, A. C. Romig, S. T. Street, C. H. Smith and B. F. Crocker. G. E. Griffiths, of Warren, was chosen chairman and each county had a vice-president; J. C. Johnston had the honor of being the vice-president from Keokuk county. There was a corporation formed with sixty-six incorporators. There were fourteen articles of incorporation. A committee consisting of ten persons was appointed to nominate directors. B. A. Haycock and L. McCoy had the honor to serve on the said committe from Keokuk county. There were fifteen persons nominated for directors and the persons nominated had the honor to be elected. The persons elected from Keokuk county were J. H. Sanders and B. A. Haycock. The Board of Directors thereupon held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers. A President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee and Attorneys were elected. B. A. Haycock, of Keokuk county, had the honor of election to a place on the executive committee.

The convention adjourned, and the delegates went home to gladden the hearts of their constituents with the assurance of a speedy completion of the road. The corporation was doubtless large enough to have built, and the officers numerous enough to have operated, a road twice the length of the proposed one, together with feeders and branch lines; but there proved not to be enough money, or enough credit, or sufficient pluck, to grade across

a county or lay a mile of track. Upon the return of the delegates rousing meetings were held at the county-seats of all the counties along the proposed lines; eloquent speeches were made, subscription books passed around and the meetings adjourned to afford the people an opportunity to discharge the pressing duty of selecting depot sites. In a county-seat town west of this the people did in fact agree upon a depot site and on the plat of that town at the present time is a block termed "Muscatine, Oskaloosa and Council Bluffs Railroad Depot Grounds."

But alas for the vanity of human hopes and expectations when inspired by the flattering unction of a railroad; the Muscatine, Oskaloosa & Council Bluffs Railroad like the Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte Valley Railroad and many other railroads of high-sounding and far-reaching names, never became a railroad only on paper and like the relics of the mound-builders and the fossils of the mastadon will be unearthed at future times to paint the antiquarian's moral and adorn the historian's tail.

POLITICAL.

There is perhaps not another county in Iowa whose political experience has been more varied. When the county was first organized the great impending question in American politics was that growing out of slavery, and from whatever State in the Union the early settlers had come they were as a rule opposed to the extension of the peculiar institution of the South into the territory yet unpolluted by it. There was, of course, a difference of opinion as to the best methods to be adopted for this end, but all were agreed that any movement toward the abolition of slavery would result in a disruption of the Union. There were few, if any, abolitionists in the county during the first years of its history. There were the Whig and Democratic parties, but while they were separated on questions of finance, tariff and banking, they were agreed that slavery should not be molested in the States where it existed. From the organization of the county until 1856, when the question of abolition became the dividing line in politics, the Democratic party controlled the county and unless there were local questions to modify the condition, a Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election.

The exciting contest between A. C. Dodge and Gen. Lowe for the office of territorial delegate will be remembered by the first settlers of the county and also the contest in which Richard Quinton was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

The contest between J. B. Whisler, the Democratic nominee, and Sanford Harned, the Whig candidate, has already been alluded to in the account of the county-seat controversy. Although the Democratic party was largely in the majority, and Whisler was the nominee, he was defeated by Harned by reason of the popularity of the Whig candidate, and because of the modifying influence of the county-seat war, Mr. Whisler being the leader of the Lancaster party.

One of the most exciting elections of early times was the contest for representative in 1846. Upon the members of the legislature was to devolve the duty of electing two United States Senators for the new State just to be admitted into the Union. The Whig candidate was Nelson King

while the Democrats were so unfortunate as to have two candidates, L. B. Hughes and William Webb. Mr. King, of course, was elected and for years afterward he was accustomed to boast about the result, saying: "I beat two Democratic opponents and believe I could have whipped a half dozen of them."

Upon the assembling of the legislature, in the following November, King was in attendance, and before the adjournment of that body he had achieved a notoriety throughout the State. The circumstances were as follows:

Owing to a complication of circumstances, the Democrats, who really were in a large majority in the State, failed to organize the House, and so evenly were the two parties balanced upon holding a joint session of the House and Senate, that it was exceedingly doubtful whether they would be able to elect their candidates to the United States Senate. Dodge, of Burlington, and Jones, of Dubuque, were the Democratic nominees for the Senate, and their friends spared no effort to secure their election. One vote gained by the Democrats would make a tie, and prevent an election, while two votes would enable them to elect their men.

King having been elected by a plurality vote over his two Democratic opponents, and representing a county largely Democratic, was thought by some to be a proper subject to operate upon; and as a first inducement a paper was gotten up and circulated through the county and signed by a majority of all the voters in the county, instructing him to vote for a Democrat. This move being known by the Whigs, and they fearing that King might be influenced by such instructions, caused them to watch him very closely and show him special attention; and for a while King commanded more attention from both parties than any other man in the State.

S. T. Marshall, of Lee county, having previously been well acquainted with King as a citizen of his own county, and having been employed by him as an attorney to defend him in a case in which he had been arrested, in his attempts to influence King in his votes made a little too free with his old client while under the guardianship of the Whig politicians.

On the afternoon of the 9th of December, the legislature then having been in session ten days, and the members thus far having almost entirely been engaged in canvassing and electioneering, as soon as the house was called to order, King, with a hurried step approached the clerk's desk and laid upon it a five dollar bill and two pieces of paper, and said he wished to make a statement.

These movements surprised most of the members of the House, and not knowing what the conduct of King meant, and from a curiosity to hear, unanimous consent was given for him to proceed. He said that he had been approached by several members relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senator, and several distinct propositions had been made to him. He stated further, that S. T. Marshall gave him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio and promised him one hundred dollars additional if he would vote for Dodge. That he also gave him two receipts of indebtedness.

The following is a correct copy of the receipts which King laid upon the clerk's desk, and which he claimed was a part of the bribe offered by Marshall:

"WEST POINT, Nov. 26, 1846.

"MR. NELSON KING—*Sir:*—Please to pay S. T. Marshall or bearer ten dollars and fifty cents on my account, and oblige,

"WILLIAM STOTTS."

"Received payment.

"S. T. MARSHALL."

"I, S. T. Marshall, hereby release and relieve all my right, title and claim or claims which I may have against Nelson King for legal services done heretofore, and this shall be his receipt.

"S. T. MARSHALL."

Upon this statement by King, and the evidence of the receipts, the house immediately appointed a committee to investigate the charges of bribery, and authorized the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of Marshall.

The committee continued in session and prosecuted their investigations till February. There was a large number of witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution, and, as an effort was made to injure the character of King, he, too, had witnesses summoned. It was claimed by the Democrats that King had stolen bacon when living in Lee county, and that this was the offense for which Marshall had defended him. A. H. Palmer, editor of the "Capital Reporter," had published this charge, and King, meeting him afterward, made an assault upon him, and gave him a severe beating. Mr. Crocker and S. A. James, from this county, were at the capital at this time for the purpose of laboring with their representative, and King took advantage of their presence to have them subpœnaed as witnesses to establish his character.

The committee finally made a report, which consisted of only the testimony taken, without any recommendation; the report was laid on the table, and this ended the whole affair.

The legislature, after several ineffectual attempts, failed to elect United States Senators, and late in February adjourned without an election. Thus, for the first two years after organizing a State government, Iowa was not represented in the United States Senate.

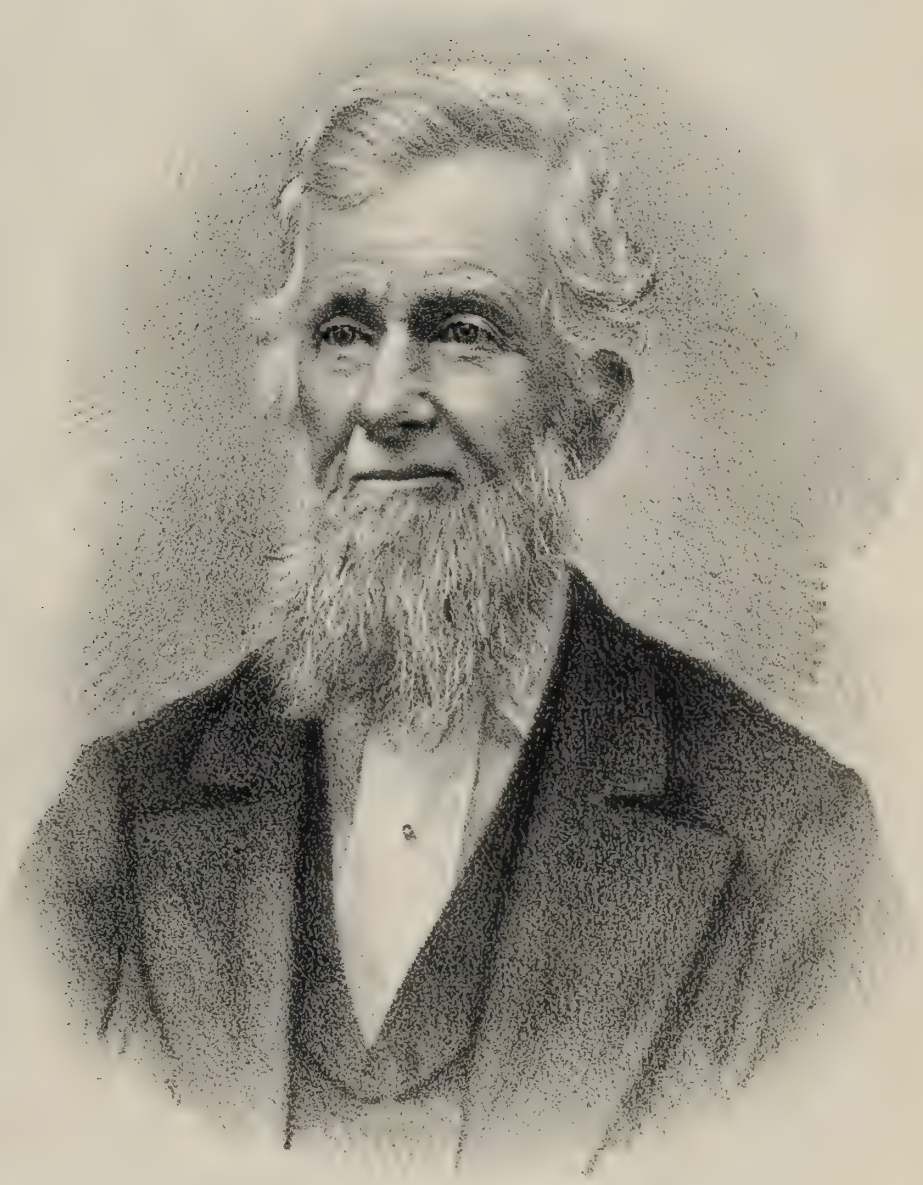
At the fall election in 1846, when King was elected to the legislature, affairs seem to have been very much mixed. There were three candidates for representative to the State legislature, six candidates for Governor, and four candidates for representative to the United States Congress. For the other offices there were but the two candidates—the Whig and Democratic. The following is the abstract of the vote as cast:

GOVERNOR.

Ansel Briggs	214
Thomas McKnight	158
R. Lucas	10
— Bailey	10
T. B. Wright	6
A. Jones	4

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James H. Cowles	167
Elisha Cutler	212



T. A. Morgan

STATE TREASURER.

Egbert T. Smith	166
Morgan Reno	199

STATE AUDITOR.

Eastin Morris	159
Joseph T. Fales	208

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Joseph H. Headrick	165
G. C. R. Mitchell	163
S. C. Hastings	221
Shepherd Leffler	239

STATE SENATOR.

S. B. Sheladay	158
R. R. Harbor	240

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Nelson King	160
William Webb	124
L. B. Hughes	95

The following is an abstract of the votes cast at the election in August, 1847:

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

William Thompson	357
Jesse B. Brown	295

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

George Wilson	210
H. W. Sample	322
Charles Coskery	40

STATE TREASURER.

P. B. Fagen	211
Paul Bratton	329

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Coskery	309
Madison Dagger	291

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Joseph Kellum	287
Joseph Adams	178
Sanford Harned	1

SHERIFF.

J. B. Mitts	239
James Robison	310

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Ebenezer Johnson..... 310
R. Alexander..... 205

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Sedley C. Harris..... 296
Elijah Shockley..... 253

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Joseph Casey..... 248
Sanford Harned..... 13

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

S. A. James..... 313
S. E. McCracken..... 171

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

Joel Long..... 288
Robert Galbraith..... 149

SURVEYOR.

John Baker..... 286
David T. Vittetoe..... 121

CORONER.

Jacob Payton..... 318

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

C. M. Wood..... 363
Jacob Shaver..... 29

At this election there was an approximate vote cast of six hundred and fifty, and the Democrats had a clear majority of seventy votes. Four years afterward, at the August election, there were nearly eight hundred votes cast, and the Democrats had a majority of one hundred.

The following is an abstract of the votes cast at said election:

COUNTY JUDGE.

George Pinkerton..... 102
J. B. Whisler..... 293
John Baker..... 373

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

Ben. P. Shawhan..... 394
R. F. Weller..... 327

SHERIFF.

Joseph Butler..... 337
Green Atwood..... 102
W. A. Blair..... 237

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Maxon Randall	191
James Carr	295
Jacob Payton	37
Owen Monahan	189

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

George Cuspin	537
George Gray	31

CORONER.

M. G. Driskill	179
Obed King	205
John Pennington	56
Scattering	16

At the election held in August, 1852, for Congressman, State officers and county officials, the following was the result:

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Bernhart Henn	442
Philip Viele	194
J. S. Stephenson	30
Scattering	8

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Geo. W. McCleary	337
J. W. Jenkins	173
T. M. Clagget	21

TREASURER OF STATE.

Martin S. Morris	336
Hosea B. Horn	172

AUDITOR OF STATE.

William Pattee	335
Asbury B. Porter	172

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

D. N. Henderson	259
Andrew Alexander	407
John J. Franklin	1

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

M. M. Crocker	423
A. P. Moody	5
A. J. Stevens	3
Rowley Martin	1

RECORDER AND TREASURER.

Sedley C. Harris	305
Harvey T. Smith	403
Solomon Sharp	5
A. Smith	2

SHERIFF.

James McGrew	309
Joseph Butler	29
Isaac Whitacre	26
J. B. Butler	2

The political complexion of the county can best be determined by reference to the vote on Congressman, Henn being the Democratic candidate, and Viele being a Whig. In addition to being on the popular side in politics, Mr. Henn was personally very popular, he having been connected with the land office in early days, and having made the first plat of the county.

In August, 1853, there was a sheriff, treasurer, recorder and coroner elected. The following is an abstract of the vote:

SHERIFF.

Morrison F. Bottoff	253
James McGrew	181
Joel Long	117

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

Harvey L. Smith	400
Daniel D. Slaughter	1
Pail Seever	1

SURVEYOR.

D. N. Henderson	87
Elijah A. Lathrop	157
E. A. Lathrop	15
Elijah Lathrop	44
S. C. Harris	19
Scattering	11

CORONER.

John Pennington	52
G. A. Tally	45
Scattering	31

At the election in 1854, Andrew Alexander was elected clerk of the District Court, J. T. Axtele, prosecuting attorney, and Joel Crossman, surveyor.

Abstract of votes given for the offices of county judge, recorder, sheriff, surveyor and coroner, and for and against the removal of the county-seat, at an election held on the first Monday of August, 1855:

COUNTY JUDGE.

Sanford Harned	707
George Crispin	537
Scattering	4

RECORDER.

M. J. Batluff	550
A. C. Romig	593
A. B. Cuny	85
Scattering	6

SHERIFF.

C. D. McCalley	621
N. W. Whited	464
Scattering	14

SURVEYOR.

Joel Crossman	716
J. W. Morgan	316
Scattering	5

CORONER.

John Pennington	447
Isaac M. Hughes	110
Scattering	1

FOR COUNTY-SEAT.

Lancaster	758
Sigourney	531

In April, 1856, there was an important election held at which it was decided who was to be school-fund commissioner, whether Sigourney or Lancaster should be the county-seat, and whether hogs and sheep should be restrained or allowed to run at large. It will be seen from the following abstract of that election that the people had materially changed on the last question:

SCHOOL-FUND COMMISSIONER.

Wm. H. Brunt	1021
Benjamin Parrish	797

COUNTY-SEAT.

Sigourney	982
Lancaster	930

RESTRAINING HOGS AND SHEEP.

For restraining	427
Against restraining	1284

In 1856 the people of the county were very evenly divided on the questions of national politics. Samuel A. Curtis and Augustus Hall were the candidates for Congress, and of the fifteen hundred and seven votes cast Curtis received seven hundred and eighty-four and Hall seven hundred and twenty-three. The great reaction had come which transferred the State from the Democratic to the opposite party. The tidal wave which carried James W. Grimes into the gubernatorial chair and which was so unexpected as to cause astonishment among the most sagacious party leaders throughout the Union, occurred in 1854; but then, as now, the people of Keokuk county were not easily diverted from the old political landmarks. The change came, it is true, but gradually, and the verdict of that change has never been so emphatic and unequivocal as to invest either or any party with the ownership of its offices. Ever since 1854 hard work and good behavior have been requisites to political preferment in Keokuk county.

At the August election, 1856, the following were elected:

Representative, A. C. Price; clerk of district court, A. S. Alexander; prosecuting attorney, E. S. Sampson.

Abstract of election in October, 1857:

GOVERNOR.

Ralph B. Lowe	879
Ben. M. Samuel	780

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Oran Faville	881
George Gillispie	775

REPRESENTATIVE.

William McGrew	881
J. T. Sales	767

COUNTY JUDGE.

Sanford Harned	948
Maxon Randall	713

RECORDER AND TREASURER.

Alvin C. Romig	1005
Morrison F. Bottuff	645

SHERIFF.

Joel Long	962
A. H. Smith	653
James McConnell	14

SURVEYOR.

Joel Crossman	916
George Crispin	714

CORONER.

James McConnell	767
P. L. Eckley	745

At the October election in 1858, Samuel R. Curtis received 728 votes for representative to Congress, and H. H. Trimble received 689. For the office of clerk of the District Court there were polled 1388 votes, of which A. S. Alexander received 1388, there being at least one unanimous choice of the people of Keokuk county.

The following official directory is a correct list of the county officers elected during the twenty years, 1859 and 1879 inclusive:

1859.

County Judge—J. M. Casey.
Recorder—W. H. Brunt.
Sheriff—J. M. Adams.
Surveyor—B. S. Irwin.
Drainage Commissioner—R. C. Lypes.
Coroner—James McConnell.
Superintendent of Common Schools—James Frey.
Representative—H. Campbell.

1860.

Lincoln Presidential Electors	1330
Douglas Presidential Electors	1194
Breckenridge Presidential Electors	14
Bell Presidential Electors	2

Clerk District Court—J. H. Sanders.

1861.

State Senator—Isaac P. Teter.
Representatives—John Wasson and Lewis Hollingsworth.
Treasurer—A. S. Alexander.
Sheriff—James M. Adams.
County Judge—John Rogers.
Surveyor—Joel Crossman.
Superintendent of Schools—D. V. Smock.

The questions of building a jail and levying a bridge tax were both decided in the negative.

1862.

Clerk District Court—J. B. Shallenbarger.

1863.

State Senator—John C. Hogin.
Representatives—Joseph Andrews and Roswell S. Mill.
County Judge—John Rogers.
Sheriff—W. B. Merriman.
Treasurer—Lycurgus McCoy.
Superintendent of Schools—D. V. Smock.

1864.

Lincoln Presidential Electors 1149
McClellan Presidential Electors 938
Clerk District Court—John A. Donnell.
Recorder—James E. Woods.

1865.

Senator—E. S. Sampson.
Representatives—T. A. Morgan, D. A. Stockman.
County Judge—John Rogers.
Treasurer—Lycurgus McCoy.
Sheriff—J. T. Parker.
Surveyor—J. B. Peck.
Superintendent of Schools—D. V. Smock.

1866.

Clerk of Court—Joseph Andrews.
Recorder—James E. Woods.
Senator—John C. Johnson.
Representative—John Morrison.

1867.

Representatives—John Morrison, William Hartsock.
County Judge—William McLoud.
Treasurer—J. Q. Howard.
Sheriff—John T. Parker.
Surveyor—Joel Crossman.
Superintendent of Schools—A. J. Kane.

1868.

Grant Electors 1938
Seymour Electors 1503
Clerk of Court—J. M. Brunt.
Recorder—James E. Woods.

1869.

Senator—J. W. Havens.
Representatives—John Morrison, B. A. Haycock.
Auditor—L. Hollingsworth.
Treasurer—J. Q. Howard.
Sheriff—Andrew Stranahan.
Superintendent of Schools—J. A. Lowe.
Surveyor—J. A. Benson.

1870.

Clerk of Court—John M. Brunt.
Recorder—N. Warrington.
Members Board of Supervisors—W. F. Morgan, J. P. Yerger.

1871.

Representatives—John Morrison, John F. Wilson.
Auditor—Lewis Hollingsworth.
Treasurer—John Q. Howard.
Sheriff—Andrew Stranahan.
Superintendent of Schools—T. J. Hasty.
Member of Board of Supervisors—C. B. Merz.
Surveyor—G. W. Halferty.

1872.

Grant Presidential Electors.....1,852
Greeley Presidential Electors.....1,361
O'Connor Presidential Electors..... 54
Representative—C. C. Wilson.
Clerk of Court—M. Wightman.
Recorder—J. M. Jones.
Member Board Supervisors—Joseph Merryfield.

1873.

Senator—H. N. Newton.
Representatives—David Archer, J. T. Harper.
Auditor—A. A. Davis.
Treasurer—John M. Brunt.
Sheriff—Andrew Stranahan.
Superintendent of Schools—H. D. Todd.
Surveyor—E. B. Kerr.
Member Board of Supervisors—G. W. Morgan.

1874.

Clerk of Court—M. Wightman.
Recorder—J. M. Jones.
Member Board of Supervisors—Levi Bower.

1875.

Representatives—B. A. Clevland, Sanford Harned.
Auditor—John Morrison.
Treasurer—L. Hollingsworth.
Sheriff—Andrew Stranahan.
Superintendent of Schools—H. D. Todd.
Member Board of Supervisors—William Jackson.
Surveyor—Nathan Warrington.

1876.

Hayes Presidential Electors.....2,366
Tilden Presidential Electors.....1,862
Clerk of Court—M. Wightman.
Recorder—J. M. Jones.
Member Board of Supervisors—Isaac E. Stanley.

1877.

Senator—Sanford Harned.
Representative—Matthew Williams.
Auditor—T. F. McCarty.
Treasurer—Levi Bower.
Sheriff—H. C. Adams.
Surveyor—E. B. Kerr.
Superintendent of Schools—H. D. Todd.
Member Board of Supervisors—D. C. Baker.

1878.

Clerk of Court—Joel Richardson.
Recorder—W. C. McWilliams.
Member Board of Supervisors—J. C. Winget.

1879.

Representative—C. H. Mackey.
Auditor—T. F. McCarty.
Treasurer—Levi Bower.
Sheriff—H. C. Adams.
Surveyor—E. B. Kerr.
Coroner—L. Hollingsworth.
Superintendent of Schools—John Bland.
Member Board of Supervisors—Daniel Dodge.

The following is an abstract of the vote cast at the October election, 1879:

GOVERNOR.

John H. Gear	2,017
H. H. Trimble	1,918
Daniel Campbell	151
D. R. Dungan	22

REPRESENTATIVE.

E. S. Sampson	1,996
C. H. Mackey	2,008
S. W. Huff	78

AUDITOR.

Leslie Bassett	1,933
T. F. McCarty	2,068
James Thompson	98

TREASURER.

Elmer Moses	1,942
Levi Bower	2,057
James Cline	96

SHERIFF.

John Morrison.....1,950
H. C. Adams.....2,965
J. Barnhizer..... 79

SURVEYOR.

E. B. Kerr.....2,041
J. P. Harris.....1,065

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

J. K. Pickett.....1,984
John Bland.....2,011
H. D. Gortner..... 106

CORONER.

L. Hollingsworth.....2,025
Harman Seaba.....1,948
Sidney Sherwood..... 104

MEMBER BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Samuel McFarland.....1,977
Daniel Dodge.....1,996
A. Warnock..... 125

SHALL STOCK BE RESTRAINED?

Yes.....1,984
No.....1,567

COUNTY FINANCES.

There is very little cause for complaint in regard to the financial management of the county. There has been an absence of extravagance from the beginning, and in the main, county affairs have been managed in an economical and judicious manner. Indeed, many are of the opinion that the management of county affairs has been too conservative. The greatest expenditures have always been those voted by the people themselves.

Elsewhere we have given statistics of the earlier financial affairs of the county. They will afford interesting points of comparison with statements of the present time and a few years back.

The permanent improvements have been quite generally made, and with the one exception of keeping up the immense bridge system of the county, there is no reason why expenses may not yet be considerably reduced.

The following is the total valuation of lands and personal property, and also the aggregate amount of each tax levied in the county for the year 1878, as shown by the tax-books when the same was delivered to the county treasurer for collection:

Total valuation ..... $ 4,999.537

TAXES.	LEVY.	AMOUNT.
State	2 mills.	$ 9,997.07
County	3 "	14,995.61
School	1 mill.	4,998.54
Bridge	1 "	4,998.54
Insane	1 "	4,998.53
Poor farm	1 "	4,998.54
County Bond	1 "	4,998.54
Poll	.....	2,361.00
Road	.....	1,473.15
District, loans of	.....	31,155.34
Railroad	.....	55,307.58
City	.....	1,032.60
Total	.....	$141,315.04

In order that a comparison may be made with another county of nearly equal population and valuation, the taxes levied in Warren county for the same year are hereby subjoined. They were as follows:

Total valuation ..... $ 4,905,937

TAXES.	LEVY.	AMOUNT.
County	4 mills.	$ 19,607.03
State	2 "	9,803.50
School	1 mill.	4,901.75
Bridge	1½ mills.	7,352.59
Poor Farm	1½ "	2,450.85
Bond	1½ "	2,450.85
Insane	1½ "	2,450.85
Poll	.....	2,158.00
Road	.....	4,915.88
District	.....	18,185.16
School-house	.....	5,708.12
Contingent	.....	8,567.46
City	.....	2,118.99
Total	.....	$ 90,733.03

The following table will show the tax levied for the ten years beginning with 1870 and ending with 1879:

Total tax for 1870....	$ 85,935.78	Total tax for 1875....	$113,561.80
Total tax for 1871....	174,863.72	Total tax for 1876....	113,917.65
Total tax for 1872....	105,626.58	Total tax for 1877....	98,168.19
Total tax for 1873....	93,164.29	Total tax for 1878....	141,315.04
Total tax for 1874....	96,312.29	Total tax for 1879....	74,001.66

The general expenses of the county for the fiscal year 1878, as shown by the auditor's books, are shown by the following exhibit:

Courts	$ 2,390.34
Supervisors	765.86
Superintendent of Schools	980.27
Other county officials	2,999.15
Township officers	2,235.66
Roads and bridges	6,270.86
Fuel, light and repairs county buildings	873.44
Books and stationery	1,197.20
Sheriff's deputies and bailiffs	797.29
Jail expenses	754.45
Deaf, dumb and insane	1,705.24
Justices and constables	716.53
Witnesses in justices' courts	755.25
Elections	579.75
Poor-house	2,709.83
Insane building	2,864.20
Poor outside infirmary	1,800.11
Printing	1,463.58
Miscellaneous	204.15
Total	$32,063.16

For the sake of comparison we present the following exhibit for Warren county, for the same year. As before remarked Warren county has something near the same valuation and population as Keokuk and for the purpose of comparison furnishes a fair standard, with the exception of court expenses; in this particular Warren county should not be regarded as a good standard as the court expenses there were unusually high owing to a very unusually expensive murder trial.

Courts	$12,390.34
Grand jury	876.25
Township officers	1,419.55
Supervisors and county officers	7,508.68
Collection delinquent taxes	50.90
Roads	23.50
Certificate of balance	5,219.76
Assessors	991.00
Fuel for court-house and jail	315.29
Goods for court-house and jail	181.29
Jail expense	644.55
Books, stationery and printing	3,036.97
Janitor	520.00
Miscellaneous	2,541.34
Total county fund	14,044.76
Total bridge fund	5,580.10
Total poor farm fund	1,784.03
Total insane fund	357.55
Total	$41,158.10

The county has no indebtedness except a bonded debt which amounts to thirteen thousand dollars.

RELIGIOUS.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.—*Pope*.

The first settlement of the county was scarcely completed before the servants of the Lord were at work in the new vineyard. Within the last fifty years the agents of the Christian religion have been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent here. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect produced, at least.

The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble, simple-minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is the best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church attains greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it gains a firmer discipline and wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true that in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later time and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion. But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of thirty years ago here in the West with that in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is, perhaps, superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So that looking back to the early religious meetings in the log-cabins we may say: "Here was a faith, earnest and simple, like that of the early Christian."

The first religious meetings in the county were held in the cabins of the settlers, with two or three families for a congregation. On pleasant days they would gather outside in the shade of the cabin or under the branches of a tree and here the word would be expounded and a song of Zion sung.

The Friends, or as they were more generally known, the Quakers, were the pioneers of religious organization. The remarkable sagacity which always seems to characterize these people in their selection of lands early lead quite a number of them to locate on the rich and productive soil of what is now Richland township. For the first few years after the settlement of the county, members of this denomination were much more numerous than all others. In 1841 they erected a small house of worship about one-fourth of a mile north of the present town of Richland.

The Methodists, Baptists and Christians, always among the first in pioneer work, were not long after the Quakers. In 1847 the Methodists and Christians built houses of worship in Richland which were probably the first church buildings of note in the county, although organizations were formed and temporary buildings erected long prior to that time.

There was a Methodist church organized at Richland in 1840 by Rev. Moses Shinn, the original members being James Looman and wife, H. Harden and wife, Mrs. Lavina Ruggles and George Ruggles. The Christian church of Richland was organized shortly afterward, and as before remarked a substantial church building was erected in 1847. One of the first Baptist churches organized, was by Andrew P. Tannyhill in the southern part of the county in 1843.

Benjamin F. Chastain organized a Christian Church in Jackson township, in 1844. The original members were Woodford Snelson and wife, Jesse Gabbert and wife, Dr. Raglin, Nathan Ruth and Benjamin Chastain. Meetings were held at the house of Woodford Snelson who lived on section thirteen.

Among the first Baptist preachers was Andrew P. Tannyhill, who preached in barns, dwelling houses or in the woods, wherever and whenever he could get an audience.

The Mt. Zion M. E. Church was organized in the south part of the county in 1854. The following were the original members: Jas. D. Williams, Jacob Battorff, Philip Heninger, Andrew Taylor, Benjamin Hollingsworth, Joel Skinner, Benjamin Parish, Thomas M. Thompson, Jas. M. Cheeny, James Cowger.

There was a Christian Church organized at Lancaster, in 1848, with the following membership: William Trueblood and wife, J. W. Snelson and wife, Thomas Cobb and wife, Asa Cobb and wife, James Mitts and wife, Samuel Williams, Elizabeth Williams, W. H. Brant and others.

A Methodist Church was organized in the same place, about 1852, the original members being: S. A. Evans and wife, Mrs. Jessie O'Neal and Miss Mary O'Neal.

In 1846 there was a Methodist church erected at Sigourney. The pastor at that time was Rev. S. Hestwood; the church having been organized some time previous by Rev. Mr. Hulbert.

A Baptist Church was organized in Sigourney, in 1845, by Rev. Mr. Elliott.

Churches were also organized in the eastern, northern and western parts of the county in an early day.

In 1850 there were in the county four Baptist churches valued at nine hundred dollars; three Christian churches; valued at eight hundred dollars; two Quaker churches, valued at four hundred and fifty dollars; seven Methodist churches, valued at thirteen hundred dollars; or in all sixteen churches, valued at three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

The following are the names of the ministers, or as they were then called preachers, who first labored among the people of Keokuk county: Moses Shinn, a Methodist, who was probably the first of the denomination to preach in the county. Revs. Haynes, Kirkpatrick, Orr, Hulburt, Hestwood and Snakenburg were also pioneer Methodist preachers, some of whom are still living.

Rev. Mr. Spainshower was probably the first Baptist preacher who traveled among the people of Keokuk county. He was followed by Rev. Andrew P. Tannyhill, and Rev. Mr. Elliott. These men labored among the people with considerable success and their work is still visible, especially in the southern part of the county.

The Presbyterian Church was late in getting a foothold in Keokuk county. About the year 1856, a small church of less than a dozen members was or-

ganized in Sigourney. N. H. Hall, then of Webster, J. F. Wilson and the Gregg family, of Lafayette township, constituted the membership. S. C. Kerr was their first pastor. In 1858 Rev. D. V. Smock settled in Sigourney and took charge of the organization. Some four or five years afterward Mr. Smock moved to Lafayette township and was succeeded in Sigourney by Rev. A. A. Mathews. On moving to Lafayette, Mr. Smock organized a church there and in 1860 another church at Martinsburg. Mr. Smock was a useful and highly respected citizen of the county, and like Rev. Mr. Snakenberg, of German township, had great influence among the people. Their influence upon the morals of the people cannot be overestimated. Mr. Smock was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, in 1861, and continued to hold the office till 1868. He is now dead, but his works still live.

Many other particulars might be given relative to the churches of the county, but the details are reserved for another place, where they will be given in connection with other matters pertaining to the history of the several townships where they are located.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

No doubt the desire for "gold" has been a main-spring of all progress and exertion in Keokuk county, from the beginning until the present time, and will so continue unto ages remote. But usually this desire has been made manifest only in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise.

On two occasions, however, it has passed the bounds of reason, and assumed the character of a mania or delusion, which produced nothing but evil effects. The desire for riches is a benefit only when it comes like a gentle and steady rain, sinking into the ground and refreshing the earth; but when like a wild storm, it leaves only wreck and disaster in its path. Such is the moral easily drawn from the experience of Keokuk county.

The first gold mania here dates back to the fall of 1849, when stories first began to spread of the wondrous richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Eldorado of the West, until at last nothing was talked of but the adventures and achievements of the Argonauts of '49.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late that season to attempt to cross the plains, but many of the Keokuk county people began their preparations for starting early in the coming spring. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides of the log-cabins of Keokuk county that winter was the gold of California. At one time nearly every man in the county was unsettled in mind, and seriously considering the project of starting for California. The more hardy and adventurous impatiently awaited the time when they should abandon the little property and comfortable homes already gained by honest thrift, and join the wild rush for California as soon as the weather and grass would permit. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded men found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold-hunters went on foot, and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold-hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of dis-



J. F. Wilson P. M.

order and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1850 the rush began, one line of the California trail passing directly through this county. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those along its pathway. The gold-hunters from Keokuk county crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained on their farms and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters kept passing through for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The scene along this line, through this vicinity, in thus described by one who was an eye-witness:

"It seemed that Bedlam itself had been let loose. A continuous line of wagons, stretching away to the west as far as the eye could see. If a wagon was detained by being broken down, or by reason of a sick horse or ox, it was dropped out of line and the gap closed up immediately. If a poor mortal should sicken and die, the corpse was buried hurriedly by the wayside, without coffin or burial service. When night came on, the line of wagons was turned aside, and their proprietors would go into camp. Very soon the sound of revelry would begin around the camp-fires thickly set on every hand, first to bottle and then to cards, to the echo of the most horrid oaths and imprecations that were ever conceived or uttered since the fall of man. These poor deluded votaries of Mammon scattered that dreadful scourge, small-pox, everywhere that they came in contact with the settlers on the way. Game cards were strewn all along the line of travel. Glass bottles, after being emptied of their nefarious contents down the throats of the men, were dashed against wagon wheels, pieces of which were thickly strewn all along the road, as if to mock the madness of the advancing column of these fervent janizaries of the golden calf.

"At the time of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing (1850) there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people that had found their way thither, of which number at least one hundred thousand were 'gold-hunters' from the States. There had been taken from the auriferous beds of California, up to January, 1850, over $40,000,000 in gold.

"The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the people of the United States is still seen and felt everywhere, and among all classes of society, and no man can see the end. It has popularized the worship of

Mammon to an alarming extent throughout the country, and to this worship may be imputed, to a great extent, the moral declension of to-day."

Years after, this county had another gold excitement, which, happily, was not so serious as the first, and did not produce the same evil effects. But it is an equally good illustration to show how quickly men will lose their senses when they hope to gain wealth more rapidly than by honest work and thrift.

The excitement of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, in 1859, drew off a large number of the citizens of the county, many of whom returned poorer than they went, and glad and anxious to get home again from that land of high prices and small profits from mining. We have not been able to discover that any of the gold-seekers from the county ever became "bonanza kings."

When the leading men of the nation were bending all their energies toward the perfecting of arrangements whereby the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation might be creditably celebrated, and hundreds of people all over the western country were looking forward to the great "Centennial," when they should visit the home of their childhood, and, as they expressed it, "take in the Centennial," there were hundreds of others whose eyes were turned in the other direction.

The Custer expedition which, by order of the government, had made an examination of the rich hunting grounds of the Sioux Indians returned, and the official report of the expedition confirmed the former rumors with regard to the rich gold deposits of that region. The whole West was immediately ablaze with excitement, and although the government had not authorized the opening of that country for immigration, and although the savages were known to be numerous and hostile, yet from every quarter came the cry, "to the Black Hills!"

The leading lines of railway leading across the State were taxed to furnish transportation for the thousands who sought to throng the trains, and upon every wagon route leading west and northwest might be seen mule teams, ox teams, and teams of horses with their steps leading toward the Black Hills. From the West, too, came the gold-hunters. Hundreds of men who, in forty-nine and fifty, had crossed the plains to the Pacific in quest of the yellow treasure, now retraced their steps in seach of the god which was supposed to be enshrined in the dominions of "Sitting Bull." This ruler of the dusky race did not invite into his dominions these worshipers of the golden god, but on the contrary most emphatically objected to this violation of sacred treaties; moreover he gave some very decided exhibitions of his displeasure, and from the belts of warriors soon dangled many a pale-face scalp; yet the multitude surged on, and the watch-word was, "to the Black Hills! Sitting Bull or no Sitting Bull." The opening of several rich mines, and the founding of the city of Deadwood, was the result. While some made their fortunes, many thousands lost their all, and those who did not lose their lives on the plains returned poor, disheartened and many broken down in health. Keokuk county furnished its full quota to the Black Hills army, and the Black Hills army furnished to Keokuk county its full quota of paupers, and thus was equilibrium again restored.

JOHN BROWN'S SOUL AND BLEEDING KANSAS.

Americans are familiar with the contest which preceded the admission of Kansas into the Union. The facts of that contest have become matters of record and as such are familiar to all students of history. Not only so; every school boy in conning over his history lesson becomes familiar with such terms as "Squatter Sovereignty," "Border Ruffian," and such names as "John Brown" and "Jim Lane."

There are, however, attending facts connected with that unhappy strife which have not passed into history, and some of them of local interest, properly belonging to the history of Keokuk county.

It is not generally known that the line of communication between Kansas and the free States of the East lay through Keokuk county; that men living in this county were members of the Free Kansas Emigrant Aid Society; that one of the leading citizens of the county organized branch societies or committees all along the line; and that it was Sigourney where John Brown and Gen. Jim Lane first met.

Prefatory to the narration of these facts it will be proper, for the purpose of better understanding the matter, to give a brief synopsis of the Kansas difficulties.

By the "Missouri Compromise Bill," passed in 1820, slavery was prohibited in all the territory bought of France north of the southern boundery of Missouri—Missouri excepted. By the "Kansas Nebraska Bill," which congress passed in 1854, this prohibition was repealed and the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized.

As soon as this bill was passed emigrants from all parts of the Union began to pour into Kansas, those from the North determined to make it a free State and those from the South determined to make it a slave State. Emigrant societies were formed in the North to colonize Kansas with anti-slavery inhabitants. The South sent its representatives also, and from the neighboring State of Missouri armed bands crossed the border, hence the name "border ruffians." Owing to the fact that the States bordering on Kansas from the east and south were slave States and the people intensely hostile to anti-slavery colonization it was necessary for the emigrant societies of the North to send their emigrants north-west through Iowa into Nebraska and from thence south into Kansas. To facilitate the passage of emigrants through Iowa an emigrant society was formed at Iowa City on June 10, 1856, at which time George Woodin, Wm. Sanders and S. N. Hartwell were appointed to make a tour of this tier of counties and also the tier of counties north, in order to enlist certain leading men at each important point in the work of furthering "emigrants" on their way. This term "emigrant" must be taken in a qualified sense. It is true that many of the people at this time going to Kansas were genuine emigrants and consisted of families in search of homes; but the larger portion of these "emigrants" consisted of well-armed and well-disciplined companies of men who were on their way for Kansas to fight rather than to farm.

The meeting held at Iowa City on June 10, 1856, was a public meeting at which several spirited speeches were made but after the public meeting of a general character adjourned a private meeting for special purposes met. It was at this private meeting that the following address or commission was drawn up and placed in the hands of Mr. Woodin, who seems to have been chiefly instrumental in opening up a line of communication:

"*To the friends of the Kansas Free State cause in Iowa:*

"The undersigned have been appointed a committee to act in connection with similar committees appointed in Chicago, and in other States, and with committees of like character to be appointed in the various counties of this State, and especially in those counties lying west and south-west of us.

"The plan of operations is the establishment of a direct route and speedy communication for emigrants into Kansas. The committe have appointed Messrs. Geo. D. Woodin, Esq., William Sanders and Capt. S. N. Hartwell to visit your place for the purpose of having a committee appointed there to facilitate the general plan of operation and carry out the details. They will explain to you the minutiæ of this plan at greater length than we are able to do in this communication.

"Capt. Hartwell is a member of the State legislature in Kansas and is recently from the scene of the ruffian atrocities which have been committed in that embryo State.

"We have here pledged '*our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors*' to make Kansas a *free* State and we shall expect our friends from this place westward will give us their hearty co-operation.

"Yours in the cause of Freedom,

"W. P. CLARK, Ch'n.
"C. W. HOBART, Sec'y.
"H. D. DOWNEY, Treas.
"I. N. JEROME.
"LYMAN ALLEN.
"J. TEESDALE.
"M. L. MORRIS."

"IOWA CITY, June 10, 1856."

As before remarked Mr. Woodin in particular was active and diligent in transacting the business delegated to him. He made a complete tour of the counties lying in the proposed route of the "emigrants" and established committees. He succeeded in enlisting in this enterprise the most active and reliable men in the various towns which he visited who were in sympathy with the movement. Most of these men are still living and many of them have since achieved a national reputation. The following are the names of the individuals composing the committees at the various points along the route:

Wasonville—Isaac Farley, Myron Frisbee, N. G. Field.

Sigourney—N. H. Keath, A. T. Page, T. S. Byers, A. C. Price.

Oskaloosa—William H. Seevers, A. M. Cassiday, James A. Young, Louis Reinhart, S. A. Rice.

Knoxville—J. M. Bayley, James Matthews, Hiram W. Curtis, William M. Stone, James Sample, Joseph Brobst.

Indianola—B. S. Noble, Geo. W. Jones, Lewis Todhunter, J. T. Lacy, G. W. Clark, H. W. Maxwell.

Osceola—J. D. Howard, G. W. Thompson, A. F. Sprague, John Butcher, J. G. Miller, G. L. Christie.

Quincy—R. B. Lockwood, T. W. Stanley, H. B. Clark, E. G. Bengen, D. Ritchey.

Winterset—H. J. B. Cummings, W. L. McPherson, D. F. Arnold, W. W. McKnight, J. J. Hutchings.

Des Moines—A. J. Stevens, T. H. Sypherd, W. W. Williamson, R. S. Chrystal.

Newton—H. Welker, William Skiff, William Springer, E. Hammer, H. J. Skiff.

It was necessary to observe great caution and secresy, as the administration was at that time in sympathy with the pro-slavery party and United States marshals were on the lookout for armed bands on their way to Kansas from the north. The underground railroad having been put into good running order, Superintendent Woodin and his station-agents did quite a business in forwarding "emigrants" during the fall, winter and following spring and summer.

One incident connected with the workings of the underground railroad especially deserves mention, it was the first meeting of Gen. Jim Lane and John Brown.

Late in the summer of 1856 the people of Sigourney were considerably interested in an unusually large number of emigrants who came through the town late in the afternoon and encamped for the night near by. Persons who had no connection with the "Emigration Society" noticed that Dr. Price and other members of the committee soon became very intimate with the leading men among the "emigrants." In fact so intimate were Price and his conferees with the chief emigrants that they held a conference in a back parlor of the Clinton House, then the leading hotel of Sigourney. After the conference had lasted some time the emigrants returned to their camp to look after some business while the committee remained in the room at the hotel awaiting their return. In the meantime there was a knock on the door, which being opened admitted a healthy, robust man dressed in the garb of a frontiersman, who announced himself as Captain Moore from Kansas, and desiring to see one Jim Lane whom he expected to find at that place. He was informed by the committee that Jim Lane, for such one of the "emigrants" proved to be, had just retired but would return shortly. Upon the invitation of the committee, the stranger took a seat, but upon being questioned by the committee with regard to Kansas affairs, manifested considerable reticence, not caring, apparently, to discuss those matters. Presently Lane returned, and upon being introduced, the stranger looking him steadfastly in the face, and taking as it were an estimate of the man from head to foot, said: "You are Jim Lane, are you? Well, I am John Brown. I guess we have heard of one another before." John Brown now satisfied that he was in the company of friends, and that his cause in Kansas would not suffer by a narration of events then transpiring in that Territory, threw off his former reserve and talked freely and passionately. It is said by persons who were in the room that they never heard such eloquent and impassioned words fall from the tongue of living man as those uttered by Brown when speaking of the Kansas troubles. He first spoke of the country; of its beautiful prairies, its rich soil and its beautiful rivers, and while doing so his countenance lit up with an almost superhuman light and cheerfulness; pausing for a moment he seemed to be deeply moved, his countenance underwent an entire change, and from being an angel, Brown now resembled a fiend. At length he broke forth in the most vehement language; he spoke of the blighting curse of slavery and of the overbearing conduct of the pro-slavery men in their efforts to extend the accursed system; of the atrocities of the border ruffians from Missouri. When at length he contemplated the possibility of this fair land becoming

blasted by the curse of slavery, its beautiful prairies turned into slave plantations, its fertile soil pressed by the foot of bondmen, its beautiful streams flowing past slave-pens, he was unable to control himself; he strode through the room, he stamped on the floor and tore his hair with his sunburnt hands. Jim Lane became inspired by the words of his new-made acquaintance and it was arranged that he should make a speech that night in Sigourney. The speech was made from a dry goods box in front of Page's stone block which stood where now is McCauley's hardware store.

The "emigrants" had in their train a queer-looking vehicle, which they said was a prairie plow; it was covered with a tarpaulin, and some of the curious citizens, after the "emigrants" had fallen asleep, were anxious to see what kind of an agricultural implement these tillers of the soil had, anyway; a slight investigation convinced these inquisitive ones that it would plow up the ground in spots if it once got to work on the soil of "bleeding Kansas," but that it would be too noisy and dangerous for the fallow ground of Iowa. That prairie plow proved to be an eight-pound cannon, and was heard from inside of thirty days thereafter. The emigrants, numbering some seventy-five, left the next morning, accompanied by John Brown and Jim Lane. Bleeding Kansas, after bleeding for some four years, boasting for part of the time in two rival territorial governments, was admitted into the Union as a free State in 1861. Jim Lane's pathetic end, falling a victim to his own vices and his own hands, and Brown's misguided, but noble and heroic campaign at Harper's Ferry, are subjects of fireside conversation in almost every household in the land, and it is hoped that the narration of the foregoing incidents, trifling in themselves, but momentous as forming circumstances attending great national events, will not arouse any slumbering animosities nor engender any new strifes.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

In early days Iowa had an unenviable notoriety for wind storms: and undeservedly so; for while a number of frightful storms have swept across the State, they have not been greater in number nor more destructive in their results than in other States.

One of the most destructive tornadoes which ever passed through this latitude was the one occurring on the 23d of May, 1873. Certain portions of Keokuk county were particularly unfortunate.

The following account of that tornado, with a minute description of its effects in this county, was written for the "Sigourney News," by John A. Donnell, Esq., which we copy entire :

"The most terrific whirlwind, simoon, tornado, cyclone—or whatever name you may choose to call it—ever known, passed over a portion of this county on Thursday last, leaving death, destruction, and utter ruin in its track.

"At about 6 o'clock in the morning the rain came down in torrents, and in less than thirty minutes the streams were 'on a tear,' and gave us new high-water marks—the highest for may years. After it was over the people gazed up into the heavens and wished for dry weather, with about as much solicitude, I imagine, as Noah did, when the waters of the flood subsided, and the dove was sent forth from the window of the ark to look for the top of the mountain. The morning was warm and sultry; noon came, and up to that time, neither wind, hail nor rain.

"At about half-past 2 o'clock P. M., the clouds gathered in the west. More rain was predictd. An ominous silence prevailed—not a bird sung, and not a leaf fluttered in the air. The clouds passed over from the northwest to the southeast.—just as clouds often do—a few drops of rain came down at first, then the bottom seemed to fall out and in a few minutes the streams were on another "bender." But still there was no wind, and as yet but little hail. The rain almost ceased, and Old Probabilities being absent, some of his lineal descendants looked again into the heavens and prophesied fair weather, but a yellowish tinge in the west and northwest caused many to shake their heads in doubt.

"In a few minutes the drops of rain began to fall again, with hail-stones the size of a hazel-nut, and when one came down as large as an acorn, it was picked up and displayed to the eager crowd as a trophy. Stories were remembered, that were told by the grandfathers of the present generation, of hail-stones falling as large as a hen's egg, in some other State. But Young America wouldn't believe it. But they did believe it, for while these old stories were being repeated, hail-stones came down thick and fast, weighing from two to eight ounces, and measuring from three to four and a half inches in diameter. Some were round and looked like white door-knobs; some were ragged and had the appearance of broken geodes; others looked like quartz, and many were egg-shaped; some had the appearance of three or four hail-stones having been frozen or melted together—and when they fell on the house, awnings or sidewalks, some would bound like a "Star" ball, and others would break and fly like glass into a thousand pieces. One hail-stone came down on the head of Dudley Buck, who was standing on his porch, and started the "claret," but without waiting for further ceremonies Mr. B. retired into the house, fully persuaded that he could see just as well by standing a little back.

"During this time, to the southwest of Sigourney about nine miles, two clouds were seen—one above the other—darting hither and thither, backward and forward, upward and downward, like one bird darts at another in the air, when suddenly, with a whirl, the two came together, and then sailed forth in an easterly direction at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, on an errand of death and destruction.

"It bore the resemblance of a funnel, with the small end down, or, perhaps, shaped like the hopper of a grist or coffe-mill, but with this distinguishing difference: In this whirlwind hopper the grist came in at the bottom and went out at the top.

"When it had broken in pieces and almost ground to powder everything it gathered in its march, the centrifugal force carried the contents to the outer rim, and it boiled over like soda-water. Sometimes it went up like a rocket fifty or sixty feet high, and moved with the current for a mile, and then like a hawk, with one fell swoop it came to the ground, and swept everything in its onward march from the face of the earth.

"Without a detailed description of the sad havoc done at the starting point west of Haysville, about nine miles southwest of Sigourney, which was very great indeed, let us drive to a point where the tornado crossed North Skunk river, about eight miles southeast of Sigourney, and see what we can see in a two hours' ride along the track to the northeast.

"We stop where the hospitable mansion of Joseph Kohlhaus stood a few days since, only a quarter of a mile north of where the tornado crossed the river. At a glance we can tell that, prior to the coming of the Storm

King, long, weary years of toil and patient waiting had brought Mr. K. a competence of this world's goods, but in less than fifteen minutes time his riches had taken wings and flown to the uttermost parts of the earth. His dwelling, saw-mill, out-buildings, fences, in the track of the storm, are all gone. Some of the castings of the mill were picked up two miles away. The water in the pond between the mill and the river, was scooped up as with a dipper, and rolled up to the summit of the hill where his house stood, at least forty feet above the level of the pond.

"Ducks were sucked up out of the pond, and their feathers picked off as clean as they are picked for a barbacue, and they were dumped out 'dead ducks' half a mile away. Down the river bank, great elms and hackberry trees were snapped asunder like pipe-stems, and their standing stumps, stripped of their bark, are white and ghostly. Hazel-brush, crab-apple trees, and white thorns are bruised and twisted, and lean to every point of the compass. Fence-stakes, boards, and two-by-four pieces of every variety and length, are sticking in the ground almost as thick as the stakes in Waite's vineyard.

"We went to the spot where the house once stood. There, on the hill-side, fronting to the south, we found the cellar only, used by the family of Mr. K. as a residence, and Mrs. K. "at home," ready to receive us and tell us her story. She is as blue in the face as indigo, and rolling up the sleeve of her dress, she showed us an arm, bruised and blackened from the shoulder to the hand. She was otherwise injured, and from her personal appearance we wonder that she escaped alive.

"We asked her if she saw the storm coming.

"Mrs. K.—'Yes, sir; we saw it about half an hour before the storm reached us. The air was black with dirt and missiles, and looked like flocks of geese flying.'

"When your house went down, who was in it?

"Mrs. K.–'My husband and myself, John Gross, our son-in-law, my son Casper, my daughter Mary, and Lewis Kinsel. Five of us were more or less hurt, but none seriously but John Gross, and he will get well again. Dr. Cook, of Sigourney, comes to see us. We are very thankful that we were not killed; but everything we had is all gone—our house, our mill, our clothing and fences, all gone, and it will take $3,000, or more, to fix up our place again.'

"At this Mrs. K. grew silent. She tried to speak on, but could not; her eyes filled with tears as she looked upon the ruins of her once beautiful home—fitted up only after twenty years of unremitting care and toil.

"We strolled over, say forty acres of the farm, and here is a part of what we saw: The ground was strewn with rails, logs, sills, pieces of roof, studding, pieces of pumps, pieces of work-benches, pieces of walking-plows, pieces of chains, spokes, castings, hubs, pieces of brick-bats, pieces of stoves, bedsteads, wagon tires, the rim of wagon wheels, with tire and fellows only, chickens, ducks and turkeys with every feather blown off, rats, rabbits, wool, plowshares, pieces of clothing, and a piece of every kind of farm machinery and bedsteads sold or offered for sale in this county. The ground itself is literally punched full of holes by falling timbers, and in many places the grass and growing wheat seemed torn out by the roots. One field, planted with corn, is well seeded with wheat, oats and rye, and it is now coming up as thick as it can stand. Apple trees eighteen inches through are twisted off or entirely uprooted, and the grape vines lie broken

and bleeding on the ground. From Mr. Kohlhaus' we drove to Peter Marshe's farm, a distance of about three miles to the northeast. On the way we passed the farm of George Starr, who had twelve head of fat cattle, three and four-year old, taken up into the air with the ease that a strong man would toss up his baby, and after being carried an incredible distance, they were dropped to the ground with broken limbs and broken necks. They were burned the next day in one common funeral pile. The little groves by the roadside were stripped of every leaf, and they remind us very much of the bundles of wheat in olden times after they were used to stop the cylinder of a tumbling-shaft threshing machine, We passed by the ruins of a new barn, just completed by Mr. Leutz, at a cost of $1,000, and in a few minutes were at the residence of Gray, now converted into a hospital. Here we find Peter Marsh, his wife and two children, all seriously injured, the wife fatally. The little babe was killed in its father's arms. One-quarter of a mile northwest of George Gray's stand the ruins of the house and barn of Peter Marsh, where the whirlwind wrought such great ruin. The house and barn seemed to stand in the center of the track, and as we drove towards them the debris was piled up by the neighbors in piles until the entire portion of the farm traversed by the tornado had the appearance of a meadow thickly studded with shocks of hay. The barn was a good one, with a stone basement, and not a stone or piece of lumber can be found above the ground. Three horses were killed outright in this barn, and of two hundred chickens, before the storm, only thirteen remain, and seven of these had the feathers blown from their heads and necks. The house, which stood about thirty yards distant to the southwest, was built of hewed logs, about fifteen feet square, with frame porch to the front on the south. Standing on the ruins, we met Wendell Horace, the father of Mrs. Marsh, and with him we walked over the grounds and heard his story.

"How far do you live from here, Mr. Horace?

"Mr. H.—'Over there, about half a mile.'

"Where were you during the storm?

"Mr. H.—'I was at home; but as soon as it was over I came down here to look for my children. Mrs. Marsh is my daughter. Here, where we stand, is where the house stood. Come with me and I will show you where we found my daughter and her children.'

"We went with Mr. H. about thirty yards to the sonthwest, *in the direction that the tornado came from*, and in a slough we stepped upon some house logs, and Mr. Horace continued:

"'Here are some of the logs of the house, and here they were all found. When the storm was coming, Mr. Marsh walked out on the porch and looked southwest, and saw Mr. Leutz' new barn go down, and fearing his own house might go, he went back into the house and wanted to leave it with his family. He picked up his little babe, about six months old, and started out, but his children were afraid to follow, and he returned, closed the door and tried to hold it, but something struck it, and all he knows about it is that the house came down, or went up, and, with the child in his arms, he was taken up and let down three different times. The last time he fell here in the slough, and something struck him with great force, and killed the child in his arms. He looked down and saw his wife with her arms around the two other children—all under those house-logs, and how the babe escaped from his arms he cannot tell, but he remembers that he lifted the logs off his wife and children, and turned to pick up the babe,

but found it was gone. Every particle of clothing was blown from Mr. Marsh and his family, and when rescued by their neighbors they were covered with mud.'

"Did you find the baby afterward?

"Mr. H.—'Yes, I found it myself, over there, about seventy-five yards to the southeast, dead, and covered with mud. Its head was all broken. I brought it here and washed it, and the next day it was buried. Mr. Marsh, and the rest of the family, are now over at Mr. Gray's, and they will all get well, may be, except my daughter, I don't know, but I guess she will die. The doctor thinks she is very bad.'

"Mrs. Engledinger was your daughter too, was she not?

"Mr. H.—'Yes, sir, she was my daughter too, and she and her little child were killed over there, about three miles from here. My daughter was blown all to pieces. We gathered up what we could find of her a mile around, and buried her and the baby next day. We could not find all.'

"Here the strong heart of Mr. Horace gave way, and he sobbed like a child. He is a kind-hearted, generous German, and with tearful eyes and subdued voice, he uttered these words: 'I tell you, gentlemens, it been mighty hard on me—loose my children so,' and he turned away in his declining years heart-broken and desolate.

"We spoke a few words of sympathy, and passed on. Within a few feet of the spot where Mr. Marsh and his family were picked up, we saw in the muddy debris just as the tornado left it, house-logs, pieces of chains, dishes and crockery, pieces of stoves and stove furniture, plane-bits, sickle-bars, bridle-snaps, hoop-iron, wagon-tires curled like shavings, pieces of corn plows and reapers, a cross-cut saw, and a thousand and one pieces of boards and lumber of all kinds, all sizes, and all lengths. Who could go up in a whirlwind with all these things and come down alive? And yet we have said nothing of the fat cattle, wagon wheels and plow-shares, that were in that same mill a part of the time. Immediately south of this the growing oats were blown out of the ground, and shelled corn is scattered sufficient for all pigeons in Iowa for a month. The grape-vines were twisted off, and the apple trees, about six inches in diameter, were bruised and broken and twisted and lean in whirls to-day, just as the whirlwind left them. Standing upon the ruins of Marsh's house, and looking at the complete ruin wrought, we thought the whirlwind must have been something like a huge augur two hundred yards across the bit, that went driving through the air, whirling as it went.

"Mr. Marsh's loss of property will exceed $2,500. From Mr. Marsh's we went to Murphy place, about half a mile to the northeast, passing as we went the ruins of Michael Fuh's house, and barn, and out-houses. His loss is heavy. When his house went down, one of his boys started to his uncle's about two miles distant to the east, and the wind helped him along at intervals about half the distance. When found, one of his eyes were out and his arm broken. At the Murphy place, owned by Mr. Harris about two weeks only, the storm did the wildest kind of work. The tall cottonwood trees that stand like sentinels around the front yard, are stripped of branches, bark and leaves; the house and household goods were probably blown to Halifax, or some other seaport. Rails, sills, and all the muddy debris like that to be found at Newhouse's and Marsh's, strew the ground as far the eye can reach, and the top of the hedge fence is riddled in pieces, and looks like a row of old-fashioned split scrub-brooms.

"It is said that everything that grows is of some use; and at this place we found out what a wild gooseberry bush is fit for. When the house came down with five boys and one girl in it, one of the boys crawled under the wild gooseberry bush, and by clinging to it was saved. Two others of the boys were found in the cellar with logs on them, and the remaining two boys, one fourteen and the other twelve years of age, were found with their heads in a No. 8 Loyal cook-stove, with lumber and trash piled upon them so high they could not get out without assistance. We saw one of the boys to-day kindle a fire in the same cook-stove, and he is as sound as a trout, and happy as a king. At this place three horses, one cow, one yearling calf and five hogs were killed, and other stock seriously hurt. Mr. Harris' loss will exceed $2,000.

"But the story is not yet half told and never can be. Further on in the track lies the farm of Paul Pfeifer, whose remodeled house looks like a new one not yet painted. He sustains a loss of about $1,500.

"Mr. Kortch's loss is perhaps the greatest in property destroyed of any of the sufferers in this county. He can not replace it with $5,000 in cash, and the loss of Engledinger will amount to not less than $2,000.

"To these sums add $500 for the loss sustained by Mr. Beevin, $1,000 for the loss sustained by Geo. Starr, and $10,000 for the loss in Lancaster township, and we have an aggregate of $27,500 for the loss in Keokuk county, and this large sum will not near cover it.

"The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as known:

"Killed—Mrs. Engledinger and child; child of Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh —died to-day.

"Wounded—Mr. Marsh severely, and two children slightly; Mrs. Kohlhaus, Mr. Kohlhaus, John Gross, Casper Kohlhaus, Mary Kohlhaus, Mr. Lowe, child of Mr. Fuhs, two boys of Mr. Hamis, Mrs. and Mr. Kortch, and some others, were all more or less injured, but none seriously except Jno. Gross.

"We returned from the sad scene thankful that the storm did not visit our city in its fury. Had it done so, the comfortable houses we now enjoy, our brick blocks and public buildings, and everything in the track of the wild destroyer, would have gone down with a crash, and the mangled forms of many that we love would have been borne to their last resting places beneath the cypress and the willow.

"And now, at the close of this article, pardon one suggestion; 'tis this: Would it not be well for our people—of town and country—to unite in a petition to the board of supervisors of our county, and ask a liberal appropriation for the relief of those who were so unfortunate as to live in the track of the storm, and who lost not only houses and loved ones, but the savings of a life-time, in a few moments. Besides this, let us give of our substance as it hath been given to us. * * *"

In accordance with the suggestion made in the closing paragraph of the foregoing article, the board of supervisors, at the June session, passed the following order:

"The board of supervisors having been asked by petitions numerously signed, to make and appropriation from the county funds for the relief of such of our citizens as had their homes destroyed by the tornado which recently passed over a portion of our county, May 23, 1873, and who are in a suffering and destitute condition; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That William Jackson, T. McCoy and Mathias Blaise be ap-

pointed to investigate into the condition and circumstances of said sufferers to ascertain the extent of their necessities and to extend to those whose condition require it, relief from the county fund to any amount not to exceed $1,500; and the auditor is authorized to draw warrants for said purpose in favor of said committe, or on their order to said sufferers in such amounts as may be desirable to effect the object, not to exceed in the aggregate of fifteen hundred dollars."

A WESTERN ROMANCE.

During the winter of 1841–2 there appeared at Iowa City a stranger who gave his name as Col. Wm. Johnson, and who was accompanied by a young woman whom he represented as his daughter, and whom he called Catharine, or, usually, Kit. Both were of more than ordinary strength of character, and well educated. Johnson claimed to have been the hero of the Canadian revolt, which took place in 1838, and was the occasion of considerable diplomatic correspondence, and came so near causing war between Great Britain and the United States. The girl, he stated, was the "queen of a thousand isles," and authentic history so far corroborates his story as to mention the fact that on the St. Lawrence there was a certain young woman who gave aid and assistance to the patriots in this border trouble. Johnson succeeded in cutting quite a figure in Iowa City during the session of the legislature. He was honored by a seat on the floor of the house, and was toasted and banqueted by some of the law-makers of the then State capital. In 1842 Johnson located at the geographical centre of Buchanan county, where he proposed laying out a town, and where he expected by his fame and prowess to draw around him a band of followers, and secure the county-seat. This excited the jealousy of the first settler of that region, Wm. Bennet, a notorious character, who had laid out a village where Quasqueton now stands, and where he hoped to enrich himself by securing the county-seat of the new county. Bennet gathered a few congenial spirits about him, went over to Johnson's, loaded up his effects for him, then tied him to a tree and flogged him, though with what severity is unknown, as accounts differ. Johnson went to Marion, where he lodged complaints against his persecutors, and the sheriff of Linn county rode up to Quasqueton to arrest Bennet. The latter awaited him at his cabin door, armed with his rifle and a pair of pistols. The sheriff modestly retired and went back for a posse. Bennet and his companions became convinced that they had better leave Quasqueton for a while. On their way to a place of escape they suffered terribly from intense cold. Some of the parties perished, and others were frozen so as to be mutilated for life. This, of course, aggravated Bennet still more, and he and Johnson became deadly foes.

Soon after Johnson, loving his popularity, left Buchanan county, got in with a gang of horse-thieves, and fled to Mahaska county to escape the law, bringing with him the girl Kit, and another man and woman. Johnson seemed to have this girl entirely under his control, and in his fits of passion, it is said, threatened to kill her, in consequence of which she was in mortal fear of him. Johnson located on Middle Creek, about eight miles northeast of Oskaloosa, in a grove now owned by James K. Woods. He there built a shanty. In the spring of '43, a family by the name of Peck came to a point on Skunk river, about four miles from Oskaloosa,

where Russel Peck, with his son-in-law, Geo. N. Duncan, built a grist-mill. Johnson and his daughter, so-called, lived for some time with the Duncans and Pecks. Several times, it is related, during the time he staid with them, strangers from the north came there and asked to stay over night. They were kindly treated, lodged, and nothing charged them. This made Johnson very angry, the reason for which being, as was afterward learned, that these were of Johnson's enemies in Buchanan county, who, for some reason, did not get an opportunity to accomplish their purposes, *i. e.*, revenge on Johnson. During this time an attachment sprang up between Kit and Job Peck, son of Russel Peck, a young man of about twenty-one years. Johnson was greatly enraged on discovering this, and removed to his own cabin above mentioned, taking the girl with him. Wm. D. Neely was engaged to Peck's sister, Sarah. An elopement was planned. While Johnson was away one evening, about dusk, Kit was stolen away, and the two couples started in an easterly direction. The following day they reached the house of a relative of Peck's, about four miles from Fairfield, where they were married and lodged for the night. Upon his return home, Johnson set out in search for them, came to the house where the fugitives were near one o'clock at night, entered the house, and, with drawn revolver, dragged Kit from the bed, compelled her to dress herself, and mount behind him and ride thus to his home.

The following evening, about seven o'clock, Johnson was shot dead through a crevice in his cabin, while standing in front of the fire. Job Peck was arrested on charge of the murder, taken to Washington county and lodged in jail. His lawyers were J. C. Hall, of Mt. Pleasant, and Colonel Thompson. These gentlemen, learning that a warrant was out from the northern part of the State for the arrest of Kit, as being an accomplice of Johnson, it was arranged that the girl should be secreted until she could be provided for. This was done, and a young law-student of Hall's, named Wamsley, was sent with a buggy to Mahaska county, to the girl's hiding-place. This Wamsley, while fording the Skunk river, a short distance from Oskaloosa, met a man on horseback in the midst of the stream. The stranger stated to Wamsley that he was in search of a girl, giving her description, being the same one that Wamsley was after. The latter, to throw the officer off of the track, told him he had seen such a girl in a certain house in the direction in which he had come. The officer started in pursuit, and Wamsley proceeded about three miles and a-half to Kit's hiding-place. She was taken to Burlington, put on a steamboat, and sent by Hall to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Job Peck was acquitted, having proved an alibi. Some time after the murder, and during Peck's imprisonment, a stranger stopped at Duncan's and informed them that his name was Bennet; that he was one of the men who had stopped with them, and whom they had so kindly treated; that he and Johnson had been deadly foes. He told the Duncan's that they need not be alarmed in regard to Job's acquittal, as he (Bennet) knew Peck was not guilty, and gave the Duncan's to understand that he knew who was.

If we are correctly informed, and we have good authority, the most romantic part of this story is yet to come. During the time that he was imprisoned Peck knew nothing of his wife's whereabouts, nor was he informed by his lawyer until some months after his release. Finally her address was given him and he set out for Pittsburgh. There he found her living with people of the highest respectability, in most elegant style.

Peck himself stated to our informant that the house was furnished with a grandeur that he had not dreamed of; that his wife was a fine musician; that she had played for him on a piano in that house, and that he had these evidences of her accomplishments, which he had not before conjectured. She was ready to come away with him, did come, and for several years lived near Oskaloosa with him. Parties now living remember her well; say that she was a woman of fine education, of refinement and unblemished character, wrote a beautiful letter, and gave every evidence of a good "bringing up." No one believes—she herself denies—that Johnson was her father; but who she was, or who Johnson was, possibly her husband, certainly her husband's family never knew. She lived happily with Peck in California, until the latter's death. She has a noble family, and is again married to a devoted husband. Her portrait of late years has nothing of the romantic in it, but every lineament marks her intelligence and happiness. To-day this "Queen of a Thousand Isles" is queen of a happy household in a far western home.

Since writing the above we have been cited to an article in "Scribner's Monthly" for April, 1878, entitled "Among the Thousand Islands." From this article we make the following extracts:

"Of late years perhaps no event caused such a stir of excitement in this region as the so-called patriot war in 1838, a revolt of certain Canadians dissatisfied with the government of Sir Francis Bond Head then Governor-General of Canada, which was joined by a number of American agitators, ever ripe for any disturbance.

"It was a wild, insane affair altogether, and after some time consumed in petty threats of attack, finally reached a climax in the burning of the Canadian steamer, 'Sir Robert Peel,' one of the finest vessels upon the St. Lawrence. The most prominent actor in this affair was Bill Johnson—a name familiar to every one around this region—whose career forms a series of romantic adventures, deeds and escapes, followed by his final capture, which would fill a novel. Indeed, we understand that a novel has been written by a Canadian Frenchman on this theme, though we have not had the good fortune to find any one who has read it.

"Johnson was originally a British subject, but turned renegade, serving as a spy in the war of 1812, in which capacity he is said to have robbed the mails to gain intelligence. He hated his native country with all the bitterness which a renegade alone is capable of feeling. He was one of the earliest agitators upon the American side of the border, and was the one who instigated the destruction of the 'Peel.' A reward was offered by the governments of each country for his apprehension, so he was compelled to take to the islands for safety. Here he continued for several months, though with numbers of hair-breadth escapes, in which he was assisted by his daughter, who seems to have been a noble girl. Many stories are told of remarkable acts performed by him, of his choking up the inlet of the Lake of the Isle with rocks, so as to prevent vessels of any size entering that sheet of water; of his having a skiff in which he could outspeed any ordinary sailing craft, and which he carried bodily across necks of land when his enemies were in pursuit of him, and of his hiding in all manner of out-of-the-way spots, once especially in the Devil's Oven, previously described, to which his daughter, who alone was in his confidence, disguised as a boy, carried provisions. He was finally captured and sent to Albany, where after suffering a slight penalty for his offense, he was subsequently released, although he was always very careful to keep out of the clutch of the indignant Canadians."

THE SKUNK RIVER WAR.

Most everybody who resided in Keokuk county during the war, or who has since located in the county, has heard of the Skunk river war. Sometimes it is spoken of in jest, but the bitter feeling which is invariably aroused, if the jesting is correct, too far proves that the incidents of that most unfortunate affair were neither too remote nor too trivial to be a serious matter, even at this time. During the period of the civil war there were criminations and recriminations, bickerings and altercations which could not fail to engender strife, and give birth to the most deadly feuds. In many communities throughout the North the rival factions resorted to violence, which resulted in the destruction of life and property. The war party was largely in the majority, and in some instances, doubtless, was arrogant and overbearing; but they were entirely excusable when goaded to this course of action by the utterance of disloyal sentiments; for their brothers and sons were at the front, falling like sheep, before the rebel bullets. The anti-war party were in the minority, and in some instances made too free a use of the rights of the minority, guaranteed by all civilized nations, in expressing disloyal sentiments and circulating seditious documents; but it must be remembered that their former political allies, and the brothers and sons of many were arrayed on the other side, and the prospects of being conscripted into an army to fight those whom they deemed to be their friends, should have mitigated their conduct in the eyes of the opposite party. Great national contests have a right side and a wrong side. At the present time there are few enlightened and progressive men who do not admit that the right side of the war of secession was the side of union, freedom and enfranchisement. But, while there was but one right side, the peculiarities of temperament, early associations and the ties of kindred, are circumstances which went far to modify the wrong of the wrong side, and now that the unhappy strife is over, and the bloody chasm has been bridged by the lapse of years, it is a private virtue, and it is public policy to admit the fact.

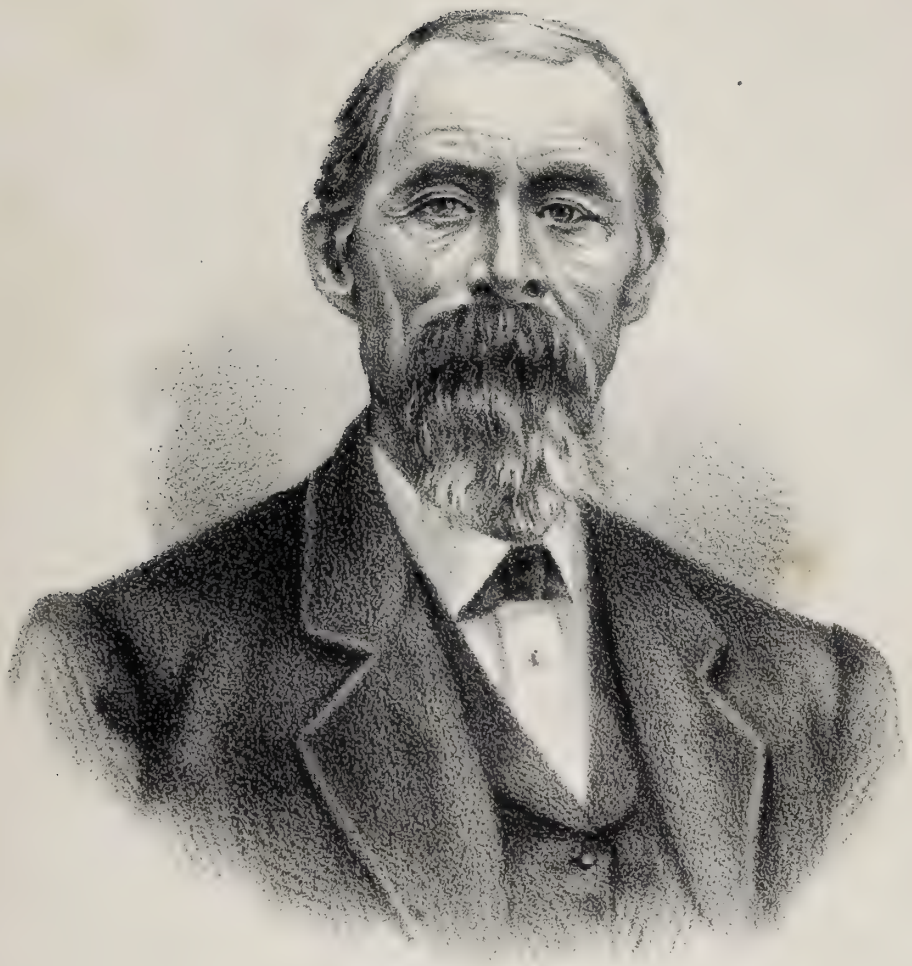
In 1848, there came to Keokuk county a family by the name of Tally. They had previously resided in Tennessee, and by birth and education were in sympathy with the "peculiar institution" of the South. Upon the breaking out of the war they arrayed themselves on the side of the anti-war party, believing, as many thousands throughout the North did believe, that unless the erring sisters could be peaceably prevailed upon to remain, they should be allowed to go in peace.

One of the family, Cyphert Tally, was a young man of more than ordinary brilliancy of intellect, and though possessed of meagre education, was an orator of great force and ability. A short time prior to the war he had entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and as far as appears from the evidence of those most likely to know, was, in his private character as an individual and in his public character as a minister, above reproach. Some time after the beginning of the war he was called upon to preach the funeral of a soldier who had died in the Union army. He consented to do so, the place where the appointment was made being Mt. Zion church, in Steady Run township.

When the congregation had assembled, and after Tally had taken his place in the pulpit, the question of his loyality was raised by some of the brethren and, at their suggestion, another Baptist minister who was pres-

ent went into the pulpit and informed him that his loyality was questioned and if rumors were true as to certain sentiments which he was reported to have uttered, there were those in the audience who preferred not to listen to his discourse. After a short consultation Tally arose and announced that as there appeared to be objections to his preaching from that pulpit he would dismiss the congregation and those who desired to hear him should go to a certain school-house near by. He thereupon left the church and started for the school-house followed by the greater part of the audience, but upon his arrival at the place found the school-house locked and the sub-director refused to give up the key. They then went to a grove where the funeral sermon was preached and the audience dismissed. The circumstances attending the preaching of this funeral gave rise to bitter disputes and bickerings in the neighborhood and party feeling ran high. Encouraged by his friends Tally became still more pronounced in the expression of his political views and soon after abandoned the pulpit and took the stump. Numerous opposition meetings were held in the county and Tally was invariably the chief speaker. He soon became quite a hero and received and accepted invitations to speak in various parts of the adjoining counties. On every hand he was extolled and lionized by those of a like political faith. Thus flattered and petted it is not at all remarkable that as young a man as Tally should become bold to commit some very indiscreet deeds and make some very unwise statements. In his public speeches he used language which was very offensive to the war party and threats were made in some parts of the county that Tally could not speak there. Whenever such threats were made the friends of Tally seemed to be particularly anxious that he should speak at those very places, and urged forward by the injudicious counsels of these friends improved the very first opportunities which presented themselves in making good the assertion that he could speak and would speak at any place in the county where he chose to. To these meetings people from all parts of the county would flock, many of them well armed. Such was the condition of affairs when occurred the tragic event which put an end to the eventful career of young Tally.

On Saturday, August 1, 1863, a Democratic mass-meeting was held near English river, in Keokuk county. The speaking occurred in a grove, about one-half mile from town. The chief speaker was Tally. Several hundred persons were present at this meeting, most of whom had come in wagons, in the bottom of which was hay or straw, and therein secreted were arms of different kinds, which fact was developed at a later hour in the day. Speeches were made during the forenoon, and as some Republicans were present, party spirit ran high. As an illustration of the excitement, it is related that in a stripping of butternut badges the clothing was almost torn from a couple of ladies present who displayed the objectionable emblem. Wild and perhaps idle threats were made that the party would come up in the afternoon and clean out the town of South English, which was quite a Radical stronghold. Reports of these were carried up into the town, where, from the balcony of a hotel, a Republican was addressing a meeting of his party, and in the town the Radical feeling was also quite strong. To be prepared for emergencies, the citizens were armed as far as there were weapons for their use. In the afternoon the Tally party came up to the town in wagons. In the front wagon were several men, including Tally, who stood up in the rear part. The Republican meeting had just closed, and arms were freely displayed. Some persons warned Tally that



Yours Truly
Sam'l E McFarlan

he had best not go through the town, as there would be trouble; but he claimed he meant no injury to any one, and merely asked the privilege of the street. As the first wagon came into the crowd, there were cries from the street of "coward!" "copperhead!" "afraid to shoot!" etc. Previous to this time no weapons had been displayed by the party in the wagon, but upon these cries they came up from the bottom of the conveyance. Just then the street became so crowded that it was necessary to stop the wagon for a moment. At that instant a citizen accidentally, as he claimed, discharged one barrel of his revolver into the ground. This was the occasion for a general firing, and it is marvelous that the loss of life was not much greater. It has been estimated that one hundred and fifty shots were fired, which is evidently a great exaggeration. Tally stood in the back part of the wagon, with revolver and bowie-knife in hand; he evidently fired twice, as two chambers were empty, when he fell from the wagon dead, having been shot once through the head and twice through the body. One of the horses attached to the wagon was wounded, which caused the team to run, and probably avoided more serious consequences. The only other party seriously wounded was a man by the name of Wyant, who recovered. Upon receiving the fatal shot, Tally fell prostrate in the wagon, and it was not known that he was dead until the driver of the team succeeded in controlling the horses, when an examination revealed the fact that life had already departed. The next day being Sunday, preparations were being made at the home of Tally, whither his remains had been conveyed the previous evening, for the funeral, while messages were sent in every direction informing Tally's friends of his death, and calling upon them to avenge it. At the solicitation of certain influential citizens of Sigourney and elsewhere, a committee, consisting of S. A. Evans, Wm. H. Brunt, Presley Doggett and others, proceeded to the Tally neighborhood on the Monday following. When they arrived Tally had already been buried, and about one hundred people, from various parts of the county had assembled, determined on revenge. The committee said that they had come in the interests of peace, and that they were authorized to guarantee the arrest and speedy trial of the person or persons who killed Tally. Their words seem to have had little effect on the crowd, and they departed. All this time wagon-loads of men were on their way from Wapello, Mahaska and Poweshiek counties to the place of rendezvous on Skunk river. Probably as many as 150 came from Mahaska county alone. These volunteers formed what is currently known as the Skunk River Army.

By Monday night affairs began to present quite a dangerous aspect to the people of South English and Sigourney, and that night two citizens of the latter place made their way to Washington on horseback, and there, procuring a hand-car, proceeded to Wilton Junction, where they took a train for Davenport, in order to consult Governor Kirkwood, who was known to be there at that time. They found the Governor early on Tuesday morning, and stated the facts; his first reply was a verbal order for three hundred stands of arms, which he then gave the gentlemen in writing, and told them to procure the arms and return to Keokuk county. One of the gentlemen replied: "My God, Governor, am I to understand you to return home and shoot down our neighbors?" The Governor replied: "On second thought I guess I'll go myself." And go he did, just as he was, without collar or neck-tie, and attired in the careless dress which he

who accustomed to wear when at his regular employment. The Governor arrived on Wednesday evening at Sigourney; troops and a couple of cannons followed soon after. That night he made a speech in front of the court-house.

The popular story of the governor's threat of minie balls and canister to the Skunk river army and of their terror-stricken flight from their camp is a myth, the truth being that there was no considerable number of armed men nearer English river than Skunk river, which is sixteen miles from the town. The project of armed resistance had been practically abandoned before Governor Kirkwood reached the town, many of the Mahaska county *troops* having returned to their homes on Monday or Tuesday. It is probable that there were still some men assembled at the time of Governor Kirkwood's visit, and that his proclamation was read to them which gave rise to the more extravagant story. There was nobody badly frightened on either side, and no particular cowardice manifested. It is highly probable that if Bill Tally had continued as leader that the result would have been quite disastrous.

The Skunk river army has been variously estimated at numbers ranging from five hundred to four thousand; the first figure is probably not far from the truth.

According to the Adjutant-General's report, the following list of companies were engaged in various parts of Keokuk county in suppressing disturbances during August, 1863: Muscatine Rangers, Washington Provost Guards, Brighton Guards, Richland Home Guards, Fairfield Prairie Guards, Fairfield Union Guards, Abington Home Guards, Libertyville Guards, Mt. Pleasant Artillery and Sigourney Home Guards—eleven companies.

The grand jury, at the following term of the District Court, took the Tally matter under consideration, but no one was indicted, and up to the present time it has not been found out who fired the fatal shot. It is highly probable, however, from the nature of the wound, that the shot was not an accidental one, but well aimed, and from an unerring hand.

THE KEOKUK COUNTY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

This was a body of men banded together for the purpose of bringing to justice certain outlaws, who, in former times, infested that region of country, bordering on South Skunk river, and more particularly that locality commonly known as "Brushy Bend." The association was composed of the best men of that part of the county, and its object was to assist the officers of the civil law in the discharge of their duty, and failing in this, to take the execution of the law into their own hands, and punishing the offenders.

In 1857, that part of the county before referred to had a bad name, on account of a systemized plan of stealing which was carried on. In some cases oxen and cattle were slaughtered on the premises of the owner, and the meat and hides taken to the adjoining counties and sold. In other instances horses, saddles, bridles, corn and potatoes were stolen. The people were very well convinced who the aiders and abettors of these thefts were, and in some cases the proof was sufficient to secure the arrest and trial of certain persons, but in every case the ends of justice were thwarted by the false testimony of the confederates in crime. In order to protect their

property, and free their country from the bad name which fastened itself upon them, certain citizens of Richland and Jackson townships formed a secret organization, and thus met organized theft with organized force. The organization in Jackson township was separate from the Richland organization, but not independent of it, as both organizations acted in concert, and with the full understanding of the other.

In 1858 a horse was stolen from David Myers, who lived near the Jefferson county line, about half way between Richland and Ioka. The two organizations before named took the matter in hand, recovered the horse and captured the thief. The latter, however, by the evidence of his confederates, evaded the law, and was released.

There lived in the region of "Brushy Bend," four brothers by the name of Byers, who were implicated in certain thefts, and these four persons, now, were closely watched by the vigilants.

It was not long till a man by the name of Stalker had a saddle and a bridle stolen. Ike Bowers, who, about that time had departed to Marion county, for the purpose of attending a camp-meeting, was suspected, and the vigilants sent emissaries after him to watch his movements, and, if possible, trace out the stolen property. When these arrived on the camp-ground, they found Byers in the very midst of the worshipers, taking a very active part in the conduct of the meeting. They said nothing to him concerning the real object of their visit, and led him by their conduct to suppose that they had simply come for religious consolation. However, while they sat near him in meeting, united their voices with his in singing the songs of Zion, and possibly may have lead in prayer, they at the same time kept a close lookout for the missing saddle and bridle. In the course of time they found the missing property in the possession of a man from an adjoining county, who, upon being questioned, stated that he had bought them of Byers. Byers was thereupon arrested, and together with the man in whose possession the property was found, brought back to Richland, where he was tried before a justice of the peace. The evidence this time being conclusive, and his brothers being unable even by their false testimony to establish an alibi, Byers was sentenced to a term in the county jail, whither he was conducted by the proper officers. Keokuk county in those days had a jail, but it was not remarkable for its imposing appearance or its security. Upon being locked up, and the officer from Richland offering to shake the parting hand, Byers refused, saying: "It ain't worth while, for I'll be back at Brushy Bend to-morrow." And sure enough he was, for the following night he broke jail, and was back home nearly as soon as the officer. The vigilants, seeing that the civil authorities were powerless to deal with such an outlaw, got together the following night, proceeded to the home of Byers, took him out of bed, and placing a rope around his neck led him to the timber. Just before entering the timber they informed him of their intention to hang him; he asked permission to pray; they granted him thirty minutes, which was occupied in the most fervent supplication. One of the vigilants who was present at the time, and who had seen him at the Marion county camp-meeting, says, that although Byers prayed most fervently and eloquently at the camp-meeting, the effort on this particular night was peculiarly eloquent and fervent; possibly the pressure of the rope against his vocal organs gave to his voice a particularly pathetic and sympathetic tone. When the thirty minutes were up the vigilants started with Byers into the timber looking for a suit-

able limb, the latter all the while looking up, as if anxious to find a suitable place and have the work over with. At length a limb was found, and the victim was swung free from the ground, but not into eternity, as the vigilants did not all contemplate such extreme measures. After he had been suspended for a moment they let him down, and informed him if he would confess his crimes and reveal his confederates, they would release him. This Byers refused to do, and they repeated the operation several times. At length being persuaded that Byers would die rather than make a confession, they thereupon stripped him, brought forth some whips, with which they had previously been provided, and after giving him a severe castigation, gave him his clothes and told him to leave the country, and not again to return on penalty of being hung in earnest. Byers left, and was never again seen in that locality.

There were a good many peacably inclined Quakers living in and about Richland who objected to the measures resorted to by the vigilants, and in order to avail himself of their moral support another one of the Byers removed to Richland where he hoped to continue operations without taking the chances of being whipped. After he had stolen a number of things the quiet town was nearly scared out of existence, and corportion lines could scarcely retain its people, when late one night some three hundred vigilants appeared on the street and, after parading through the town with Byers tied to a horse, departed for the timber. This Byers, likewise, was never more seen in those parts. He had been served like Ike, and, like Ike, he thought it best to follow the parting injunction of the regulators.

The other two Byers brothers, in due course of time, were detected in the commission of thefts, together with a boy by the name of Wyant and two or three other associates of theirs, all of whom were taken out of their beds at night, a sound whipping administered and ordered to leave the county. The last one to go was "Lige Byers," who, awhile afterward returned, and upon his earnest protestation and promises of good behavior, was allowed to remain. He soon fell from grace, however, was waited upon by the ever attentive committee and vanished in the night-time, never again to tread the romantic vales of "Brushy Bend."

While the vigilants were carrying on their operations south of Skunk river an attempt was at one time made to have them indicted. They were, however, duly informed of the contemplated legal proceedings and were furnished with the name of the prosecuting witness on the day when the grand jury assembled at Sigourney. Certain members of the committee were at the latter place as soon as the swiftest horses could carry them there. It would not do, however, to commit violence at the seat of justice, so they resorted to strategy. While the judge was giving his charge to the jury they were entertaining the prospective prosecuting witness at a neighboring saloon, who, by the time he was called, was too drunk to make a coherent statement. The grand jury thought it beneath their dignity to listen to the maudlin gibberish of a drunk man, so they dismissed him to sober off. The following night said prosecuting witness was on his way to the Skunk river timber in charge of a body of vigilants and during the remainder of that term of court he could not be found though the grand jury sought him faithfully with deputies and bailiffs. The vigilants had a most thorough organization and proceeded against offenders in a cool and systematic manner. When a person was suspected they held a secret meeting and a jury was selected to pass upon the case, the evidence was all given

in and the jury retired for consultation; if they acquitted the accused that ended the matter, but if they brought in a verdict of guilty the case was promptly disposed of the following night. There was a regular annual or monthly assessment made on each member of the organization and thereby a fund accumulated to pay all necessary expenses.

The organization is still in existence and it has not been long since a man who was in the habit of stealing honey left a certain neighborhood very suddenly. He was out late one night and chanced to see a hundred or so of the vigilant's horses hitched at a school house; he went home in a hurry, silently folded his tent and departed.

THE PRESS OF KEOKUK COUNTY.

It is generally considered that there is no education which surpasses in practical benefit the newpaper which visits the home, and dealing with home matters, home interests and local surroundings, appeals to the intellect and the pride of the family by making its readers acquainted with that which immediately surrounds them. The influence of the local newspaper is generally underrated. Its treatment of great questions may be weak, but its appeals in behalf of its county or city seldom fall unheeded, or are cast aside as useless. It is gratifying that we can enter upon the history of newspapers in this county, after a careful examination of them at every period in the history of the county since they were established, and see the good they have done, and find that they have been so strong and influential as they have. Few other counties have had a larger number of papers, and there has been no time in its history but its newspapers have compared most favorably with the best which surrounded them in other counties of greater popularity and pretentions. They have been found always on the right side of the great questions which affect the morals of a community; temperance, Sunday-schools, schools, and the higher education, and with every movement looking to progress.

The first paper published in Keokuk county was the "Western Friend," established at Lancaster, June 1, 1854, by I. N. and J. L. Paschal. The motto, for papers even in those days sported a motto immediately beneath the head-line, was: "*As the Twig is bent the Tree's Inclined.*" Whether the application of the term twig, had reference to the young county which was to be bent into a perpendicular direction by the potent influence of the "Western Friend," or whether it was simply the youth of the county whose character was to be held in a vertical position by moral influences of the "Friend," we are at a loss to determine; we are, however, inclined to the former view, for the style and scope of the following article appearing in the editorial columns of the first number, seems to be rather beyond the comprehension of youth in the bending period:

"THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"As the anniversary of the birth-day of our national independence is near at hand, I would suggest to the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity, that some preparations be made for celebrating it in a suitable manner.

"All regard the declaration of independence and the results that grew out of it, as among the most important events that mark the world's history.

"Let us then, in common with our fellow-citizens in other parts of our country, commemorate the day on which this great drama was enacted; let us pay, at least, a partial tribute to the memory of those who sealed with their blood, and consecrated by all that is most dear in life, the great principles embodied in this declaration of rights and bequeathed to their children the glorious birthright of civil and religious liberty. By recalling their deeds of daring and self-sacrifice we imbibe a portion of the pure and lofty patriotism which animated them; by recalling the price at which our free institutions were purchased, we are the better able to appreciate their real value, and the more willingly, if need be, to make sacrifices on our part to perpetuate and transmit them unimpaired to our posterity.

"Seventy-eight years ago, when our patriot fathers were about to take the vote upon this declaration, it was predicted by one who was not least among that illustrious number who were called upon to act in this awful crisis, and who staked their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor upon the die then cast, that this day would be celebrated in all future time and by the remotest descendants; celebrated by bonfires and illuminations; by the roar of artillery; by toasts and speeches; by thanksgiving and rejoicing.

"How prophetic his words!

"The ashes of the elder Adams now repose, have long reposed, upon the peaceful hills of New England, his great compeers sleeping with him; but as year after year, returns from the inland seas of the North to the genial borders of the Mexican Gulf, from the rugged shores of the Atlantic to the placid waters of the Pacific, do their children continue to offer up the incense of grateful hearts to the memory of the immortal and to the God of nature.

"Shall we of the 'Far West,' who enjoy equally with our brethren of other portions of the Great Republic, the priceless legacy of civil and religious freedom, refuse to mingle our hearts and voices with theirs in celebrating our national holiday? I am confident the response of the generous sons and daughters of Keokuk county will be—*Never!*

The "Western Friend" seems at that time to have been Independent in politics. It was furnished to subscribers at the low price of two dollars per annum, and payments, like the subscription price of all country newspapers, was, theoretically, to be made in lawful currency and invariably in advance, but practically it was made at the option of the subscriber, and when made, consisted of ragged bills on bursted banks, country produce, whetstones, rags and saurkrout.

The first number contained a copy of President Pierce's message to Congress; as Congress assembled on the fourth of March and the message first found its way to the readers of the "Western Friend" on or after June 1st, the document was three months old before the latter had an opportunity to read it; rather stale reading for such a lengthy item of news, and not very creditable to the journalistic enterprise of those days when viewed from the standpoint of to-day. The number referred to likewise contains some spirited editorials in favor of the Air Line Railroad; no better argument in favor of railroads and telegraph lines, it would seem, could have been made than the statement of the fact that it required three months time to lay before the readers of the "Western Friend" a copy of the President's message.

In the advertising columns of the "Western Friend" was the professional card of Johnson & Crocker, attorneys at law; also the card of Moore

& Casey, attorneys at law. The "Western Friend" did not survive the frosts of the following winter.

The next newspaper started in the county was called "Life in the West;" the editor and proprietor was John Rogers, and it was first issued in 1856. The "Life in the West" was started in the first days of the Republican party. It was a doughty champion of the Free Soil principles during the first campaign in which that party figured as an important factor of American politics. Although it survived the defeat of Fremont, it did not continue long enough to herald the triumph of Lincoln; it suspended and was succeeded by the "News," prior to the campaign of 1860. It being the first paper printed at Sigourney its memory is fondly cherished by many people yet living at the county-seat who formerly welcomed to their homes this weekly visitor. For the diversion of such who did not take the precaution to preserve any copies of the "Life in the West," we reproduce the following spirited editorial which is a good sample of the sprightly style of the editor:

"Buntline, the other day, had the goodness to go to a Republican and beseech him, if he had any influence with the editor of the "Life," to advise and admonish him—the editor—not to say anything more about the mob, as it would ruin the paper and the Republican party. How very considerate in Buntline! Our thanks to Buntline. Dear youth! How shall we ever repay the debt of gratitude for such disinterested kindness. Buntline, you are some pumpkins, sure, and when you get ripe we have no doubt the managers of the "Democrat" will place you on exhibition and draw the first premium at the agricultural fair. We shall try to make the most of the hint, while we remain, dear Buntline, respectfully yours, with thanks."

The next newspaper enterprise was started in 1858 by Evans & Farra, and was called the "Iowa Democrat." As its name indicates, it was Democratic in politics, and the first organ of that party ever published in Keokuk county. In espousing the falling fortunes of the Buchanan administration it was under the necessity of combating the political sentiments of a large majority of the people of Keokuk county; and this it did, fearlessly and perseveringly. The senior partner of the publishing firm continued in the concern till 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army, and the paper was discontinued. Upon returning from the army, he became proprietor of the "Ottumwa Democrat," which paper he still edits. Mr. Farra is the oldest printer in the county. He was the first compositor on the "Life in the West," and has had more or less to do with the mechanical part of all the newspapers since established, and several of which he was part owner of. In 1860 he sold his interest in the "Democrat" to J. B. Shollenbarger. The following editorial, published in the "Democrat" in 1859, shows how the political issues were then discussed:

"HIGH TAXES.

"At this time there is scarcely a newspaper in the Union but what is discussing the subject placed at the head of this article. The President, in his late message, in speaking of the expenses of the government, recommends 'the practice of rigid economy,' and suggests a deduction in the estimates of several departments for the next fiscal year. Every Democrat

in the land concurs in the opinion that a more rigid economy is called for and absolutely demanded.

"The opposition press and politicians charge the responsibility upon the Democratic party; they say it is a national sin and we are to blame. That high taxes are ruinous to the best interests of any country is true; and its truth is equally applicable when applied to county or State government.

"The taxes levied upon the people of this county for the year 1858, amount to $35,829.39—a sum equal to $3.35 to each man, woman and child in the county, and over seventeen dollars to each voter (if it was so apportioned), and is thus composed:

County tax	$16,365.58
State tax	3,840.15
School tax	2,559.57
Road tax	6,884.70
Township school and township school-house tax	5,909.29

"Now, we ask, in view of these figures, are we practicing rigid economy at home? Or, citizens, had we not better divest our own vision of every mote, ere we go around in search of objects of complaint? The injunction is a good one: 'Cast the beam out of thine own eye first.' Then we can not only the more easily see, but with better countenance pluck at the motes and imperfections with which others may be infested."

The publication of a Democratic paper not being either profitable or popular in Keokuk county in those days, and the proprietors of the "Democrat" enlisting in the army, the "Iowa Democrat" was discontinued in 1862, and was succeeded by the "Monitor" in 1865, which was started by the Democrats as a campaign sheet, and not carrying the election in the county was discontinued before it was three months old.

The successor of the "Monitor" was the "Vindicator," published by W. H. Bleakmore for six months during the summer and fall of 1868. In his issue of November 26, 1868, the last one, Mr. Bleakmore says:

"Friends and patrons of the Sigourney "Vindicator," this week's issue is the last we publish in your city—not because we are discouraged that our efforts have not brought forth more signal success, for we feel confident that we have done all that was in our power to do; but we trust to be benefited by a change which, while gratifying to us, will not interfere with your interests, either personally or politically. Fellow-Democrats, be not discouraged at the defeat with which our party has met. Let it be a stimulus to greater exertions and better deeds on your part."

The successor of the "Vindicator" was the "Phœnix," established by Porte Welch in 1871, which lasted till the close of the Greeley campaign and then expired almost contemporaneously with the last breath of the lamented sage of Chapauqua.

THE SIGOURNEY "REVIEW."

After so many repeated failures, which were enough to dishearten a party less sanguine and tenacious of life than the Democratic party of Keokuk county, they at length induced a paper to come, and, as was remarked by a distinguished Democratic member of Congress at the opening of the first session in which his party had a majority in both Senate and House, the

proprietors said, "we have come to stay"; and the "Review" did, if the proprietors did not, for the "Review" still lives and shows no signs of approaching decay. It is now the official paper of the county, is ably edited, and has a large and remunerative patronage.

The Sigourney "Review' was established in March, 1873, by Kenney & Farra. In the fall of 1873 Farra sold out to Kenney, who conducted the paper for about six months, when he sold a half interest to W. R. Hollingsworth, who in a short time bought the entire paper and became sole editor and proprietor. In entering upon his editorial career Mr. Hollingsworth wrote a very sensible and sprightly salutatory entitled "Bill of Fare," from which we make the following brief extracts:

"In importing a cook from another county to assist in the preparation of literary dishes, it may not be amiss to put forth a 'Bill of Fare.'

"The value of the statement that we propose to put forth a paper that will meet the wants of a majority of mankind depends upon our ability to discern those wants.

"We do not consider a personal tournament between editors the most approved method of carrying on a political canvass, and although such little pleasantries and tokens of esteem as 'liar,' 'scoundrel,' 'idiot,' 'villain' and 'thief' with which editors are in the habit of complimenting each other may be very pleasant to themselves, yet we see great reason to doubt if the masses of mankind are educated up to the point of fully appreciating their beauty.

"Although we cannot offer a piano, sewing machine or organ, to the party who sends us a new subscriber, yet we will endeavor to reward any effort on the part of our subscribers in our behalf by a corresponding improvement in our paper. An increase in our circulation will enable us to put more labor into the office, to enlarge our paper, to take out the leads and crowd up our advertisements, and to place on our table periodicals and magazines which we cannot obtain by exchange."

It seems that a dog became drowned in a well located on the public square: on its removal therefrom the editor thus immortalizes the unfortunate cur:

"Little Black and Tan, we've missed you,
And though none stopped and kissed you,
As you lay when they fished you,
In your slimy, slippery morgue,
In the throng that then beheld you,
Everybody knew that smelled you,
Though no funeral bells had knelled you,
That somebody mourned a dorg.

"Had you crawled in for a rabbit?
Or dug through from force of habit?
There was no one cared to blab it,—
How you got into that well;
Nor the water drank and toted
From the well which you floated—
Since its contents has been noted—
No one seems disposed to tell.

"In the court-yard in fair weather,
Still thy canine comrades gather,
And with some old rag or leather,
Play the games that once were thine,
Till the boys whose recreation
Is the terror of the nation,
Give these names a variation
With the can and turpentine.

"Pleasant nights they put in barking,
At some far off, crowing dorking,
Or some fellow late out sparking,
'Till we wish them all in—blank,
Or say, words to that effect, while
Groping round for projectiles
Which some cur may well expect will
Likely take him in the flank.

"Thou hast left us, little terrier,
And we never more shall hear 'yer,'
Or shie bootjacks just to scare 'yer,'
And we're sad as sad can be,
Not that, 'thou has gone before us,
But you've left behind to bore us,'
A nocturnal, howling chorus,
Which we wish were dead like thee.

"Little Tan, need we remind you,
That you've died and left behind you
Many curs we wish could find you,
In your canine spirit land?
And if you've a son or daughter,
That would like to go by water,
For their sakes we think we 'orter'
Keep a well or two on hand."

THE "NEWS."

The "News" was established in 1860, and is the oldest paper in the county, it now being in its nineteenth volume. It is, and always has been, a stalwart Republican organ, and may be regarded as the successor of the "Life in the West," the first Republican paper of the county. The first proprietor was A. S. Bailey, now of the Brighton "Star," who continued to publish it until 1863, when it was purchased by Sanders & Farra, who conducted it for a short time, when Sanders bought Farra's interest. The paper had now been published over three years, and although it was managed with considerable ability, it did not take rank among the leading Republican papers of the State until December, 1863, when it fell into the hands of H. E. & J. W. Havens, who were both men of more than average newspaper ability, and under whose management the "News" soon took a position alongside the most sprightly and able journals of the State. The first number of the paper under their management contained the following salutatory:

"We this week, for the first time, greet the readers of the 'News' through its columns. We do so at a cheering period in the history of our country's troubles—when the armed enemies of our country are everywhere yielding before the invincible skill and valor of our soldiers, and when those who, in the loyal States, apologize for, and sympathize with, traitors, are overwhelmed and vanquished by the patriotic and loyal sentiment of the country—when the ripe fruits of subjugation, emancipation and confiscation are almost ready to be gathered, and when peace, rest and quiet for our country, upon the secure foundation of universal freedom, seems almost within our grasp.

"The 'News' will advocate the continued prosecution of the war, by the use of all the means which human ingenuity may devise, consistent with the rules of war, until the last rebel shall meekly bow to the mild scepter of the Constitution.

"We believe in Old Abe, and shall stand by him in all his measures for the finishing up of this rebellion.

"We believe that the factious opposition to the measures of the administration, by men in the loyal States, tends to prolong the war, to waste human life, increase the burdens of taxation—and we shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to counteract the effect of such opposition.

"We desire to see such a public sentiment as shall crush out the spirit of disloyalty existing among us, and unite all parties in the good work of preserving our benificent institutions, and we shall labor in our humble sphere to promote such a sentiment.

"We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted upon all matters of public interest, either in war, politics or local news. We shall furnish them with the latest news from our armies, with the proceedings of Congress and of our State legislature. In short, we shall endeavor to make the 'News' a good county newspaper. Let our works prove how well we succeed."

After publishing the paper for some time, H. E. Havens sold out his interest to F. M. Havens, and removed to Missouri, where he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, and served two terms. In 1874 F. M. Havens sold his interest to Mr. Farra, and the name of the publishing firm became Havens & Farra. In 1876 Havens bought Farra's interest, and remained sole editor and proprietor until November, 1878, when he sold the paper to W. H. Needham, formerly of the Oskaloosa "Herald." Owing to the ability which characterized the latter paper when in charge of Leighton & Needham, it became one of the most popular Republican papers in the State, and when the 'News' fell into the hands of Mr. Needham, it soon became apparent that much of the characteristic enterprise and journalistic tact which before time distinguished the "Herald," had been transferred to the "News." Upon taking charge of the "News," Mr. Needham published the following salutatory:

"Custom has established a necessity for a word of introduction at my hand, in assuming control of the "News." A long experience in journalism has, I trust, fitted me, in some degree, at least, for the duties upon which I am entering, and a life devoted to the success and prosperity of the great Republican party and its glorious principles, assures me that an adherence to that party, and a faithful advocacy of its principles, are the best security that can be performed for the well-being of our common and beloved country. It will, therefore, be my studied endeavor to sustain intact that party, and to advance, by every proper and legitimate means, its principles. The recent November elections must convince every natural thinking mind that the country is closely allied to the doctrines of the Republican party, as those best calculated to preserve the country from the grasp of demagogues and unscrupulous politicians. This party saved the country from the red hand of traitors in the hour of its greatest peril, and it is destined to save it from the sophistical grasp of demagogues and traitors to its financial interests. These are now matters of history, indelibly fixed upon the heart of every lover of our country and her free institutions. To the propagation of these interests I expect to devote my best energies, and the energies of the 'News.'

"If I succeed in filling the place occupied by my predecessor I will feel then that I have accomplished the full measure of my ambition.

"In addition to my advocacy of Republicanism I shall devote much space

to the mutual interest of town and country, realizing the great importance of agriculture to the best interests of the country. The farmer is the producer, and, therefore, occupies a most important place in the prosperity of the country.

"It will be my purpose to advocate and advance the interests of moral reform, believing this to be one of the best means of protecting the best interests of the country.

"I will endeavor to give you the latest and most reliable news upon all questions of interest to the readers of a local paper, believing as I do, that the local paper is the greatest advocate of the age."

THE "COURIER."

The Germans of Keokuk county have always been an important factor in the political problem, as well as contributing very materially to the development of the material resources of this section. There was long a necessity felt for a newspaper published in the German language but no one deemed it prudent to enter upon so perilous a business enterprise prior to January, 1878, when three liberal-minded and public-spirited Germans, who had long been citizens of the county, organized what was called the "German Printing Company," for the purpose of publishing a paper in the German language. The company was composed of Levi Bower, F. A. Schipfer and William Sehrievner. The paper was called "The Sigourney Courier," and the first number was issued January 5, 1878. After the publication of five numbers it became apparent that the "Courier" would succeed and could stand on its own merits, whereupon Mr. Bower and Schipfer, who had no time to spare from their buisness to devote to newspaper work, retired and were succeeded by J. C. Starr and the firm then became Schrievner & Starr. Upon the publication of the thirty-sixth number Schrievner & Starr sold to A. Danquest, of Ottumwa, and in the following November the latter gentleman sold the entire concern to J. C. Starr, who since that time has been the sole editor and proprietor. From the first establishment of the paper till November, 1878, the "Courier" was independent in politics, but at that time it was changed into an organ of the Democratic party, which policy is still pursued by its publisher. Mr. Starr has ability, culture and enterprise and the sheet is a credit to the town and a paying investment to the proprietor.

THE "WESTERN STOCK JOURNAL,"

A sixteen page monthly appeared, established and edited by J. H. Sanders at Sigourney May, 1869. September, 1870, the last number was issued, at which time its subscription books and good will were transferred to what is now the "National Stock Journal of Chicago," Mr. Sanders, the present editor-in-chief, taking at the time of the transfer a position as editor of the horse department. At the time of its establishment at Sigourney and for some time afterward, the "Western Stock Journal" was the only exclusive stock publication in the United States. Other publishers, however, soon adopted the plan, trenching somewhat closely upon the name, but it was not until after the "Western Stock Journal" had achieved both financial success and a national reputation that it was merged into a subsequent growth of the same class of farm literature at Chicago. Sig-

ourney, therefore, claims the prestige of being the birth-place of stock journalism, separated from other farm topics, and to one of its former citizens belongs the paternity of the now popular idea.

At present there are three papers published outside of the county-seat: one at Keota, one at South English and one at Delta.

"The Eagle" was established by S. C. Miller in June, 1876. In November, of the same year, it was purchased by Wells & Reed, who still retain the proprietorship. The editor is G. T. Reed, who wields a facile pen, and whose sprightly columns well represent the enterprise and dash of that stirring town. "The Eagle" was not the first newspaper venture in Keota; its predecessors were the "Plaindealer" and the "Courier," both of which had a brief existence and then passed away to join the innumerable caravan of defunct newspapers, whose untimely death has characterized the incipient stages of all Western towns.

The "Delta Independent" was started in the spring of 1879 by H. J. Vail, who delegated the management of the paper to M. B. Halloway. After a short time the paper became the property of the latter gentleman, who still remains the editor and proprietor.

The first paper published at South English was called the "Advance," and was established by W. W. Yarham, May, 1872, the first number being published on the 30th of said month. The paper was run by Mr. Yarham until September, 1872, when it was sold to E. L. Rankin and D. S. Burson, under whose management it was run until June, 1873, when E. L. Rankin disposed of his interest to J. F. Shotts, continuing under the name of Burson & Shotts. In July, 1873, Shotts bought Burson's interest, and became editor and proprietor, and changed the name of the paper to the "Western Herald." In August, 1873, he sold a half interest to G. J. Brown, the firm then being Shotts & Brown, under whose management the paper was enlarged. Shotts sold his interest to Prof. R. Kieler, in December, 1873, the firm then being Brown & Kieler. On the 23d day of April, 1874, G. J. Brown bought Mr. Kieler's interest, and became editor and proprietor, and run the paper until April 15, 1875, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Rev. Wm. M. Brown, under the firm name of Brown Brothers, and the business was continued by them until October 19, 1876, when G. J. Brown again became proprietor, and continued the publication of the "Western Herald" at South English, until August 18, 1877, when he removed the material to Harper, and run it until March 1, 1878, when he sold to the Harper Publishing Company. The paper was published there until September 6, 1878, and discontinued, when G. J. Brown again bought the material back, and moved back to South English, and on the 18th day of October, 1878, again commenced its publication. On the 1st of March the office material was sold to J. F. White, and placed on solid financial footing, and the "Herald" is now issued regularly, With J. F. White as proprietor, and G. J. Brown, editor and publisher. It is "independent in all things, neutral in nothing," and now stands as one of the best papers in Keokuk county.

There was a paper published at Richland during a part of the years 1875–6. It was first called the "Herald," and then was changed to the "Mail." It was published by W. D. Smith & Company, and while it existed, ably represented the interests of that portion of that county. The last number was issued March 23, 1876.

There remains to be noticed one more paper, the "Domestic Quarterly

Review." There were but three numbers published, the first bearing date of April 1, 1844. From the first page we learn that it was written and published by S. A. James, and devoted to literature, amusement and particular intelligence. There was no type nor press in the county, and the paper, which was printed with a pen, is remarkable for its close resemblance to printed matter.

The influence of the local press upon the morals and general intelligence of the people in the county, cannot be overestimated. In the absence of the local press there are hundreds of families who would take no paper, and it is to this agency alone that is due the almost universal dissemination of general intelligence, as well as the communication of local news.

The aggregate circulation of these papers, in the county, is over four thousand copies, weekly, or more than one copy for each family in the county.

Of printed matter published outside the county, there is supplied from the Sigourney post-office, to a population of about four thousand people, the following:

Daily newspapers	40
Weekly newspapers	1167
Magazines	137
Periodicals	78
Total	1422

Thirty-five years ago there were three newspapers received at the same office. The press has certainly kept pace in the march of time with other enterprises.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle, the title of universities of the poor. A close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more better fitted for business, and for usefulness, than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which some are the only factor, the education which the common schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools or accademies.

Keokuk county educational affairs are in a flourishing condition. The contrast between the *settler's* school and the present accommodations has been marked. The puncheon floors and desks, and doorless aperature for entrance, have given place to more finished edifices, in some cases elegant ones, possibly not more thoroughly ventilated, but more comfortably so.

The county has now become well supplied with comfortable, commodious school-houses, and good schools are being taught in all the townships

and towns, sufficiently numerous and convenient for the accommodation of all parts of the county. Educational interests have been considered as of the highest importance by the majority of the citizens, and means and efforts have not been spared to make their public schools a success; and under the efficient management of Mr. Todd, who until recently, has held the office of superintendent for quite a term of years, the schools and educational interests are attaining a high standard.

The county teachers believe in the interchange of thought, also in the community of effort, and are making the profession of teaching a study as well as practice. Teachers' institutes are now becoming of regular and frequent occurence, and are well attended by those who take a special interest in the work. The superintendents' examination-grade is now of such a standard that *all* applicants do not attain it, and for those who are successful, after diligent study and preparation, it shows a much more creditable standing, besides furnishing a more efficient class of teachers.

The last county normal was held in August, beginning first Monday. It was conducted by H. D. Todd. The number of teachers enrolled was 199, of whom 50 were males. The interest was good, by far the best and most profitable ever held in the county.

It is interesting to note the growth of the schools of this county, as well as the added interest which accompanies it. From the humble beginning of one school-house, we see one in every neighborhood of the county, accommodating every child in its midst, whether it be rich or poor.

The first school within the present limits of Keokuk county was in a school-house built to suit the times. It was near Rocky Run, nearly three and a-half miles northeast of Richland. It was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed running clear across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through in the middle the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as there was none. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, hewing off the splinters from the flat side and then putting four pegs into it from the round side for legs. The door was made of clapboards. On either side a piece of one log was cut out, and over the aperature was pasted greased paper which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise immediately beneath the windows, upon which was laid a board and this constituted the writing desks. The school-district in which this wonderful structure stood extended from the east part of the county to the Jackson township line, and from Skunk river on the north as far south as one could see. Since the day of school tax levies the people are a little more definite in defining their sub-districts.

The first school, which is hereafter described, having closed, a meeting was called and it was resolved "that we build a good school-house, twenty feet square, plank floor, glass windows, batten door, pointed with lime, provided it don't cost more than fifty dollars."

The first school taught in the county was by James McKinney in the winter of 1842–3 at the school-house heretofore described. The second school was taught at the same place by Miss Emily Whitaker in the sum-

mer of 1843. The following winter she and her brother, Watson Whitaker, each taught a school in the same locality, but one of them was just across the line in Washington county. The fourth school was taught at a place called Western City, then a rival of Richland, and situated about four miles northwest of the latter place. This school was taught by Emily Whitaker in the summer of 1844. Her wages were fifty cents per month for each pupil, one-third payable in money and the balance in trade. This Miss Whitaker is now Mrs. Meacham and she still owns a reel she took as the tuition for one pupil. She took most of her pay in wheat. James McKinney, who taught the first school, was not disposed to treat on Christmas, as the pupils desired him to do, so they seized him and were taking him to the creek to give him a "ducking" when Harvey McCoskey took a penknife and stabbed Pleasant Pringle just below the eye and inflicted a wound, the scar of which Mr. Pringle still bears. Twice, subsequently, the pupils were successful in "ducking" the teachers. When they had "ducked" him twice he became sick but would not treat. Some of the pupils of this first school are yet citizens of the county, among whom are A. H. Smith, to whom we are under obligations for several facts of this chapter, Pleasant Pringle, Joel Pringle, Mrs. Susan Jeffreys, and J. P. A. Lewis.

The first schools of the county were subscription schools; the teachers "boarded around," stayed one night at one house and the next at another. The course of study was spelling and the three "R's—Readen, Riten and Rethmetic." The leading principle in didactics was, "no licken, no larnen."

The contracts between teacher and patrons were perhaps similar to the following entered into between one Weller, who taught the first school in Steady Run township, and his patrons:

"Article of agreement made and entered into this 9th day of January, 1846, between R. F. Weller, of the Territory of Iowa, Keokuk county, and the undersigned, witnesseth that the said Weller agrees to teach a common school for the term of three months, viz.: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

"The undersigned, citizens of the said county, agree to pay said Weller one dollar and fifty cents per scholar; also, to furnish a suitable house and fire-wood, and board said Weller; the above amount may be paid in making rails at the customary price, one-third to be paid on or before the expiration of each month. School to commence when twenty scholars are signed:

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Anson Richardson	2
Enos Darnell	1
Andrew Taylor	2
Christopher Wood	1
Wm. Stinson	3
Thos. Richardson	3
Joel Skinner	2
Wm. Hutton	2
Cornelius Hurley	3

The school-house stood on the place now owned by A. C. New, and was made of round logs, and had a "weight pole" roof, the dimensions of the



John Evans

building being fourteen feet square. The district boundaries were: "Jackson township on the east, south as far as you could see, west the same distance, and north to Skunk river." The rails were made according to the provisions of the contract, at sixty-two and a-half cents per hundred. At the close of the school the electors voted to build a *good* school-house, provided it did not cost more than fifty dollars.

The first school taught in German township was by Julius J. Heider, in 1851; the first in Adams, by Martin Ballard, in 1849; the first in English River, by S. M. Glandon, in 1850, in an old house without windows. Webster has, until recently, had one of the original school-houses, built in the township which was erected in the fall of 1854. At the latter named place there was an academy started by Degarmo & Co., but owing to a lack of patronage it was abandoned. The first school taught in Prairie township was in the winter of 1857–8, by L. Hollingsworth, who afterward was elected to several of the most important county offices, and is now a resident of the county-seat.

In the year 1856 Benjamin Naylor, B. F. McAllister and Wm. B. Lawler started an academy at Richland, which was in operation four years. The principal, Mr. Naylor, was the author of a text-book on arithmetic and geography. The leading features of these books were much oral teaching, concert recitations, singing geography, and contractions in operations in arithmetic. Several who afterward became prominent and influential citizens of the county were students of this academy; among others, J. A. Lowe, afterward county superintendent, J. M. Jones, county recorder, and L. F. Smith, for years a teacher in the county, and now a banker of Winterset. The last named gentleman, like his preceptor, has done something in the way of book-making. Among other works of which he is the author are the "Rational Method of Grammar," and a work on banking; the former is decidedly original in conception and novel in style.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND NORMALS.

The first teachers' institute held in the county was an educational fair held in the year 1858, under the auspices of Judge Rogers, then county superintendent, and the State superintendent, D. Franklin Wells. Competitive examinations and class drills were the leading features of the contest. Among the teachers in attendance were L. Hollingsworth, James Winget, Cind Crossman, Isaac Hale, J. H. Sanders, Hilson Degarmo and L. McCoy.

The first regular institute was held in 1862, at Sigourney, during the month of September, conducted by Moses Ingalls, of Muscatine; the next year the institute was held in June, conducted by the same man, assisted in reading and music by Mr. Dougherty. In 1864 the institute was held at Richland, and was conducted by Prof. J. Piper. In 1865 the institute was held at Springfield; about twenty teachers were in attendance. The next year the institute was held at Sigourney, conducted by Prof. Piper; twenty-six males and forty-five females were in attendance. In 1868 the institute was held at Sigourney, beginning March 22d, conducted by T. W. Mulhera. In 1869 Prof. Gilchrist and Prof. G. T. Carpenter conducted

the institute; one hundred and forty-four teachers were in attendance. In 1870, one Durham conducted the institute, and in 1871 and 1872 Prof. Piper was again engaged. The last institute was conducted by E. Baker, of Oskaloosa; it occurred in December, 1873, with an attendance of one hundred and forty.

The first county normal school held was during the administration of H. D. Todd. It was held in August, 1873, Prof. Eldridge being the conductor, assisted by Miss Deering and Prof. Pickett, and there were one hundred and seventy-seven in attendance.

In the year 1875, a normal of six weeks was held, beginning August 2d, two hundred and sixteen teachers being in attendance; this was the largest normal held in the State up to that time.

The last normal was held in the school building at Sigourney, beginning August 4th and lasting four weeks. H. D. Todd was the conductor, assisted by G. T. Carpenter, E. R. Eldridge, J. J. Pollard, J. E. Richardson, Menza Roseranz, R. Bush, M. Gibney and Dr. John Wheeler. There were in attendance sixty-five males and one hundred and thirty-three females.

John Rogers, H. Jay, James Frey, D. V. Smock, A. J. Kane, J. A. Lowe. T. J. Hasty, H. D. Todd and John Bland have been the county superintendents, in the order named. Mr. Todd held the office nearly six years, and now has, throughout the State, the best reputation of any superintendent who has ever held the office. By reason of his enterprise and activity he has brought the schools of the county up to a standard much above the average of county schools, and all friends of popular education, and especially those most immediately interested can but congratulate the recently retired superintendent upon his long and successful career as a public servant.

Very much of the early history of the schools of the county is now enveloped in darkness, owing to the fact that no one has undertaken to keep an exact record of their beginnings and subsequent progress. Although meagre, what is obtainable is interesting and authentic.

In 1850 there were in the county thirty-nine schools, thirty-nine teachers, one thousand and fifteen pupils. The school fund consisted of two hundred dollars raised by taxation, six hundred and forty dollars from the public fund and eighteen hundred dollars raised by subscription, fines, etc.

The following tables will afford a good idea of school affairs and the progress made from time to time in the history of the county down to the present time:

1861.

No. of sub-districts	94
" schools in county	127
" pupils enrolled	3261
Average attendance	1325
No. of teachers	137
Cost of tuition per week, for each pupil	$ 0.84
Amount paid teachers during the year	7,681.65
Average compensation of teacher, per month	17.85
No. of school-houses	69
Value of school-houses	$ 14,082.00

1868.

No. of sub-districts	123
" schools	110
" pupils	5,048
Attendance	2,874
No. of teachers	217
Cost of tuition, per week	$ 0.80
Amount paid teachers	17,788.70
Average compensation of teachers, per month	28.66
No. of school-houses	112
Value of school-houses	$ 77,758.00

1875.

No. of sub-districts	24
" independent districts	116
" schools	155
" pupils	5,932
Attendance	3,747
No. of teachers	251
Cost of tuition, per week	$ 1.20
Amount paid teachers	32,512.21
Average compensation of teachers, per month	32.69
No. of school-houses	137
Value of school-houses	$103,220.20

1879.

No. of sub-districts	22
" independent districts	114
" persons of school age, males	4,057
" " " " " females	3,803
" ungraded schools	110
" graded schools	11
" select "	3
Average number of months taught	6.6
Male teachers employed	121
Female " "	155
Average compensation per month, males	$ 28.21
" " " females	21.60
Pupils enrolled	6,240
Aggregate attendance	3,094
Cost of tuition per month	$ 1.19
No. of school-houses	137
Value of school-houses	$ 80,815.00
" apparatus	1,513.25

Examination of Teachers.

No. of	1st	grade	certificates	issued to	males 45
"	1st	"	"	"	females 40
"	2d	"	"	"	males 56
"	2d	"	"	"	females 70
"	3d	"	"	"	males 17
"	3d	"	"	"	females 51

Total number of certificates issued to males	118
" " " " females	161
No. of applicants examined, males	127
" " " females	173
" " rejected, males	9
" " " females	12
Average age of applicants, males	23½
" " " females	22¼
No. having no experience, males	17
" " " " females	31
No. taught less than one year, males	29
" " " " " " females	35

Visitation of Schools.

No. of schools visited by the superintendent	160
" cases of appeal decided	5
Compensation of superintendent	$ 915.00

SCHOOL FINANCES.

School-House Fund.

On hand at last report	$ 3,660.72
Received from district tax	9,178.44
" " other sources	2,103.15
Total debit	
Paid for school-houses and sites	$ 5,254.64
" on bonds and interests	3,648.76
On hand	6,304.75
Paid for libraries, apparatus, etc	11.00
Total credit	$ 17,294.92

Contingent Fund.

On hand from last report	$ 6,304.75
Received from district tax	6,312.26
" " other sources	530.72
Total debit	
Paid for rent of school-houses and repairs	$ 2,167.35
" fuel	2,082.87
" secretary and treasury	2,013.83
" records, apparatus, etc	345.36
" other purposes	1,683.61
" insurance	288.65
" janitors	414.06
On hand	24,328.97
Total credit	

Teacher's Fund.

On hand at last report	$ 13,990.18
Received from semi-annual apportionments	8,281.56
" " district taxes	24,243.13
" " other sources	1,253.15
Total debit	

Paid to teachers	$ 28,300.99
On hand	19,407.10
Total credit	

CABINET AND LIBRARY.

Through the exertions of Mr. Todd, the late county superintendent, there has been accumulated a valuable library and cabinet. The following is a history of the same:

The Keokuk County Educational Library was organized at the first normal institute held in the county, during August, 1874. The teachers in attendance subscribed one hundred and twelve dollars as a fund for purchasing books.

At first the membership fee was fixed at twenty-five cents, but at the meeting in January, 1875, it was changed to fifty cents. Most of the members at this time, as now, were teachers. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected, as follows: John Axmear, president; Florence Shufflebarger, vice-president; Della Darling, secretary; J. K. Picket, treasurer; H. D. Todd, librarian. The annual dues of each member were first fixed at twenty-five cents. The organization prospered, and added many new books during the first year.

At the meeting, August, 1875, many new members joined, when the membership fee was fixed at one dollar, and the annual dues at fifteen cents a quarter, or sixty cents a year. Several changes were also made in the constitution and by-laws. Each membership or share of stock was made transferable at the option of the holder. Educational meetings of the Association were held, which added much to the interest. At this session of the institute, August, 1876, the "Hoosier School-Master" was dramatized, and played by a company for the benefit af the library. This enterprise was quite successful. The play was repeated the second night, and the association realized something near sixty-five dollars from these entertainments.

At the January meeting, 1877, the membership fee was raised to two dollars, and the quarterly fees to twenty-five cents or, one dollar per year. The association was incorporated March 10, 1877, and the articles of incorporation are recorded in book Y, page 285, in the office of the county recorder. Any one can become a member by complying with the regulations. There are now about one hundred members owning about one hundred and fifty shares, several members owning more than one share; H. D. Todd owns eleven shares; E. A. Parks, six; John Axmear, five; J. K. Pickett, five; W. S. Van Horn, four; Alice Gray, four; Joel and John Richardson, two each; Wm. Schriever, two, and several other members have more than a single share.

The officers are one president, one vice-president, secretary, treasurer and librarian. They also constitute the board of directors, and are the committee to select books.

There are now, at this writing, five hundred and fifty seven volumes, treating of a great variety of subjects. The historical and biographical works are the most numerous; yet the reader of scientific, fictions, or miscellaneous works, will find all the best authors represented, with their best works, and in some cases with nearly all their writings.

About one year ago the librarian, and a number of members, became

interested in geological and historical specimens, and with little effort, have collected quite a museum of curiosities.

There are many historical and interesting specimens scattered through the county, which have ceased to attract much curiosity or interest where they are owned, and if placed in this museum, would soon make a collection in which every enterprising citizen of the county would take pride. Many relics which can now be found will soon be lost, if not collected, and thus posterity will be deprived of this important means of perpetuating the memory of the present and past.

We predict for this Library Association a brilliant future. The importance and benefit of a library all will admit. The success of this enterprise from the first is due to the efficient management, the devotion and interest of the members, and the little expense necessary to keep it in operation.

As this is an educational undertaking, it has its home or headquarters in the office of the county superintendent, where it has had that fatherly care from the first which it needed to make it what it is, that the desires and wishes of its founders and members may be fully realized.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Old Settlers' Association of Keokuk county was organized in 1878. The following is the constitution:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE KEOKUK COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, ADOPTED JULY 29, 1878.

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be called the Keokuk County Old Settlers' Association.

ARTICLE II.

The officers shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee of five. The committee to be chosen from among the youngest members of the association, and whose duty it shall be to provide places of meeting for the association; to see that members needing care shall receive the same, and to have the general management of the affairs to the association. The duty of the officers shall be those usually devolving upon such officers.

ARTICLE III.

All old settlers who came to the county prior to 1858, and who are now residents of the county, may become members of the association by signing the constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the name, age and residence of each member, together with the year in which he or she came to Iowa; and upon the death of a member he shall enter in a book—kept for that purpose—a suitable obituary notice, and report such death to the meeting at the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

The actual expenses of the association shall be defrayed by a pro rata assessment upon its members, and by voluntary contributions.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be an annual meeting of the association, and such called meetings as the executive committee may deem necessary, and at each annual meeting the association shall determine the time and place of the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the association.

The first reunion of the old settlers of the county, under the auspices of this association, was held at Sigourney, on the 10th of September, 1878. It was estimated that over seven thousand people were present on that occasion. The address of welcome was delivered by the president, Judge S. Harned. Gen. James A. Williamson delivered a lengthy address, a large part of which is published in a former part of this work. Short addresses were made by Capt. Keath and Col. Mackey, and S. A. James, the secretary of the association, read a number of letters in response to invitations. Five minute speeches were then made by quite a number of old settlers, among whom were Maxon Randall, A. J. McNabb, A. H. Smith, Wm Bristow, Elijah McClanahan, George W. Hayes, Wm. Scearey, Thos. H. Hicklin, D. N. Henderson, Wm. Small, D. H. Drake and N. Littler.

Among the relics gathered on short notice we note the following:

A 'coon, as an emblem of olden times, property of Wm. Covey.

Spinning wheel, seventy-five years old, used by Mrs. Martin, great grandmother of Miss Ella Eckley.

Report of the commissioners appointed to decide the county-seat war between Lancaster and Sigourney, locating it at Sigourney.

An oil-painting, seventy-five years old, painted by Rev. Josiah Fisher, representing an evening view of his residence at Blackwell, Maine.

Needle-work on satin, seventy-five years old, property of Mrs. Thomas Beatty.

Hammer with which A. Covey made the first scouring plow ever used in Keokuk county.

Carpet-satchel, owned by Stephen A. Douglas, traded for in 1839, by William Jackson, Sen., at Burlington, Iowa.

Oil-painting by Rev. J. Fisher, October 20, 1820.

Old Ledger, owned by Milo Holcomb in 1836—property of Mrs. Buck.

"Western Friend," first newspaper published in the county, at Lancaster, 1854 Vol. 1 No. 1, by J. N. & J. L. Paschal—property of J. W. Havens.

Old-fashioned rolls—the kind our mothers carded—Wm. Veitch.

Old spinning-wheel.

Cradle in which Joe Shawhan was rocked in 1838.

High chair for child, 68 years old—property of Mrs. E. Baker.

Old cultivator shovel, made in 1845—Joel Long.

Flat-iron, purchased in 1846 by Joel Long.

Wolf-trap, made in 1844, by A. Covey. This trap caught the big wolf

at the forks of Skunk River, in February, 1844, this being the sixteenth wolf caught in that month.

Broad-ax, used by the Mann family in the Cedar creek settlement in 1843.

Old-fashioned Dutch oven, property of Mrs. R. Buck.

A challenge to fight a duel, to Samuel A. James and one Robinson, written by W. J. Heald, dated April 8th, 1848.

Silver ladle, 75 years old—property of B. R. Hogin.

Cow-bell, 50 years old—property of Mrs. R. Buck.

Powder-horn from an ox that hauled A. Covey to this country in 1843.

Pocket-book, 78 years old—property of A. E. Lowe.

Indian spear-head.

Saucer from which Uncle Billy Wait was fed catnip tea when a baby, 64 years ago.

Old Testament, printed in 1668, property of William Jackson, Sen.

Flute, made in 1674, and brought to this country in 1750—property of F. Knape.

Sword, presented to Simon Deming when colonel of Ohio militia, 50 years ago.

Wool cards, 1835—Wm. Veitch.

Indian battle-ax—H. C. Adams.

Old book, printed in 1762—William Jackson.

Bottle, brought to this country from Ireland by Mrs. Wm. Wait's grandparents, 100 years ago.

Indian pipe, found on a battle-field in northern Arkansas—Wm. Jackson.

Moccasins—Wm. Jackson.

Spoons, curiously wrought from horn, taken from a battle-field in northern Arkansas—Wm. Jackson.

Profile pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Dibilbiss, great-grandparents of Mrs. M. Warrington.

Profile pictures, same lady's great-grand aunt, and in some way related to H. C. Adams.

Old mortar, property of Mrs. E. B. Kerr, has been in the family 50 years.

Tom Eckley's spelling-book—50 years old.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Keokuk County Agricultural Society was organized in 1857. John C. Hogin was prominently identified with the society during a number of years after its first organization. Grounds were bought south of Sigourney near the premises now owned by A. G. Brown. The grounds were fitted up at considerable expense and the society prospered for a number of years, but at the beginning of the war the annual fairs were discontinued and the grounds were suffered to go down. During the progress of the war the grounds were sold to pay a debt which had accumulated and the society went out of existence.

The society was never reorganized although several unsuccessful efforts were made to do so in 1868 and '69. On August 13, 1870, a number of the leading citizens of the county met at Sigourney for the purpose of organizing another society. Articles of incorporation were adopted and the following gentlemen were chosen directors: Hon. T. A. Morgan, of Adams township; John Edgerton, Prairie township; John Dillon, English

River; John Stouder, Liberty; Benj. Parish, Steady Run; ——— McClure, Clear Creek; H. N. Newton, Lafayette; Samuel Brunt, Lancaster; W. Clubb, Van Buren; Edgar Whiteman, Sigourney; J. W. Trotter, German; J. R. Speirs, Jackson; Thomas Thornloe, Washington; Allen Dunn, Warren; John Morrison, Benton; O. N. Johnson, Richland; J. A. Lowe, Sigourney. The first officers of the society were: president, T. A. Morgan; vice-president, Thomas Thornloe; secretary, J. H. Shawhan; treasurer, J. A. Donnell. The first fair under the auspices of this new organization was held in the following September. There being no grounds suitably arranged the fair was distributed around. The court-room was used for a floral and fine art hall; the court-yard was used for the display of agricultural implements; the stock-pens were south of town in A. G. Brown's barn-yard and the race-track was located down on Uncle Johnny Rentfro's bottom. Notwithstanding the inconvenience of this arrangement and the short time which elapsed between the time of organization of the society and the fair, the exhibition made at this time was among the best ever had in the county.

The present fair-grounds were purchased and fitted up the following year and the society since its organization has been in a flourishing condition.

The tenth annual fair was held on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of September last. The premium list shows an aggregate of $1000 offered in premiums. The following is a list of the present officers of the organization:

President—T. C. Cunningham.
Vice-President—J. P. Minteer.
Secretary—A. J. Pope.
Treasurer—J. F. Abernethy.
Executive Committee—T. C. Cunningham, T. A. Morgan, J. P. Minteer, Thos. Thornloe, T. J. McNabb.
Chief Marshal—J. H. McCormick.
Superintendent of Grounds—Ben. Crocker.
Superintendent of Floral Hall—N. W. Churchill.
Superintendent of Amphitheatre—H. W. Tracy.
Directors—H. W. Tracy, Richland township; J. R. Speirs, Jackson township; Ben Crocker, Steady Run township; W. F. Bottorff, Benton township; T. J. McNabb, Warren township; S. W. Brunt, Lancaster township; D. N. Henderson, Clear Creek township; C. F. Singmaster, Lafayette township; John B. House, German township; J. P. Minteer, Sigourney township; T. C. Cunningham, Sigourney city; Wm. Mead, Van Buren township; Thos. Thornloe, Washington township; Ben Bates, Prairie township; N. W. Churchill, Adams township; T. A. Morgan, English River township; Jesse L. Westfall, Liberty township.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The physicians of Keokuk county have made several attempts to unite themseves in an organization, and several societies have been formed. From some cause these organizations have not been of long duration, all of them having gone out of existence except the last which was formed about a month since.

The first society was formed in 1858. Dr. A. Parks was president; F.

A. Dorr, vice-president; H. W. Jay, secretary; W. B. Smith, coresponding secretary. Among the members of this first organization Dr. Price is the only one still practicing in the county.

The second organization was formed in 1868. This organization was of short duration, and in 1870 another attempt was made to reorganize the society, but it seems that nothing was done except to adopt a fee bill.

In June, 1875, a number of the leading physicians of the county met at Sigourney for the purpose of forming an organization. Dr. C. C. Wilson was elected president of the society; J. F. Richardson, vice-president; T. B. McWilliams, secretary; Drs. McFarland, Hair and Price, board of censors.

This organization was continued till the year 1877, when it was suffered to go down.

On September 5, 1879, the society was again reorganized: articles of incorporation were adopted at a subsequent meeting and the organization now promises to be permanent. The present officers of the society are as follows:

President—Dr. James D. Gray.
Vice-President—Dr. J. F. Richardson.
Treasurer—Dr. J. H. Hair.
Secretary—Dr. T. B. McWilliams.
Board of Censors—Dr. Davis, Dr. S. D. Cook, Dr. Daniel McFarland.

ACCIDENTS AND CRIME.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

One of the most melancholy disasters which ever occurred in the county was the explosion of a boiler at Alexander Demorris' saw-mill, in Steady Run township. It occurred March 2, 1875, and resulted in the instant death of four persons, the fatal injury of a fifth, and serious injury of several others.

The mill was very thronged with work and was being run at a high pressure of steam. At the time of the explosion the mill was not in operation, it having been stopped for a short time to file the saw, and a head of steam was allowed to accumulate beyond the capacity of the boiler. Mr. Demorris was filing the saw; Hezekiah Utterback, his son, Hezekiah Utterback, and nephew, Pony Utterback, had just arrived with a log. Mr. Utterback, Sr., was talking with Mr. Demorris and the boys had gone to the furnace to warm themselves; the engineer had just stepped out with a Mr. Merrifield to mark some logs when the explosion took place. The two Utterback boys, R. D. Snakenberg and Andrew Binehart were killed instantly. Mr. Utterback, Sr., was struck by the debris, fracturing his skull and lower jaw, from the effects of which injuries he shortly died. Mr. Demorris had a leg and three ribs broken and his face blown full of particles from the furnace. Mr. Merrifield had a leg badly bruised and the engineer sustained a number of serious injuries. Mr. Binehart and Mr. Snakenburg were turning a log on the carriage at the time of the explosion and were mangled in a horrible manner. The mill was a total wreck, the boiler being torn apart at every joint and scattered over several acres of ground.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

On Tuesday, June 28, 1865, the wife of William J. Allen, living about a mile and a half west of Sigourney, was found lying on the floor, near the bed, in an insensible condidition. The bed was bespattered with blood, and upon investigation it was found that the lady had received a frightful wound on the right side of the head. A large black-walnut club about five feet long, bespattered with blood was found on the floor near by. The husband, William J. Allen, was a man of very unprepossessing appearance, and from his conduct when the neighbors first appeared, as well as the fact that a very questionable intimacy had for some time existed between him and a young girl in the neighborhood, led the people to suspect him of having committed the assault. Upon being questioned, he said that while at work he saw two men leave the house and go into the woods near by, and that he believed they had committed the act. He was arrested the same evening and brought to Sigourney. The next morning when brought before a magistrate he waived an examination and was held to bail in the sum of $10,000. The sheriff, W. B. Merriman, started the same day to convey him to the jail at Oskaloosa for safe keeping, but was followed by an exasperated crowd who overtook him a few miles from town, demanded the prisoner and threatened to hang him on the spot. The sheriff was determined to defend his prisoner as long as possible, but finally agreed to return to town and take the prisoner to the jail at Muscatine, the crowd consenting not to molest him if Allen was taken to a stronger jail than the one at Oskaloosa, which they believed unsafe, as nearly all prisoners confined there from Keokuk county had heretofore escaped.

The sheriff then turned back to Sigourney, but had not gone more than half way when the crowd again determined to hang the prisoner, and fresh attempts were made to seize him. However, the coolness and good judgment exercised by the sheriff, and Allen promising to make a full confession, again quieted the angry crowd.

Allen then confessed that he had struck his wife while she was lying upon the bed, with a single-tree; that he did so because he was engaged to marry a young girl in the neighborhood and wanted to get his wife out of the way. The truth of his confession in several particulars was doubtful. After this confession the sheriff was permitted to proceed with his prisoner unmolested. Upon arriving at town he took the precaution to procure the services of several of the militia to guard the prisoner until he should reach Washington. Allen appeared to manifest no concern about the recovery of his wife, and having been removed under heavy guard, was lodged in the Muscatine jail until the following term of the District Court, when he was brought back to Sigourney and arraigned for attempted murder, his wife in the mean time having recovered. He was found guilty, and on the 13th of October was sentenced to a term of seven years in the state penitentiary.

THE STRAUSSER–SHELL TRAGEDY.

On Thursday, January 19, 1874, an altercation took place in Prairie township, between J. B. Strausser and August Shell, which resulted in the death of the former.

There seems to have been no witnesses to the affray, and the testimony of the survivor went through so many hands and received so many embel-

lishments that it is almost impossible to give an accurate statement of the case. The facts of the matter, as nearly as can be arrived at, were as follows:

Shell was a tenant of Strausser, and had his cattle in the fields of the latter, in which there was some corn which Strausser did not think worth gathering. Shell's cattle would occasionally get into this corn, when Strausser would drive them off with his dogs. On the morning of the fatal day Shell got on a horse with the intention of looking for his cattle, but seeing them coming up, worried by the dogs, put up his horse and got his gun, intending to shoot the dogs. On getting out into the field he met Strausser, and a scuffle took place, the latter attempting to get the gun away from Mr. Shell. In the struggle the gun was discharged, the contents lodging in the right lung of Mr. Strausser. When the gun was discharged, Shell gave it up, and Strausser, though mortally wounded, had strength enough left to strike Shell on the head with the gun, bending the trigger guard, and fracturing his skull. After being struck Shell clinched Strausser and both fell, whereupon, seeing that his antagonist was dying, Shell arose and ran to the house for assistance. A young man who was staying with Shell thereupon went out, and they found Strausser dead. They then went over to Strausser's house and told his wife of the occurrence. After the excitement occasioned by the affray had abated, Shell became very sick from the effects of the blow he had received, and was some weeks recovering. At the next session of the District Court the grand jury took the killing of Strausser under advisement, but failed to indict Shell. So the matter ended. Both parties, prior to the altercation, had borne good characters as peaceable and law abiding citizens. Strausser was one of the old settlers of the county, and among the first citizens of Prairie township.

THE HOLLAND HOMICIDE.

William M. Holland, of English River township, was shot, and instantly killed, by Miss Caroline White, about noon, on Monday, July 23, 1877.

The circumstances connected with the perpetration of this deed are as follows: Miss White was a young woman about eighteen years of age, the daughter of Godfrey White, of English River township. She had always borne a good name, and aside from assertations derogatory to her character, said to have been started by Holland, her virtue had never been questioned. Holland was a married man, and the father of seven children. He was possessed of no property, and was dependent for the support of his family upon work furnished by the neighbors. He had from time to time been in the employ of the girl's father, and by him, frequently furnished with sustenance for his family, in advance of his labor. In return for these favors he was said to have circulated the statement that Miss White was not a virtuous girl, and that he had, on several occasions, had criminal intercourse with her. Several attempts were made by the girl and her friends to clear up the scandal, but Holland, although denying that he had ever made such charges, could never be induced to sign any statement branding them as false. An engagement between the girl and a young man of that neighborhood, was, on account of these reports, broken off. On the day of the homicide, Miss White went to the house of Thomas Yokum, where Holland was harvesting. After dinner, and before the rest had left the

table, Holland got up and went out of the room. Miss White followed him, and presented him a paper, which she asked him to read and sign. He gave her an evasive answer, and started to leave her. As he started to leave she drew a revolver and fired, the shot passing through his heart, causing instantaneous death. She then stepped up to where he was lying and emptied the remaining chambers of the revolver into his head. Miss White was arrested and waived examination, and her bond was fixed at $9000.

At the next session of the District Court the grand jury found an indictment against Miss White, and in the following spring she was arraigned for trial. The trial was protracted and quite exciting. The law firm of Donnell & Brooks, assisted by Col. Mackey, conducted the defense, while the State was represented by district attorney Lafferty, assisted by George D. Woodin, Esq. The defense sat up the plea of insanity, and Dr. Ranney, of the state lunatic asylum, was subpœnaed as an expert to testify in the case. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and Miss White was released.

There was a bitter feeling aroused over the result of the trial, and Dr. Ranney, especially, was severely criticised, on account of the evidence which he gave as an expert, it being chiefly through his evidence that the defense won the case. Not only in the county, but all over the State, was this case spoken of, and the sad affair is still talked over around the firesides of this and adjoining counties.

THE KILLING OF THEODORE RICE.

On Monday, April 29, 1878, Theodore Rice, a hotel-keeper of Delta, was shot and almost instantly killed, by A. L. Smith.

About six o'clock in the evening of the day mentioned, Mr. Rice was smoking a cigar in the office of the hotel of which he was proprietor, when Smith, a young man who was buying hogs in that vicinity, and who had been boarding with Rice, came in and stated his intention of changing his boarding place. Rice claimed a balance on board, and asked settlement; Smith disputed the bill and refused to pay it. Smith went up stairs, got his valise, and returning, was about to depart, when Rice took hold of it, and told him he could not take the valise away till he paid the bill; whereupon Smith drew a pistol and told Rice if he didn't let go he would shoot him. Rice thereupon loosened his hold on the valise, passed into an adjoining room, procured an iron poker, and returned, expecting to find Smith still in the hall-way. In this he was mistaken. Smith had left the house and passed across the street, and Rice followed, but did not get nearer to him than fifteen or twenty feet, when Smith again drew his pistol. Rice, seeing the pistol, went off in another direction, evidently attempting to gain entrance to a drug store near by. Smith did not fire, but passed beyond the drug store, out of sight of Rice. He then returned, and before Rice had gained entrance to the drug store, and taking deliberate aim, shot him. The ball passed through the left shoulder and on through his lung, and he fell against the store building. He soon rallied, and started across the street toward his hotel, and just before he reached the entrance, fell to the sidewalk. He was taken up and carried into the house, where he expired in a few minutes.

Smith was arrested, and sent to the jail at Sigourney. He was afterward

released on bail, and, although he was subsequently indicted by the grand jury, has not yet been tried.

Mr. Rice was a young man about twenty-four years old, and left a wife and two children.

THE CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF CRAWF. WALKER.

In February, 1873, the store of Lee & Johnson, at Talleyrand, was robbed of goods to the value of $800. The goods were taken away in a sleigh, and the cutter was tracked to the northeast corner of Liberty township, and there the track was lost. Suspicion was at last fastened upon one Crawf. Walker, who had for some time lived in Liberty township, and who had earned a bad name, both on account of his own suspicious conduct, and on account of certain disreputable persons who gathered around him. Andrew Stranahan, who was then sheriff of the county, conceived the idea of spying out the matter, and accordingly made his way on foot to Liberty township, dressed in the attire of a day-laborer, and, arriving in the neighborhood of Walker's premises, hired himself out as a day-laborer, to one Michael Corridon, for fifteen dollars per month. Here he worked for a number of weeks, and was frequently in company with Walker and his friends, at one time visiting the house of the former, at which time and place, seeing things which led him to believe that Walker was the guilty party, on the 29th of June he procured a posse of men, surrounded Walker's house, and proceeded to make the arrest. The house was surrounded, and quite a number were in it with Stranahan at the time the arrest was made, but before the irons could be placed on the prisoner he managed to escape through a window, and despite all the efforts of the posse outside, got away. After Walker had escaped, the house was searched, and a part of the stolen goods found. The whole neighborhood was searched, but Walker could nowhere be found.

In May of the following year a young man living in Dayton, Washington county, went out in search of some cattle and seeing a man of suspicious appearance in the brush returned to the village and reported, whereupon a number of citizens went out and captured the individual, who proved to be the identical Crawf. Walker who had been sought for by the Keokuk county officials for nearly a year in vain. He was taken to Keota and there turned over to sheriff Stranahan, by whom he was taken to Muscatine and lodged in jail. In the following August he was brought back to Sigourney and arraigned on charge of burglary; he was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, but his case having been appealed he was taken back to the Muscatine jail. There he remained till November, 1875, when hearing that an effort was likely to be made to release him by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, Stranahan removed him to the jail at Fairfield. He was lodged in the jail at the latter place on Friday, and on the next Tuesday night he made his escape from the prison. No more was heard of Walker till August, 1876, when he was arrested for committing highway robbery in Marion county, and incarcerated in the jail at Oskaloosa. In the following November Walker made his escape from the jail in Oskaloosa and was not heard from again till May, 1877, when Stranahan heard that he was in Sullivan county, Missouri; he telegraphed the sheriff of Sullivan county, who arrested Walker and held him till Stranahan arrived, who having gone to Missouri took possession of Walker, and bringing him back

to Keokuk county lodged him in the jail at Sigourney, which had in the meantime been built. During the following October, Walker attempted to carry out some plans which he had been for some time perfecting. Having made a saw out of an old case-knife, which he managed to secure, he sawed off the bar which fastened the door on the inside of the cage at the entrance of the jail. When the jailer, not suspecting anything, entered preparatory to locking the prisoners in their cells for the night, Walker sprang upon him and with the assistance of other prisoners overpowered him so as to get out of the building. The jailer, Mr. Haudek, however, was pluck to the last, and although the other prisoners got away, he managed to hold on to Walker till help arrived and the prisoner was put back into his cell. In the following December he was again sentenced to the penitentiary and conveyed to Fort Madison, where he remained till the expiration of his term of sentence. The father and two brothers of Walker, who prior to his arrest had lived in Liberty township, and who bore a bad name, left the county and have not since been heard from. Sheriff Stranahan achieved quite a reputation on account of the skill which he manifested in working up this case, also for the promptness in which he traced out the location of one Joe Berry, a forger; he was a faithful and energetic officer and held the position of sheriff for eight consecutive years.

PROMINENT CITIZENS, LIVING AND DEAD.

A. H. HASKELL,

One of the early settlers, came to Sigourney in 1845, and, with Devalson G. Burgess, manufactured fanning-mills. In 1848 he was appointed warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, and died there in the spring of 1850. His old partner, D. G. Burgess, died at Sigourney, September 8, 1855.

COL. JAMES G. CROCKER

Came to the county from Fairfield in 1845. He was a very positive man, and the leading Democrat of the county. He died in the summer of 1848, in Lancaster, and, at his request, was buried on his farm two miles northwest of Lancaster, now owned by Josiah Utterback, where his solitary grave may yet be seen. He left a large family, of whom were Gen. M. M. Crocker and Mrs. Burton, wife of Judge Burton, of Ottumwa.

GREEN ATWOOD

First located at Richland, removed to Lancaster and then to Warren township. Was justice of the peace for many years. Died in 1878.

WILLIAM JACOBS,

For a long time justice of the peace in Lancaster township, came to the county at an early day. He was an exceedingly conscientious man, and a good officer. He died September 11, 1854. His father, Bennet Jacobs, was a Baptist preacher. His brother,

AUSTIN JACOBS,

Who died October 21, 1873, was an energetic man. A few years before

his death he was badly maimed by being caught in the machinery of his mill north of Lancaster. He was 72 years old to a day at his death.

JACOB GOODHEART

Came to the county in 1843, and settled near the present Black Hawk Mills. Afterward he became the owner of the above named mill of Austin Jacobs, and, as a precedent for Mr. Jacobs, was entangled in its machinery in the spring of 1855, which, in a few months after, caused his death. He was an honest man, who stood very high among his acquaintances.

WILLIAM Q. BLACK,

For many years a resident of Richland, and a justice of the peace, was a very upright, modest and unassuming man, and died in 1860.

DR. ARAD PARKS

Came to the county in 1855. For many years he was associated with Dr. A. C. Price in the practice of medicine. Was surgeon in the army during the civil war. Died November 28, 1868. His widow and two sons reside in Sigourney.

DR. R. F. WEEKS

Came from New England to Illinois in 1838 or '9, from thence went to Burlington, Iowa, thence to Fairfield, and in the summer of 1845 came to Sigourney, being the first physician locating in the place. In 1841 he was a member of the Masonic order at Burlington in the same lodge with John C. Breckenridge, afterward vice-president of the United States. He died at the house of Maxon Randall, six miles west of Sigourney. His burial was among the first in the cemetery northeast of Sigourney. Was never married.

JOHN GREENLEE,

One of the early settlers near Black Hawk Mills, and afterward moved into Richland township, was a very estimable citizen, and died a few years since.

THOMAS HENDERSON,

A prominent man at an early day in Clear Creek township. Was an active Democrat of his time. Was one of the commissioners to locate Oskaloosa as the county-seat of Mahaska county. Died in 1860.

A. H. HENSLEY,

One of the oldest citizens of Sigourney, for a time practiced medicine with Dr. E. H. Skillman, then in the mercantile business, and finally kept the "Lillie House" hotel. Died, November 27, 1871.

B. T. S. GROVE

Was a blacksmith of some note, and located in Lancaster in 1846. After the removal of the county-seat, went to Talleyrand, and died there in March, 1864. One of his daughters is the wife of Levi Bower, present county treasurer.



Wm Cobb

ALFRED REEVES,

For several years a merchant and post-master at Sigourney, died February 3, 1858. During his residence here he went to the city of Keokuk and had Dr. Hughes amputate one of his legs, on account of some disease in the limb. His widow and son, Chester, still reside near Sigourney.

MOSES WARNER

Lived near Richland, was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and a man of more than average abilities. Died some four or five years since.

BARTON S. M'COY

Came to the county about 1848, and settled a few miles west of Martinsburgh. Was an active member of the Christian Church, and a leading man of his community. He died October 16, 1857. His son, Lycurgus McCoy, was afterward county treasurer for two terms.

C. D. M'COLLEY,

One of the early settlers of Sigourney, and for one term sheriff of the county, was a most affable gentleman, greatly liked by his friends, and died in the year 1856.

JAMES L. HOGIN., JR.,

A son of J. L. Hogin, Sen., was for some time engaged in the drug and book business in Sigourney, and fell a victim to consumption on the 31st of December, 1861.

JOHN J. LAFFER

Came to the county in 1854, and for a time kept a hotel in Lancaster, then moved to Johnson county and kept the Sixteen Mile house. In 1859 returned to Sigourney, and in 1864 moved into Van Buren township. His son, E. Laffer, is one of the most successful druggists of Sigourney. He died January 31, 1877, aged 64 years, 6 months and 11 days.

HENRY LAFFER,

A brother of John J. Laffer, came to the county in the spring of 1854 and took a farm two miles southwest of Sigourney, raised a large family, mostly sons, and died in March, 1868. His widow died in the spring of 1873.

EBENEZER WEEKS,

For many years the principal owner of the principal coal bank at What Cheer, and the locality then generally known as "Weeks' Coal Bank," was a very worthy man, and died March 23, 1876.

PHILLIP CLUB,

One of the early settlers of the county, located in Van Buren township and raised a large family of sons and daughters. He was greatly esteemed as a good citizen and an honest man. He died in the autumn of 1865. His widow, having since married Mr. John Scott, is living in Sigourney.

MOSES HALL

Was born in Maine, March 16, 1790; came to Iowa in 1843; first to Louisa county, and to this county in 1845. Was farming for several years near Sigourney, and afterwards moved upon a farm near South English. After he became too old to farm he sold the farm and moved into the village, where he died February 24, 1879.

HENRY SANDERS

Came to the county in 18—, settling near Talleyrand; raised a large family, many of the sons and daughters, now all married, living in the county. Among the sons is J. H. Sanders, a man of rare intellectual strength, and at present editor of the "Live Stock Journal," at Chicago. He died in the year ——.

JOSEPH KNOX

Came to the county in 1846, and succeeded Benjamin F. Edwards in conducting the principal business-house of Sigourney. He was an old man when he came to the county and was remarkable for his energy and perseverance. For ten years after engaging in business he was regarded as the father of Sigourney. He was a man of good judgment, fine conversational powers, and financially, was the Rothschild of the north half of the county. During the county-seat controversy he was the leader and chief reliance of the Sigourney party, and although defeated both at the polls and in the courts, he lived long enough to see the county-seat returned to Sigourney. He died in 1864, at the residence of his son, about eight miles northwest of Sigourney.

HON. JOSEPH M. CASEY

Was born in Kentucky, March, 1827. In 1847 he settled in Keokuk county, Iowa, and began the practice of law, he having been admitted to the bar shortly previous. Shortly after coming to this county he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held for five years. In 1859 he was elected county judge, which office he filled satisfactorily till 1861, when he removed to Fort Madison, Lee county. Since residing at the latter place he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and also given some time to literary work. For three years he was editor of the Fort Madison "Plaindealer," he having occupied the position of editor of the Iowa "Democrat" for two years prior to leaving Keokuk county. He has occupied many positions of honor in the Masonic fraternity, and has always been foremost in advocating measures of public interest. His former acquaintances and old friends in Keokuk county, as in the past, will continue to watch his career with interest.

HON. E. L. BURTON

Settled in Lancaster shortly after that place became the county-seat, and became one of the leading attorneys of the county. While located at Lancaster he married a daughter of Col. Crocker. When the county-seat was taken back to Sigourney, Mr. Burton removed to Ottumwa, and was for a number of years associated in the practice of law with Judge H. B. Hendershott. In 1858 he was elected District Judge. He has been successful in his profession, and although but about forty years old, has a reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the State.

C. H. ACHARD

Came to Sigourney in 1853 and engaged in the grocery business. He began with a small stand and gradually succeeded in building up one of the best houses in the county. He disposed of his business in Sigourney and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the spring of 1879.

GEN. M. M. CROCKER

Was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1830. In 1844 he removed, with his father, to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, and shortly after to Keokuk county, where a claim was taken and improved in the most beautiful part of the county, about two miles northwest of Lancaster. In 1846 young Crocker was called from the plow to accept a situation tendered him by Congressman Leffler, to the United States military academy at West Point. At the expiration of two years he was called back to the farm by the death of his father. In 1850 he entered upon the study of law, and in the following year was admitted to practice, and opened an office at Lancaster. Here he followed the practice of law until 1854, when he removed to Des Moines and soon became recognized as one of the lea ing lawyers of the State. Upon the declaration of war in 1861 he immediately responded to the call for volunteers, and raised the first company organized in central Iowa. This company was incorporated in the Second Iowa Infantry, of which Mr. Crocker first became major. Shortly after he was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel and given command of the Thirteenth Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded a brigade, the commander having been wounded early in the engagement. He afterward was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, which rank he held at the time of his death. His health failing toward the close of the war, he was sent to New Mexico. His health improving while there, he was, at his own request, transferred, and again became connected with the Army of the Cumberland. In August, 1865, he started for Washington, his health again having failed. Here he rapidly grew worse, and on the 26th of that month died.

Among the former citizens of Keokuk, whom the readers of this work delight to honor, there is none who are held in a more grateful remembrance than Gen. Crocker, and whoever has crossed the ridge from Sigourney to Lancaster has doubtless had the old Crocker homestead pointed out, also the spot where repose the remains of the father of this illustrious son.

HON. CLABOURN C. WILSON

Was born in Kentucky in 1833. He removed to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1856. Having failed in business prior to coming to Iowa, his first experience here was a patient struggle with poverty. He quarried stone, broke prairie, made rails, and from time to time served in the office of justice of the peace. In 1861 he begun the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Price, and having completed his studies began the practice of his profession at Springfield, Washington township. He achieved a fine reputation as a physician and was for a year the president of the county medical association. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature. He established a dry goods store in Springfield in 1865, and subsequently established another in that neighborhood. When the Rock Island railroad was extended

from Sigourney he was very active in the developing of the two towns of Delta and Rose Hill, at both of which places he established stores. He died in the very midst of a prosperous business and at the height of his influence, in May, 1879.

GEN. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON

Was born in Kentucky in 1829. He succeeded in completing the regular course of collegiate studies at Knox College, after which he removed to Lancaster, Keokuk county, Iowa, where, after diligent application as a law student, he was admitted to the practice of law. After several years residence in this county, during which he became thoroughly identified with the history of the county and achieved a brilliant reputation as a lawyer, he removed to Des Moines, where he engaged in the practice of his profession till the beginning of the war. He volunteered in the Fourth Infantry and afterward became the adjutant of that regiment; he was successively promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, which last rank he held at the close of the war. He is commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The old settlers of Keokuk county will remember him as being in former years one of their number, also from the interesting address he delivered at the first meeting of their association in September, 1878.

HON. JOSEPH LOWE

Was born in the State of Maryland, Aug. 29, 1795, and when nine years old went with his parents to Western Virginia. When about thirteen years of age, being the oldest son, the support of the family devolved upon him by the death of his father. When nineteen years old the second war with England began and he enlisted, serving honorably till its close. He left Virginia and settled in Indiana in the spring of 1822. While living there he first participated in politics and took an active part in the organization of Rush county. He afterward represented that county in the legislature, serving in both the senate and house of representatives for a period reaching from 1832 to 1845. He removed to Iowa and settled near Springfield, Keokuk county, in 1845. In 1850 he was chosen to represent Mahaska and Keokuk counties in the State senate. He remained on his farm till 1857, when he removed to Sigourney and there resided till death, which occurred March 29, 1879. There have been few who were more intimately connected with the interests of the county, and none more highly respected than Mr. Lowe.

WAR HISTORY.

KEOKUK COUNTY WAR RECORD.

The census of 1860 shows that Keokuk county, at that time had a population of 13,271. During the war of the rebellion the county sent about 1000 to the field of her bravest and strongest sons.

At the outbreak of this war Keokuk county was in the full tide of activity and prosperity. Her material resources were being rapidly developed and all the various branches of business and the learned professions were keeping pace in the front ranks of progress. The people were just recovering from the financial crisis of 1857 and those who had toiled in the land during those times which tried men's souls had begun to see the dawning of better days. Immediately surrounded by the noise of industry and the continuous hum of business they heard little and believed less of the rumored plots and plans of those who lived to grow rich from the toil and sweat of others and whose leading branch of trade was the traffic in souls and bodies of men. But still the war was upon them, and the thundering of cannon at the very gates of the national capital soon broke the spell of busy peace and they soon passed from a serious contemplation of the possibility of war to the realization of its actual presence and the duties which the issues of the day made incumbent upon them as loyal citizens of the Union.

Fort Sumpter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and on the 15th of the same month the president issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The laws of the United States have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I therefore call upon the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress the said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, National Union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured.

"The first service assigned forces will probably be to repossess forts, places, and property which have been siezed from the Union. The utmost care should be taken, consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with property of peaceable citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons commanding the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety, as its interests may demand.

"Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States."

"By W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State."

Of this call for volunteers, only one regiment was required to fill the quota of Iowa. The proclamation of Governor Kirkwood calling for this regiment was issued at Iowa City, April 17th. The men of Iowa sprang to arms as one man, and hundreds of volunteers were offered whom the State did not need.

Company F, of the Fifth Regiment, Captain Sampson, was the first one ready in Keokuk county. E. S. Sampson and N. H. Keith, who subsequently were appointed captain and lieutenant of the company, were chiefly instrumental in recruiting this company, although many other citizens of the county aided, and the company was ready for duty in a little over a week from the time the call was made. Captain Sampson immediately made application for a place in the First Regiment, but too late, as the regiment was already full.

When the call was made for more men the company was re-organized, and went into camp a few days at Sigourney. It will be remembered that the government experienced great difficulty at first to equip the men as rapidly as they volunteered, and in order to facilitate matters, Captain Sampson, while his men were encamped at Sigourney, borrowed money of S. A. Alexander, paying interest therefor at the rate of thirty-six per cent, with which to buy cloth for uniforms; the cloth having been procured, the ladies of Sigourney laid aside all other work, including all the care of their households, and gave their whole attention to the work of making up the cloth into uniforms. The company then departed to the State rendezvous, and was incorporated in the Fifth Regiment. E. S. Sampson was appointed captain; W. H. Keith, first lieutenant; H. S. Dawson, second lieutenant. Captain Sampson afterward became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment, there not being enough re-enlistments from the regiment to maintain its name and organization, those who did re-enlist became a part of the Fifth Cavalry. Company F went into camp at Sigourney, July 3d, and after remaining there some two weeks went to Burlington, where it went into service as a part of the Fifth Regiment, on July 15th, 1861.

The first call of the president for three hundred thousand men, and each succeeding call, received a prompt and liberal response from the people of Keokuk county. From the plow, the work-shop, the counting-room, and from all the learned professions, the men from every rank of life, of all ages, gray-beard and smooth-faced, those who proved themselves to be the bravest of the brave, came forth and enlisted themselves among those who were ready and anxious to endure hardship, meet peril, and if need be, die in defense of the flag. Company F, of the Eight Regiment, was recruited by Capt. Andrews and Dr. Yerger, and went into camp at Davenport, shortly after Capt. Sampson took his company to Burlington.

Company D, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and a portion of company I, of same regiment, were recruited in Keokuk county. Company D was recruited by Dr. Price in less than one week. In company with Mr. Clark, the Dr. started out on Monday morning, and visited South English, Springfield, Talleyrand, Lancaster and Richland, holding public meetings at all these places. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and by Thursday he returned to Sigourney with sixty recruits. The following evening a public meeting was held in Sigourney, at the close of which his recruits numbered one hundred and one. The next day the company started for the place of rendezvous, and by Saturday evening was in camp at Davenport. There are

few counties in this or other States which can show better in recruiting than this. The material, also, was of the very best; in this company Mr. Pope enlisted as a private, and came back as major of the regiment. The company was conveyed by farmers, in wagons, where cars were waiting to convey it to Davenport. Before leaving Sigourney a large concourse of people from the surrounding county assembled in the court-house to formally take leave of their friends. The ladies of Sigourney made a beautiful flag which was presented to the company. Miss Carter, on behalf the ladies, made a brief address on presenting the flag, which was replied to by Dr. Price. This flag was zealously guarded through marches and sieges, in camp and in battle, and was brought back to Sigourney whole, but badly faded, by Dr. Price, at the close of his term of enlistment.

Company I, of same regiment was recruited partly in Keokuk and partly in Washinton county. Captain Elrod, a Methodist minister, and lieutenant Lynch, were principally instrumental in recruiting this company.

There were two companies raised in Keokuk county for the Thirty-third Regiment, comapny B, recruited by Dr. Yerger and J. H. Shawhan, and company H, recruited by Col. Mackey, Captains Dillon and Gore. The company which became company H of the Thirty third, was commenced in July, but recruiting went on very slowly till August, when an extra call for troops aroused the people to such a state of enthusiasm that it was immediately filled up. Company B was recruited under the following circumstances: Dr. Yerger and Mr. Shawhan were sitting in a room conversing, and the subject of war finally coming up, Mr. Shawhan said he believed he would enlist. Dr. Yerger was of the same mind. Thereupon, they stepped over to the office of the clerk of the District Court and by him were sworn, each taking an oath in presence of the other, to enlist and go to the war. That same evening they began to recruit company B, and in four days a company of 101 men was formed. This company likewise received a flag at the hands of the ladies of Sigourney. A large meeting was held in the court-house square before the departure of the company, and the flag was presented. Dr. Yerger, on behalf of the company, made a brief address, accepting the flag and promising to defend and honor it, all of which the company did until the unfortunate Yazoo expedition, when the flag was lost with all the other baggage of the regiment. Both of these companies, H and B, were taken to Oskaloosa, the place of rendezvous, in farmer's wagons, where they were mustered into the United States service and became a part of the Thirty-third regiment, C. H. Mackey, who was chiefly instrumental in recruiting company H, becoming lieutenant-colonel. This regiment became renowned during its subsequent career, and Keokuk county has ever had reason to feel proud of its record. At the time of Lee's surrender the regiment was sent up the Tombigbee river to capture a fleet of rebel boats which had been conveyed thither on the capture of Mobile. Afterward it returned to Mobile and was there at the time of the great explosion which occurred at the latter place in April, 1865. Colonel Mackey, who witnessed this terrific catastrophe, and who but a short time previous had been officer of the day, describes this explosion as the most terribly grand and manificently horrible event of the war.

In addition to the companies already mentioned, there were some five or six other companies, wholly or in part recruited from Keokuk county: A company in the Eighteenth regiment, a company in the Fortieth, a company

in the First cavalry, a company in the one hundred days' service and quite a number in the Gray-beard regiment.

While these recruits were at the front, their families at home were not forgotten. Aid societies were formed which assisted the needy and the board of supervisors granted aid from the county fund. During the latter years of the war a regular tax levy was made for this purpose, and it is estimated some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars were contributed in voluntary donations and in taxes for the relief of soldier's families. While there were so many who were ever ready to relieve the wants of the needy it would be unjust to discriminate; there was one, however, who was peculiarly zealous and active in the matter, Mr. Wm. Jackson, who in many ways comforted the sorrowing and aided the needy. He it was who was chiefly instrumental in securing aid from the county fund, and into his hands flowed the voluntary contributions, which he disbursed most faithfully. To him, also, the soldiers sent their spare wages, to be distributed among their families. At one time he had over five thousand dollars of this money in his care, which, in default of a better place of security, he deposited under the floor of a stable.

The following account of the regiments partly recruited from Keokuk county, is compiled from the Adjutant-General's reports:

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third regiment was emphatically an Iowa representative regiment. It was organized quickly under the first call for troops, when the people rushed to arms as if by magic. It had representatives from all parts of the State. It rendezvoused at Keokuk, was mustered into the United States service June 10, 1861, and at once sent to Missouri, where guerrillas, horse-thieves and bushwhackers were harassing Union citizens everywhere. It was entangled in "red tape" at the start, and went to the field without a commanding officer above the rank of captain. It was equipped with the old Springfield muskets of "1848," but without bayonet, cartridge or ration. Its first night was spent on the field in open air, trusting in Providence, tired and hungry. Col. Williams joined the regiment at Chillicothe, but was soon after ordered to St. Louis under arrest, when Lieut.-Col. John Scott assumed command, who, September 15, moved out from Cameron to join the 16th Illinois against the rebel general, Atchison. At Blue Mills the impetuosity of the men, eager for fray, led them into an ambush which resulted disastrously, and taught them a good lesson. Its next position was to guard the North Missouri railroad, where it remained until March, 1862, when it was ordered south, disembarking at Pittsburg Landing March 17, joining the noble Fourth Army Division. It was at Shiloh, winning military glory by the loss of 200 out of 450 men engaged. June 2 it went with Sherman to Memphis. In September it went back to Corinth, fighting at Hatchie on the way. For seven months following it was with Grant, through central Mississippi back to Memphis, thence to Vicksburg, taking part in its capture; thence it joined Sherman in his chase after Joe Johnson, and was more conspicuous for brilliant service than any other Iowa regiment. In the siege of Jackson it also distinguished itself. Thence, in December, returned to Vicksburg, and accompanied Sherman in his Meridan expedition, after which it took a veteran furlough. The non-veterans were ordered to the Red River campaign. The two were

never again united, the veterans, on returning to the field, joining Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and at Atlanta, July 24, 1864, it literally fought itself out of existence. Its color-sergeant fell pierced with bullets, the colors captured. Subsequently, a squad of the regiment, who had been captured and taken into Atlanta, saw their colors borne through the streets by a squad of cavalry. They made a dash, recaptured it, and tore it into shreds. In July, 1864, it was so decimated as to lose its organization, and the few remaining men were consolidated with the Second Infantry, when, four days later, they were mustered out, July 12, 1865. The regiment has one of the saddest, and yet noblest, records of all those sent from the State.

COMPANY H.*

Bradley, Wm. R., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Lathrop, Frederick O.
Hendrick, Charles, discharged March 25, 1862, for disability.
Murdock, Melancthon D., discharged November 26, 1861, for disability.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifth Infantry took the field in August, 1861, and first served in Missouri, going to Jefferson City August 14; thence, in September, to Columbia, Boonville, Glasgow, Springfield, Syracuse; thence back to Boonville; thence to Cairo, February 22, 1862, at which date it had not met the enemy. From Cairo it at once went to Benton, thence with General Pope to New Madrid, where, March 4th, it encountered the enemy in force treble its own, but held its position two hours under a heavy fire. At Island No. 10 the valor of the regiment won the inscription of the battle on their banner. Thence the regiment went to Corinth. It was while there Colonel Worthington, a brave and excellent officer, was accidentally shot by a sentinel. After the siege of Corinth the regiment joined in the pursuit of Beauregard to Booneville, thence returned to Corinth, and in June went to Ripley, Rienzi, back to Clear Springs; thence to Jacinto; thence against Price at Iuka, where, September 19th, it was engaged in that terrible engagement. For six miles from Jacinto to Iuka the Fifth led the advance of the division, beating back the enemy, until, when three miles distant from Iuka, the enemy was met in force. The Fifth was the first in line of battle, and from that moment until every cartridge was gone held its place. Its loss of 217 men of the 482 tells the story of its heroism. Fifteen non-commissioned officers were killed. October 3d and 4th, next met the enemy at Corinth. The march to Yockona; thence back to Memphis; thence down the Mississippi to Grand Lake; thence to Helena, and the wild chase down the Yazoo Pass,—all are a part of the history of this regiment. At Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, the regiment showed its pluck. For an hour and a half it, with its brigade, held an important and perilous position, and the last thirty minutes of which it had no ammunition except what was gathered from cartridge-boxes of dead and wounded on the field. From that time to the fall of Vicksburg its history is that of all who took part therein. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment went to Helena, thence to Memphis, thence with General Sherman across the country to Chattanooga, where it took active part in the battle

*Enlisted June 1, 1861.

on the 25th of November, where it lost 106, most of whom were captured. After Chattanooga there is little of importance. It joined in the pursuit of Bragg to Graysville, Georgia; thence to Huntsville, Alabama, where it passed the winter. In April it came north on a veteran furlough, returning in May; was ordered to Kingston, Georgia. August 8, 1864, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, as companies I and G. After the transfer the regiment was refitted and remounted at Nashville, and joined Wilson's brilliant march through Alabama and Georgia, at the close of which it was sent to Macon, Georgia, and August 9, 1865, was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia. Keokuk county was represented in Co. F.

COMPANY F.*

Ezekiel S. Sampson, captain; promoted lieutenant-colonel May 23, 1862.

Uriah H. Keath, first lieutenant; promoted captain September 1862.

Henry S. Douns, second lieutenant; resigned from disability December 1, 1861.

Charles S. Miller, first sergeant; reduced to fourth sergeant at his own request December 1, 1861.

Sebastian Fisher, second sergeant; killed at Iuka September 19, 1862, while acting as second lieutenant.

Charles Cosby, third sergeant; discharged January 30, 1862, for disability.

Austin B. Rayburn, fourth sergeant; promoted second lieutenant December 2, 1861; mustered out May 28, 1862.

Manassas M. Flary, fifth sergeant; reduced to ranks August 17, 1862.

Wm. Cross, first corporal; reduced to ranks at his own request December 1, 1862; wounded at Copperville, Miss., December 5, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863, for disability.

James A. Renfro, second corporal; promoted third sergeant August 10, 1863; wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; transferred to invalid corps March 16, 1864.

Franklin N. McCoy, third corporal; promoted second lieutenant September 4, 1862.

Henry T. McNiel, fourth corporal; died at Syracuse, Mo., December 9, 1861.

Sherridan G. Rose, fifth corporal; reduced to ranks at his own request; wounded at Iuka; discharged October 5, 1862, for disability.

Henry B. Landers, sixth corporal; promoted fifth corporal December 9, 1861; wounded at Iuka.

Abram G. Long, seventh corporal; promoted fourth sergeant March 15, 1862; wounded at Iuka; discharged December 11, 1862, for disability.

Elvin M. Holcomb, eighth corporal; promoted second lieutenant June 1, 1862; killed at Iuka September 19, 1862.

Wm. Eberhart, musician; wounded at Iuka; discharged February 28, 1863, from wounds.

Charles S. Sprague, musician; reduced to ranks October 21, 1862; promoted fifth corporal October 21, 1862; veteranized in company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.

Bennet F. Gore, wagoner, died at Boonville, Mo., January 22, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Abel D., discharged February 13, 1862, for disability.

Beavel, Andrew, wounded at Iuka; veteranized company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.

Butler, Martin V. B., absent October 13, 1861.

* Enlisted July 3, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

Baldwin, James S., died December 3, 1861, at Warsaw, Mo.

Cross, Eli, enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged October 22, 1862, for disability.

Crosby, Charles, discharged January 3, 1862, for disability.

Cotton, Wm. L., veteranized fifth cavalry April 11, 1864.

Campbell, George, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; veteranized fifth cavalry January 5, 1864.

Campbell, Wm. L., discharged February 13, 1862, for disability.

Cabler, Edward, discharged March 22, 1862, for disability.

Cabler, John, wounded at Iuka.

Cross, Wm. P., wounded at Coffeville, Miss., December 5, 1862; veteranized fifth cavalry, first corporal, company G, January 1, 1864.

Cooper, George W., died September 16, 1861, at Jefferson City, Mo.

Ellsworth, Francis M., discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.

Ferry, George H., wounded at Iuka; promoted to corporal; transferred to invalid corps August, 1863.

Fulton, Wm. J., killed at Iuka September 19, 1862.

Greene, Isaac H., killed at Iuka September 19, 1862.

Glandon, David C., died of wounds at Iuka September 21, 1862.

Goss, Charles W. (or S.), died of wounds at Iuka September 21, 1862.

Gano, Charles, wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; promoted corporal; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

Hudson, John W., died at Syracuse, Mo., November 2, 1861.

Hall, Robert M., discharged April 22, 1863, for disability.

Hall, John, wounded at Iuka.

Hartwell, Abram, promoted fifth corporal July 1, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant October 21, 1862; promoted first sergeant ———; captured at Mission Ridge November 25, 1864.

Hart, Daniel, captured at Madison Station, Ala., May 17, 1864.

Jacques, John Joseph, promoted corporal; captured at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

Jones, David M., died of wounds at Iuka September 21, 1862.

Ketchum, John V., died of wounds at Iuka.

Long, Isaac, killed at Iuka September 19, 1862.

Laffer, Reason P., promoted eighth corporal June 17, 1862; wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862.

Laffer, James E., enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged May 19, 1863, for disability.

Laffer, Phillip, enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged May 15, 1863, for disability.

Lineback, Jacob, discharged March 5, 1863, for disability.

Lineback, Henry, killed at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Morgan, George E, promoted eighth corporal December 1, 1861; discharged July 19, 1862, for injuries by falling accidentally.

Morrison, Lewis M., promoted first sergeant June 16, 1862; reduced to ranks at his own request September 4, 1862; transferred to invalid corps February 16, 1864.

Mohme, Charles, discharged January 8, 1862, for disability.

McChanahan, Robert, promoted second corporal August 10, 1861; wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; discharged October 2, 1862, for disability.

McNeil, David, promoted seventh corporal October 21, 1862; veteranized company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.

Myers, Wm. R., wounded accidentally; discharged November 22, 1862, for disability.

Minor, Pleasant E., wounded at Iuka.

Miller, Samuel, discharged September 8, 1862, for disability.
McCampbell, David S., wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.
Payton, Henry C.
Passig, Henry F. B.
Pinkerton, Miron, discharged December 1, 1862, for disability.
Pringle, Nelson.
Rose, Henry, veteranized company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.
Reed, James.
Roland, James H., wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; died of wounds at Baker's Creek, Miss., May 18, 1863.
Rodman, James M., discharged November 30, 1861, for disability.
Sprague, Charles S., enlisted July 31, 1861; veteranized company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.
Stone, Clark B., enlisted August 31, 1862; veteranized seventh corps, company G, fifth cavalry, January 5, 1864.
Stone, Frederick, discharged April 23, 1863, for disability.
Smith, William C., discharged February 3, 1862, for disability.
Smith, Walter, died November 1,
Smith, Frank.
1861, at Hermanville, Missouri.
Shanafelt, Wesley.
Slate, Lionel L, died September 13, 1862, at Jefferson Barracks.
Slate, Ord, wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; died of wounds October 5, 1862, at Jackson, Tennessee.
Stumer, Frederick.
Shively, Samuel B.
Shipman, Alfred, wounded at Iuka September 19; died at Jackson October 5, 1862; reported also as discharged April 22, 1863, for disability.
Shockly, William, veteranized in company G, fifth cavalry January 5, 1864.
Shockly, Thos. A., wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; killed at Chattanooga November 25, 1863.
Switzer, Wm. L., wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; discharged December 20, 1862, for disability; [also reported as Welcome G.]
Smack, Finley M., promoted seventh corporal June 16, 1863; promoted first sergeant October 21, 1862; veteranized O. M. S. company G fifth cavalry February 13, 1864.
Shallenbarger, Joseph B., enlisted August 16, 1861; discharged July 25, 1862, for disability.
Taylor, Wm. C., captured at Madison Station, Alabama, May 17, 1864.
Thomas, Harrison, died Nov 10, 1861, at Boonville, Missouri.
Tipton, George B., wounded at Iuka September 19, 1863; at Vicksburg May 22, 1863; transferred to invalid corps May 15, 1864.
Teller, John W., killed at Iuka September 19, 1862.
Voss, Harding, enlisted August 16, 1861.
Woodruff, Nehemiah H., discharged September 21, 1862, for disability.
Wilson, Abel P., wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; discharged October 5, 1862, for disability.
Woods, James, wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; transferred to invalid corps February 15, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Stone, Anson H., enlisted June 24, 1861; veteranized company G fifth cavalry April 11, 1864.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventh Infantry entered the service immediately after the battle of Bull Run. There was an urgent demand for troops, and the regiment was hurriedly organized, and, after muster, on July 24, 1861, it was sent to St. Louis for equipal, thence to Ironton, where it received its first drill in the manual of arms. Thence it was stationed and served at Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Fort Holt, Mayfield Creek, Camp Crittenden, Fort Jefferson, Kentucky, Norfolk and Bird's Point, leaving the latter November 6, 1861, on the memorable Belmont expedition, to cut off troops being sent to Price's army, and to protect troops being sent by Gen. Grant in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. At the battle of Belmont, November 7, the regiment was the hero of the day. It suffered more than any other regiment, and received special mention by Gen. Grant for its gallantry. A remarkable incident occurred while the Union troops were re-embarking in transports after this battle. The last boat had been landed, and as the hawser was being cast off, rebel artillery suddenly came to the river bank, a gun was quickly placed in position, and leveled on the loaded transport, and the gunner was in the act of pulling the lanyard, when a shell from a Union gunboat exploded beneath the carriage of the gun, hurling the carriage, gun and all, high in air, demolishing the carriage, and while in mid air, the gun exploded. The rebel gunners and several others were killed. After this battle the regiment returned to Bird's Point, remained two months, when they took part in the capture of Fort Henry. February 12, they joined the march against Fort Donelson, and the gallantry of Iowa troops on that occasion made J. G. Lauman, colonel of the regiment, a brigadier general. From Donelson the regiment moved to Pittsburg, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. Next followed the siege at Corinth; thence to Iuka, where, on the 19th of September, the fifth regiment suffered so terribly. The Seventh was not in this battle, being employed in a stragetic movement to attract the enemy in another direction, but at Corinth it was hotly engaged, losing one-third the number engaged. All the color-guard but one were killed or wounded. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Corinth, and in October, 1863, moved to Pulaski with Gen. Dodge's command. In December they re-enlisted as veterans, and came North on veteran furlough. In April it returned to the field, and with the second went to the front, and joined the campaign against Atlanta. At Oastanula river the regiment with Price's brigade was moving through heavy timber, when it was suddenly charged by a whole brigade of rebel infantry. The brigade counter-charged with a rush, driving the enemy from the field, and gaining a position which necessitated the evacuation of Resaca, by the rebels. The Seventh lost heavily in this engagement. After Atlanta had fallen, the Seventh, with Rice's brigade, was transferred to the fifteenth army corps, and its history was that of Gen. Logan's division, marching nearly back to Dalton, around through Snake Gap, thence to Savannah, thence 480 miles through swamps, amid suffering and storm, to Goldsboro, where the Confederacy collapsed. The regiment then started on the homeward march, *via* Raleigh, to Washington, where it was a part of the grand review, proud of its record inscribed on its banners. Thence it moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where, July 12, 1865, the veteran heroes were called up for muster out. Five hundred and fifty-nine were "checked" as killed or wounded. The regiment had two Colonels, both of whom were made brigadier-generals.

COMPANY F.

Warner, Stephen C., fourth corporal; enlisted July 11, 1861; died March 1, 1862, at Smithland, Ky.

Brooks, Joseph W., eighth corporal; promoted to sergeant; discharged September 10, 1862, for promotion in thirty-third Missouri infantry.

Broadhead, William, wounded at Belmont November 7, 1861; discharged April 2, 1862, for disability.

Hampton, Wm. W., enlisted July 11, 1861; died of injuries from railroad accident at DuQuoin, Illinois, January 23, 1862.

Hoisington, James E., enlisted July 11, 1861; wounded at Corinth, October, 1862; discharged December 23, 1862.

Hoover, Daniel G., enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863.

Kinney, Warren, enlisted July —, 1861; killed at Belmont November 7, 1861.

Roe, Wm., enlisted July 11, 1861; died at St. Louis, February 9, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Samuel R. Black, captain; enlisted July 11, 1861; resigned July 3, 1863.

Jacob Snyder, first lieutenant; enlisted July 11, 1861; resigned June 7, 1862.

Jesse F. Warner, second lieutenant; enlisted July 11, 1861; promoted captain July 23, 1863; resigned August 29, 1864.

Timothy Spence, first sergeant; enenlisted July 11, 1861; reduced to ranks November 6, 1861; promoted second sergeant, second lieutenant, July 23, 1863, and captain August 30, 1864.

Benjamin F. Kirkbride, second sergeant; enlisted July 11, 1861; reduced to ranks July 15, 1862.

John N. Andrew, third sergeant; promoted hospital steward January 23, 1862.

Leonard T. Sims, fourth sergeant; enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged February 3, 1864, for disability

James E. McIntyre, fifth sergeant; enlisted July 24, 1861; appointed musician October 21, 1861.

Samuel Goodwin, first corporal; enlisted July 11, 1861; reduced to ranks January 12, 1862.

Hugh L. Duke, third corporal, enlisted July 11, 1861; promoted third sergeant January 6, 1862; veteranized January 4, 1864; promoted second sergeant May 1, 1864.

Solomon M. Weyman, fifth corporal; enlisted July 11, 1861; promoted third corporal February 25, 1862; veteranized December 25, 1863; promoted fourth sergeant May 1, 1864.

John R. Jones, seventh corporal, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged October 30, 1861, for disability.

David S. Bales, musician, enlisted August 23, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Bales, Riley W., enlisted July 19, 1861.

Bales, Johnathan L., enlisted December 16, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Brown, Merritt S., enlisted July 11, 1861; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Berry, Benjamin F., enlisted January 11, 1861, discharged at Shiloh May 18, 1862.

Bales, William A., enlisted August 23, 1862; transferred to invalid corps August 13, 1863.

Bales, William D., enlisted December 21, 1861.

Bales, Worthington W., enlisted August 23, 1862.

Bales, Zachariah, enlisted December 2, 1861.

Brooks, Alvah A., enlisted July 11, 1862.

Brown, Isaac, enlisted February 20, 1864.

Charlton, George W., enlisted July 11, 1861; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Cable, William, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged January 23, 1862, for disability.

Corpson, George, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged November 1, 1861, for disability.

Davis, Anderson, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged October 30, 1861.

Dare, James, enlisted July 11, 1861; promoted seventh corporal September 1, 1862.

Dutton, Sereno, enlisted December 16, 1861; promoted fifth corporal February 25, 1862; third corporal September 1, 1862.

Franklin, John H., enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged October 29, 1861, for disability.

Faulkner, Nathan L., enlisted July 11, 1861.

Filley, Nathan H., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Hadley, William, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged April 8, 1863, for disability.

Harlan, William B., enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized December 22, 1863.

Henning, Isaac, enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged October 29, 1861, for disability.

Henshaw, Levi A., enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged October 30, 1862.

Hadley, Spencer J., enlisted July 30, 1861.

Jones, Cyrus S., enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863.

Johnson, Enos, enlisted February 20, 1864.

Lee, Walter, enlisted March 14, 1862.

McPherson, Joseph, enlisted July 19, 1861.

Mendenhall, Asa, enlisted July 30, 1861.

Manifee, Charles R., enlisted February 20, 1864; wounded; place and date not reported.

Horten, Lewis, enlisted February 20, 1864.

Roop, John V., enlisted July 19, 1861; veteranized December 23, 1864.

Snead, John, enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized December 23, 1864.

Storm, John W., enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Strohm, Christian C., enlisted July 11, 1861; promoted seventh corporal October 30, 1861; fourth corporal February 25, 1862; second corporal September 1, 1862.

Shaffer, Dudley C., enlisted August 23, 1862.

Smith, Elihu, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Stephens, Benj. G., enlisted August 21, 1862.

Stephens, Eli, enlisted November 30, 1861; discharged July 14, 1862, for disability.

Thompson, Hiram E., enlisted July 11, 1861; died October 28, 1861, at Montezuma, Iowa.

Thompson, John J., enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862, for disability.

Wheeler, Gilbert, enlisted July 11, 1861; wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; veteranized December 26, 1863.

Wightman, Minor, promoted fifth sergeant. October 22, 1861; first sergeant November 6, 1861; first lieutenant June 8, 1862; resigned August 8, 1864.

Wiggins, Bert, enlisted July 11, 1861; died October 22, 1862, at Mound City, Illinois.

Warner, Washington, enlisted August 21, 1862.

Wilcox, Jesse W., enlisted February 20, 1864.
Yates, David, enlisted July 11, 1861.
York, Alfred M., enlisted July 11, 1861; discharged March 22, 1862, for disability.
York, Elias M., enlisted July 11, 1862, discharged October 28, 1862, for minority.
York, Moses, enlisted February 20, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Eighth Infantry was organized during the summer of 1861, rendezvoused at Davenport, moved to St. Louis in September, where it remained two weeks, received its equipment and moved to Syracuse, where it was stationed for three months engaged in scouting and pursuing Price in his retreat through Arkansas. It returned to Sedalia in November and went into winter quarters. In March, following, it went by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, arriving just before the battle of Shiloh, in which it was engaged, and was its first battle. It was commanded by Colonel Geddes, its first colonel, Frederick Steele, having been promoted to brigadier-general. In this battle the regiment, with the second, seventh, twelfth and fourteenth Iowa regiments on its right, held an important position, the Eighth being the connecting link between the divisions of Wallace and Prentiss, to defend a battery placed in front of them. The struggle to capture this battery by the enemy was desperate, and the Eighth lost heavily in stubbornly and successfully defending, losing nearly two hundred in killed and wounded. After maintaining their position from early in the morning until after four o'clock, Prentiss' line gave way, on the left of the regiment, and fled to the Landing, when, there being no opposition in front, the enemy swept around to the rear of the Eighth and thus effected its capture about six o'clock in the evening, together with a greater portion of the twelfth and fourteenth Iowa and fifty-eighth Illinois. Companies I, C, and H, of the eighth, partially escaped capture, and were subsequently attached to the union brigade, which fought in the advance at Corinth with the second division. Company F was so stationed as to receive the brunt of the assault, and Captain Hogin was killed. The Eighth was the last to leave the advance line of the Union army at Shiloh on that terrible Sunday battle. It could have retreated and saved itself from capture, but its motto was to obey orders, and it was left alone to defend itself and the battery before it for an hour after its supporting column had fled in terror from the field. From this date the paths of company C and F diverged. The history of company C is that of the union brigade. Company F, with the other troops captured, were sent to Corinth, thence to Memphis, Mobile and Montgomery, where they were placed in cotton-sheds and treated badly for six weeks, when they were moved to Macon, Georgia, and were worse treated, being shot down without provocation, for three months, when they were taken to Libby prison and there exchanged, when they were permitted to come home on furlough, and in December the regiment was reorganized, and in the spring of 1863 joined Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, being assigned to third brigade, third division, fifteenth army corps, which it accompanied in all its tedious marches through Mississippi. It did not go with the army to Chattanooga, but remained at Vicksburg until winter, when it re-enlisted as veterans, came home on furlough, and returning, was ordered to Memphis, where it remained on provost duty nearly a year. It



Samuel Singmaster

was while there, in August, Forest made his dash into the city, and in the charge to drive him out, Lieutenant A. S. Irwin, of company F was mortally wounded. It was at the capture of Spanish Fort, in the seige of Mobile, the regiment most distinguished itself on the eighth of April, 1865. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Mobile until the spring of 1866, when, April 20th, they were mustered out at Selma, Alabama, and those not otherwise accounted for were mustered out then. Keokuk county was represented on the staff, to-wit:

Joseph Andrews, major, promoted from captain of company F; James McConnell, hospital steward, from company F.

COMPANY C.

Seaton, Joseph, enlisted August 10, 1861; discharged October 3, 1861, for disability.

Vastine, William M., enlisted August 10, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Wilkins, Ebenezer, enlisted August 8, 1861.

Parker, Samuel G., enlisted August 18, 1862.

Parker, Alonzo, enlisted August 18, 1862.

COMPANY F.*

Joseph Andrews, captain; promoted major February 7, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; resigned January 26, 1862.

Solomon E. Start, first lieutenant; resigned March 3, 1862.

Rufus H. Law, second lieutenant; resigned for disability January 30, 1862.

William F. Hogin, first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant February 1, 1862; captain March 4, 1862; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Seth E. Hall, second sergeant; veteranized first sergeant January 1, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865, for disability.

Thomas F. Ford, third sergeant; discharged May 26, 1862, for disability.

James R. Sturdevant, fourth sergeant; captured at Shiloh.

Daniel N. Fish, fifth sergeant; veteranized January 1, 1864, as second sergeant; promoted first sergeant January — 1865; first lieutenant August 3, 1865.

Owen E. Hogin, first corporal; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted fourth sergeant February 10, 1864.

John J. Smith, second corporal; discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

George Johnson, third corporal; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Mills R. Stephenson, fourth corporal; promoted sergeant————; discharged September 5, 1863, for disability.

Joseph A. McIntire, fifth corporal; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted first corporal February 10, 1864.

Archibald S. Irwin, musician; promoted first lieutenant March 4, 1862; captured at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864; killed at Memphis, August 21, 1864.

William Long, wagoner; discharged October 1, 1861, for disability.

PRIVATES.

Allen, David E.

Brown, Porter D.

Besser, John, veteranized January 1, 1864.

Bland, Calvin L., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Brown, John T.

* Enlisted August 10, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

Barker, Warren H.
Beardsley, Wilford W., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Carney, Thomas P.
Clark, John F., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Clark, William H., wounded and captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Conger, William, wounded at Shiloh.
Caldwell, Daniel W.
Crakoal, Augustus, captured at Shiloh; died while prisoner at Montgomery, Ala., May 14, 1862.
Cox, Benjamin F., wounded at Shiloh; discharged September 5,1862.
Carlisle, James, killed at Shiloh.
Carlisle, Wm., wounded at Shiloh.
Cary, Alva A., veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Mephis August 21, 1864.
Doty, Edwin, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Deuniston, William.
Darling, Valoren O., discharged April 26, 1862, for disability.
Dougherty, Edward, transferred to company I.
Daymude, William B.
Eaton, Alonzo A., discharged July 30, 1862, for disability.
Eaton, Levi J., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Emmons, Ames M.
Fowler, Jeremiah J., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Garrett, Alfred, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Humes, Solomon, captured at Shiloh; reported dead; date and place unknown.
Harvey, Hollin H., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Hendrix, John C., wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864; reported also as discharged November 19, 1863, for disability.
Harding, William T.
Hagan, Robert D., wounded at Shiloh; discharged for disability.
Hendrix, Isaac W.
Hornish, John M., discharged November 23, 1862, for disability.
Hodson, George W., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Howard, Amos M., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Holtz, William, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Hensley, Timothy, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Huggins, George H., enlisted August —
Hendrix, Thos. J., discharged April —, 1863, for disability.
Jacobs, Noah, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Jacobs, John B. [D.], discharged August 5, 1862, for disability.
Johnson, Geo., promoted third corporal; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Kreger, William, wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Konkright, William W., wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Laffer, Benjamin F., captured at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Lash, Daniel W., captured at Jackson, Mississippi, July 10, 1863; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Littler, George L., discharged February 7, 1862, for disability.
Long, William, captured at Shiloh; rejoined regiment, and discharged October 3, 1862, for disability.
Lain, Thomas V., killed at Shiloh.
Mayres, Frederick.
Matthews, Alvin T., captured at Shiloh; died October 15, 1862, at Petersburg, Virginia, while a prisoner.
Maryvess, John H., discharged July 11, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted February 23, 1863.
Morgan, Cornelius L., discharged April 26, 1862, for disability.
McMasters, William R, discharged April 26, 1862, for disability.

McConnell, James, promoted hospital steward November 27, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; discharged February 14, 1865, for disability.
Monical, John D., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Martin, Henry L., enlisted August 30, 1862; died at Davenport, January 16, 1863.
McElroy, John A., discharged January 10, 1862, for disability.
Nelson, George W., died at Keokuk, October 27, 1862.
Nanke, Frederick.
Nelson, Jonathan M., discharged April 16, 1862, for disability.
Neiman, Charles, discharged February 7, 1862, for disability.
Oswalt, Alfred, discharged January 14, 1862, for disability.
Paul, Franklin A., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Perkins, George W., wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862.
Richardson, Silas J., discharged February 7, 1862, for disability.
Reynolds, Joseph H., discharged April 14, 1862.
Reynolds, Silas W., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Richardson, Benj. F., captured at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Roland, Wm., discharged April 26, 1862, for disability.
Reed, Charles, discharged April 26, 1862, for disability.
Rockafeller, Peter R., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Shockley, Samuel M., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged September 18, 1862, for disability.
Sloan, Norman, captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged September 12, 1862, for disability.
Sloan, Newton, captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died while prisoner at Tuscumbia, Ala., April 25, 1862.
Smith, Charles, died at Sedalia, Mo., January 2, 1862.
Seibel, Adolph, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Torrence, Wm. M., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Uthman, Frederick, died January 8, 1864, at Sigourney.
Vogel, Andrew J., captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Ward, John W., promoted eighth corporal September 21, 1861; secone lieutenant March 4, 1862; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; resigned March 25, 1863.
Williams, Isaac M., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died of wounds May 6, 1862.
York, Joseph M., veteranized January 1, 1864.

ADDITIONAL.

Clark, Robert W., enlisted March 17, 1865.
Hickman, J. Q. F., enlisted March 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Wetherill, H. B., enlisted September 3, 1861; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Burns, William H., enlisted January 18, 1863; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; wounded at Spanish Fort April 7, 1865.
Schutaz, Jacob F., enlisted March 31, 1864.
Wetherill, Edwin, enlisted March 31, 1864; died May 10, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala.
Chapman, Charles, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Goben, Joseph, veteranized January 1, 1864.
Walters, Robert H., veteranized January 1, 1864.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Eleventh Infantry regiment was organized in September and October, 1861; company D, in which Keokuk county was represented, was organized in September. It, with the thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth Iowa regiments, formed the third brigade of the sixth division, seventeenth army corps. Shiloh was its introduction to the art of war, where the Iowa brigade proved to be of good mettle on a terrible field of battle. The brigade had not yet learned to fire by battalion and company, and could only answer the fire of the enemy thus made with fire by file. The heaps of fallen enemies in front of them showed they were good marksmen. Its second battle was at Corinth. The winter of 1862 was spent in the operations in front of Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Providence, Bayou Tensas and Macon, to the close of the Vicksburg campaign in July, 1863. It then, in August, went with the brigade on the expedition to Monroe, Louisiana; in October, to Jackson; in December, to Redbone; in February, 1864, on the Meridan expedition; at the close of which it, in March, came home on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted in January. It returned to the front and joined General Sherman's army at Neworth, Georgia, and first met the enemy at Kenesaw, June 15, and lost its first man, and in the skirmishes which daily followed it met its heaviest losses, like the remainder of the Iowa brigade on the 22nd of July in the siege of Atlanta, where the Iowa brigade were under fire of the enemy nearly eighty-one days, sixteen of which were in battle. After driving Hood's army from the country, the army cut loose from its base; in October, joined in the memorable "March to the Sea," the seventeenth corps being assigned to the right wing, the Army of the Cumberland to the left. Starting on the 6th of November, thence to Richmond, Washington, the Grand Review, and Louisville, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865, having traveled over eight thousand miles, over half of which was on foot, and having a record of 386 men, and 40 officers, lost.

COMPANY F.*

Haroly B. Trotter, third sergeant; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted first lieutenant December 1, 1862; discharged October 26, 1864, for disability.

Merritt S. Russell, seventh corporal; discharged January 28, 1862, for disability.

Ferrand, Ferd. H.

North, John D., died at Jefferson City, January 4, 1862.

Ramsey, Abraham C., veteranized August 1, 1864.

Smith, Isaac N., died at St Louis, December 11, 1861.

Snodgrass, James A., discharged March 17, 1862.

Vastive, Benjamin, veteranized January 1, 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Thirteenth Infantry was organized in October, 1861. Company D, in which Keokuk county was represented, was mustered in on the 21st. Its first colonel was the gallant hero, Marcellus M. Crocker, who was rapidly promoted to brigadier-general. He led the regiment in but two bat-

* Enlisted September 23, 1861.

tles, at Shiloh and Corinth. The Thirteenth received its baptism of blood at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where for ten hours it was under the fire of the enemy, sustaining a loss of twenty-four killed, and one hundred and thirty-nine wounded; missing nine.

Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, the Iowa brigade was organized, composed of the eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth Iowa regiments, and became one of the oldest and most distinguished brigades in the Army of the Tennessee. It was accorded the honor of once saving the entire army of the Tennessee from a terrible defeat. The history of the Thirteenth is that of the noble old iron-breasted brigade. In the winter of 1862–3, the regiment with its brigade, returned from General Grant's march into central Mississippi, to Lafayette, Tennessee; and on the 22d of January, left for Young's Point, Louisiana, where the regiment worked hard on the celebrated Vicksburg canal, and until the following September its duties were fatiguing. On the 6th of May, the enemy evacuated a point opposite Grand Gulf, and the Iowa brigade at once took possession, and until after the battles of Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge, Grand Gulf was held by the Iowa brigade, and was a base of supplies for Grant's army. At midnight, on the 19th of May, the Iowa brigade was ordered back to Young's Point, by forced marches, and sent by boat to the assistance of Sherman up the Yazoo river, but it was not needed, and retraced its steps, arriving at the front on the 22d. On the 26th, the brigade was ordered out with McArthur's division, to disperse the enemy who were concentrating in the direction of Yazoo City and the upper Big Black, to move on Grant's rear. This march will be remembered by the Thirteenth as the hardest made by the regiment, unless that to Monroe, Louisiana, and one through the bottomless swamps of South Carolina are excepted. It was in the heat of a southern summer sun, amid suffocating dust and at rapid pace, but was not barren of results. The return march through Yazoo valley resulted in the destruction of immense quantities of corn and cotton, and the addition of five thousand head of cattle, sheep and hogs to the commissariat of Grant's army. The autumn and most of the winter were spent by the Thirteenth at Vicksburg, and it was there the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, though it did not take its furlough until after the march to Meridian. The remainder of the history of the regiment is summed up in the noble record of the army, in the three unparalleled marches of General Sherman—from Dalton to Atlanta; Atlanta to Savannah; Savannah to Goldlsboro and Washington. The heroic act which gave the regiment a national reputation was at the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th of February, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Kennedy, placed the regimental colors on the capitol building. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865. The total casualities of the regiment were 542 of enlisted men, and 49 of officers, or the largest of officers f any Iowa regiments except the second, sixth and seventh.

COMPANY D.*

Abraham C. Price, captain; resigned November 11, 1862.

Joseph B. Homan, first lieutenant; resigned April 19, 1862.

Justinian Ray, second lieutenant; resigned February 8, 1862.

Alonzo J. Pope, first sergeant; wounded at Shiloh, April, 1862; promoted second lieutenant April 20, 1862; first lieutenant Novem-

* Enlisted October 10, unless otherwise stated.

ber 12, 1862; captain May 24, 1864; major May 12, 1865; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Brice McBeth, second sergeant; promoted first sergeant April 20, 1862; discharged October 23, 1862, for disability.

Thomas F. Griffin, third sergeant; promoted second sergeant April 20, 1862; discharged November 4, 1864, for disability.

Robert F. Lowe, fourth sergeant; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; promoted third sergeant April 20, 1862; first sergeant October 23, 1862; veteranized January 4, 1864; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 26, 1864; died of wounds June 30, 1864, at Big Shanty, Ga.

William R. Triggs, fifth sergeant; promoted fourth sergeant April 20, 1862; died at Vicksburg August 7, 1863.

William I. McLean, first corporal; discharged for disability March 1, 1862.

William Chesney, second corporal; promoted fifth sergeant July 25, 1862.

Lorenzo A. Linville, third corporal; promoted fifth sergeant April 20, 1862; sergeant-major July 25, 1862.

Wesley H. Orton, fourth corporal; promoted third corporal April 20, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864, ordered to ranks July 1, 1864.

James E. Brown, fifth corporal; discharged for disability January 26, 1862.

James H. Waugh, sixth corporal; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; reduced to ranks at own request; discharged July 20, 1862, for disability.

Samuel P. Bailey, seventh corporal.

John T. Parker, eighth corporal; promoted commissary sergeant February 12, 1862; promoted second lieutenant November 12, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted first lieutenant May 20, 1864; captured near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; promoted captain May 12, 1865.

David W. Shean, musician; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Thomas A. Wade, musician; veteranized January 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Henry C., veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted fifth corporal January 22, 1864.

Anderson, Homer, died at Jefferson City, January 5, 1862.

Allen, John N., veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864; promoted fourth corporal January 22, 1864.

Bell, Robert.

Blair, John T., promoted.

Barnes, Joseph, enlisted February 10, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864; died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 4, 1864.

Bringman, Oscar D., enlisted December 14, 1863.

Brown, Vestal S.

Baker, William, died near Grand Junction, Tennessee, November 13, 1862.

Buck, Dudley, veteranized January 1, 1864.

Basil, Stephen, died at Jefferson City, January 4, 1862.

Boyd, Abraham.

Bottorf, James M., discharged April 9, 1864.

Bottorf, Isaac W., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged November 15, 1862, for disability.

Brokaw, Wm. H., captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Brunt, Samuel W., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; promoted fourth corporal April 20, 1862; third sergeant October 23, 1862.

Booten, George M., enlisted February 10, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured—date and place unknown.

Booten, William S., wounded at Kenesaw Mountain July 2, 1864; discharged May 26, 1865.

Beardsley, John S., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Bonsall, Emmon, enlisted March 17, 1862.

Bonsall, Leoi, enlisted March 25, 1862; died on steamer "City of Louisville" June 2, 1862.

Bray, Harman.

Brown, David S., enlisted October 18, 1862; teamster division headquarters; ordered to regiment and not heard of since.

Castor, Lewis, wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Vicksburg October 4, 1863.

Curtis, Norval F., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, September 28, 1863, by burning of steamer "R. Campbell, Jr."

Cochrane, Wm. C., discharged November 20, 1862.

Cooper, Wm. H., discharged Aug. 2, 1862.

Curry, James D., veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted fifth sergeant January 22, 1864.

Dalton, William, wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Dobie, George W., discharged January 14, 1862, for disability.

Dunbar, John S., veteranized January 1, 1864.

Dana, George B., appointed hospital steward October 8, 1862.

Dawson, John M.

Ellis, John M., wounded at Kenesaw Mountain July 8, 1864.

Farra, John R., discharged April 21, 1863, for disability.

Ford, Chauncy, veteranized January 1, 1864: promoted eighth corporal July 1, 1864.

Fleming, Franklin F., wounded at Shiloh; promoted third sergeant January 29, 1864.

Fritzler, Albert, wounded at Shiloh.

Green, William S., discharged April 23, 1863, for disability.

Gregory, Oscar L., veteranized January 1, 1864.

Gorrell, Josiah, appointed wagoner.

Hornback, Abraham, veteranized January 1, 1864.

Hogin, Geo. B., promoted commissary sergeant; promoted second lieutenant February 12, 1862; first lieutenant April 20, 1862; captain November 12, 1862; resigned May 23, 1864

Hebard, Stephen S., transferred for promotion to captain fourth Mississippi Infantry (colored).

Irvin, Jacob, discharged October 23, 1862.

Johnson, William, wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864; transferred for promotion in colored regiment.

Johnson, Charles A.

Johnson, Samuel E., wounded at Shiloh; transferred for promotion in ninth Louisiana colored regiment.

Jacobs, John W., wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted first corporal January 22, 1864.

Kendall, Charles F., veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted seventh corporal July 4, 1864.

Lasch, Jacob, discharged October 23, 1862, for disability.

Lickey, George, killed at Shiloh.

McDaniel, Andrew B., enlisted January 27, 1864; killed at Atlanta July 21, 1864.

McGahey, Wm. B., veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted first sergeant July 1, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 21, 1864.

McIntosh, Clark C., wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged for wounds July 2, 1862.

McLean, S. Calvin.

McLenahan, James E.

McCrery, James, died July 10, 1863, at regimental hospital.

McPeek, Charles H., missing at Shiloh; supposed to have been killed and buried unrecognized.

Martin, Richard S., promoted eighth corporal February 12, 1862; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Marshall, Charles W., discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.
Meeker, David B., veteranized January 1, 1864; killed at Atlanta July 21, 1864.
Melogue, William L., veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted fourth sergeant January 22, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Miller, Abram A., promoted second corporal July 25, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864, as private; promoted sixth corporal July 1, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864; died March 16, 1865, at Wheeling, West Virginia.
Minteer, Upton W., wounded at Shiloh; discharged December 29, 1862, for disability.
Nelson, John C., enlisted February 17, 1864; died at Mound City May 25, 1864.
Paslay, Morgan, wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Pinkerton, Handy, enlisted February 20, 1864.
Pinkerton, Cyrus, veteranized January 1, 1864; missing in action at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Phelps, Daniel M., wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 15, 1862.
Ringlow, George W., enlisted January 29, 1864.
Robinson, Herrick, wounded at Shiloh.
Rider, Nelson, died at Stevenson, Alabama, January 2, 1865.
Skinner, William, veteranized January 1, 1864, as corporal.
Stillwell, George F., discharged for disability May 1, 1862.
Shaver Peter.
Sisson, James J., veteranized January 1, 1864; missing at Atlanta, in action, July 22, 1864.
Sisson, William C., enlisted March 25, 1864; wounded July 8, 1864, near Atlanta; mustered out July 21, 1865.
Shean, David W., enlisted December 19, 1862.
Shawhan, Daniel W., discharged August 11, 1862.
Stokesberry, John W., discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.
Stokesberry, Joseph A., died October 24, 1862, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Skean, John W., veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Silence, George W., died at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862.
Stranahan, Andrew, wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Smith, George M., veteranized January 1, 1864.
Slatterly, John, enlisted November 3, 1864; died May 21, 1865, at Doud's Island, New York.
Wyman, Stephen, veteranized January 1, 1864; missing in action at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Wilson, Thomas, died July 9, 1862, at Muscatine.
White, Thomas M.
Wilson, John, enlisted February 28, 1864.
Whiteman, Calder.
Williams, James W.
Yearick, Sam'l W., promoted fourth corporal October 23, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.
Young, Benjamin G., enlisted November 18, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Rickey, Henry, died June 12, 1862, near New Albany, Indiana.
White, Frederick E., enlisted December 11, 1862; veteranized February 19, 1864.
White, Lewis, enlisted April 18, 1864; killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Wragar, Albert, enlisted March 28, 1864; wounded July 9, 1864; transferred to veteran invalid corps.

Bringman, Oscar D., enlisted December 3, 1863; company unknown.

Fuller, Ezra, enlisted March 20, 1862; company unknown.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Fifteenth was organized in the fall of 1861. Company A in which Keokuk county was represented was mustered in November. The regiment had the advantage of several months drill, and no regiment left the State better prepared in that regard than this. April 1, 1862, it went to the field, reaching Pittsburg Landing on that memorable Sunday, the 6th of April, after the battle had been going on several hours. It was immediately put to the front, and came out with a loss of one hundred and eighty-eight, in killed, wounded and missing. At Corinth it was again unfortunate. It was in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the famous Meridian raid. It came home on veteran furlough in March, 1864, and on returning to the front it joined the Atlanta campaign, losing heavily in the skirmishes about that city before the battle, July 22, in which it lost heavily. It joined the march to the sea; to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865. It suffered more casualties than any regiment sent from this State. Of the seventeen hundred and sixty-three members of the regiment, but seven hundred and twelve were present at the muster out. It carried its banner seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight miles. It hangs in the State arsenal torn in shreds by leaden hail, a token of valor and honor to the brave men who bore it.

COMPANY A.

Robert G. Forgrave enlisted May 6; 1861; third sergeant from first sergeant company E second infantry; promoted second sergeant March 1, 1862; reduced to ranks May 21, 1862.

Erastus H. Nordyke, enlisted January 18, 1862; promoted fourth corporal from private; reduced to ranks at own request November 20, 1862; veteranized February 20, 1864; killed near Atlanta July 28, 1864.

Bales, David, enlisted November 10, 1861; discharged May 9, 1862.

Bales, Levi J., enlisted ——; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Forgrave, Lyman W., enlisted November 10, 1861; discharged for minority February 27, 1862.

McNeice, Marten, enlisted November 10, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 17, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth infantry regiment was organized under the call of July 4, 1862, for 300,000 men. It was mustered into the United States service August 6, 1862, with a rank and file of 860 men, John Edwards, colonel. On the 11th of August it started for the field. While it has not the prominent record of some Iowa regiments, it was none the less efficient in service, brave in action, prompt in duty. That it is not so notable is because there is less known of it. From the time it whipped and cleaned out the braggart Marmaduke at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1862, who attacked with at least 1870 men, while the Eighteenth had only 500 men, on

to the fight with Price, April 30, 1864, its conduct was such as to elicit high commendation from division commanders. It had the reputation of getting out of difficulties through smaller chances than few would have dared attempted. At Poison Spring was a notable instance. The regiment got completely isolated and hemmed in on all sides by the enemy. It flocked together and wormed itself out, fighting rod by rod, scattering the enemy by charges, when it would re-form and occupy the vacuum, and thus cut its way out and returned to Camden. In May, 1864, it returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, having marched 730 miles over mountains, through swamps, subsisting on raw corn, wading days and nights through mud and water. At Fort Smith it remained during the summer and fall of 1864, making in the meantime several long and brilliant expeditions. February 26, 1865, four companies were sent to Van Buren, Arkansas, for garrison duty, until July 6, when the regiment was ordered to Little Rock for muster out. July 21 it started for Davenport, where, August 5, the men were discharged, having served three years and two days. The regiment marched 4,160 miles. Of the original number of the regiment but four hundred returned for muster out. Of the original officers but eight returned.

Keokuk county was represented in companies A, D and I.

COMPANY A.

Turnly, William M., enlisted July 8, 1862.

COMPANY D.

John A. Landis, captain; enlisted June 6, 1862; wounded at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1863; resigned February 28, 1863.

James H. Creighton, first lieutenant; enlisted June 16, 1862; resigned December 24, 1864.

Justinian Ray, second lieutenant; enlisted June 16, 1862, promoted captain March 1, 1863.

Cyphrett P. Gillett, second sergeant; discharged December 26, 1862, for disability.

Melancthon Murdock, third sergeant; enlisted June 22, 1862.

Marion Walters, fourth sergeant; enlisted July 7, 1862.

Nelson W. Clothier, fifth sergeant; enlisted July 11, 1862; promoted first sergeant September 6, 1862.

James A. Lynn, first corporal; enlisted July 12, 1862; promoted fifth sergeant September 13, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865, for disability.

Matthew Hall, second corporal; promoted first corporal September 13, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863; enlisted July 11, 1862.

Thomas M. Leak, third corporal; reduced to ranks.

William C. Smith, fifth corporal; enlisted June 16, 1862; promoted fourth corporal September 13, 1862; died December 14, 1863, at Springfield Missouri.

Phillip Rhoads, eighth corporal; promoted seventh corporal September 13, 1862; enlisted June 16, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Arnett, James S., enlisted June 22, 1862.

Adams, John B., enlisted June 16, 1862.

Booton, John W., enlisted June 16, 1862.

Bradley, Lewis M., enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.

Butler, Albert S., enlisted June 22, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, for disability

Blair, Charles, enlisted July 7, 1862; wounded and captured at Poison Spring, Arkansas, April 18, 1864.

Brown, Addison A., enlisted July 27, 1862; discharged May 11, 1865, for disability.
Cox, John Q. A., enlisted July 7, 1862; died at Springfield, Missouri, November 28, 1862.
Ellis, Andrew T., enlisted July 22, 1862.
Farrand, James W., enlisted June 30, 1862.
Fuller, William S., captured at Poison Spring, April 18, 1864.
Knox, Benj. F., enlisted July 7, 1862; captured at Poison Spring, April 18, 1864.
Kiehl, George O., enlisted July 7, 1862; died December 1, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.
Leathers, George W., enlisted June 19, 1862.
McNair, Ira, enlisted June 19, 1862.
McCormick, Emanuel, enlisted July 19, 1862.
Miller, John W., enlisted July 27, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.
Miller, Nathan C., enlisted June 22, 1862; discharged December 27, 1862, for disability.
More, Henry C., enlisted July 7, 1862.
Perdue, Percival, enlisted July 7, 1862.
Perdue, enlisted November 12, 1863.
Rhoades, Cornelius, enlisted June 16, 1862; discharged December 27, 1862, for disability.
Rayan, Collin B., enlisted July 7, 1862.
Richardson, George S., enlisted July 27, 1862.
Richardson, Nathaniel, enlisted June 21, 1862; died June 21, 1865, at Van Buren, Ark.
Tedlock, Wm. C., enlisted June 19, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.
Tucker, Nathaniel E., enlisted June 18, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.
Wilson, Leven, enlisted June 21, 1862.
Brown, William, enlisted August 23, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Josephus B. Charton, second corporal; enlisted July 7, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant May 24, 1865, but not mustered in; mustered out as sergeant-major.
John I. Seeton, third corporal; enlisted July 7, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Coon, Isaac, enlisted July 14, 1862.
Hinman, Charles A., enlisted July 12, 1862.
Jones, Joseph A., enlisted July 7, 1862; died November 18, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.
McLoud, Edward S., enlisted July 7, 1862.
Nordyke, Calvin J., enlisted July 15, 1862.
Rose, Abraham, enlisted July 14, 186—.
Strite, Nicholas, enlisted July 7, 1862.
Ward, William, enlisted July 7, 1862; wounded and captured at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized by Gen. S. A. Rice, Keokuk county. Keokuk county furnished three companies to this regiment. It was organized in September, 1862, and mustered in October 1st, with nine hundred and eighty men. It left for the field, November 20th, for St. Louis; thence, December 21st, for Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 24th, where it was immediately engaged in building earthworks, the men without shelter, sleeping on the bare ground in the mud and rain. January 3, 1863, it re-

turned to Columbus, the enemy failing to attack, as expected. January 8th it embarked for Helena, Arkansas, arriving on the 13th, where several expeditions were made.

In April, Colonel Rice was appointed to a brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackey became colonel. It was reported Colonel Hood had declared he would take his dinner, July 4th, in Helena. The regiment at once prepared to give him a hearty reception, and at two o'clock in the morning were called out to receive him. The contest lasted until eleven o'clock, when Hood was driven back toward Little Rock, and the Thirty-third remained masters of the position, having acquitted itself bravely. It had five hundred men engaged, the enemy over two thousand. The Thirty-third captured as many prisoners as it had in action. September 10th the enemy were followed, and Little Rock captured. Here the regiment built log barracks and remained until March, 1864, when it started on the southwestern Arkansas expedition. From the 10th to the 13th skirmishing and artillery fighting was had on Prairie d'Anne, in Hempstead county, Arkansas. On the 2d of April, General Steele decided to march on Camden with his division, which became known to the enemy, and the race was a lively one. Several engagements were had, notably at Elkin's Ford, April 4th, Prairie d'Anne, April 10th and Jenkin's Ferry, April 30th. The latter was the great battle of the expedition. The regiment, with the division had reached Saline river, on its return to Little Rock, on the evening before. The ememy were in force in the rear, while in front was a swollen river and no bridges. The battle began in the morning and lasted until near noon, when the enemy retired. It was during the evening's last charge that Colonel Rice was wounded in the foot, from the effects of which he died August 6th following.

The Thirty-third entered Camden on the evening of the 15th of April, where for five days there were no rations, the men subsisting on four ears of corn per day, which they ground in hand mills and made into cakes. At the battle of Elkin's Ford, or Jenkin's Ferry, Colonel Mackey was wounded severely in the arm. The loss of the regiment was severe, being one hundred and twenty-three. The regiment arrived at Little Rock May 3d, where it remained on garrison duty during the year. February 14, 1864, it started for New Orleans, thence to Navy Cove, Alabama, where it joined an expedition against Mobile, which was successful. Thence it moved to Whistler's Station and McIntosh's Bluff, Alabama, April, 1865, where it remained until June; thence to Brazos Island, Texas; thence up the Rio Grande to Bagdad; thence to New Orleans, where, July 17, 1865, it was mustered out, except the three years' recruits, who were transferred to the Thirty-fourth regiment, an unusual act, and which received the firm protest of Colonel Mackey.

The casualities of the regiment were:

Killed in action	26
Died of wounds and disease	236
Discharged for various causes	164
Wounded	166
Taken prisoners	73
Transferred to other regiments	27
Mustered out	430

Keokuk county was represented in the field and staff as follows:

Cyrus N. Mackey, Lieutenant-Colonel; commissioned August 10, 1862; promoted Colonel August 18, 1863; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864.

Arad Parks, surgeon; commissioned September 16, 1862; resigned June 11, 1864.

Samuel B. Evans, Commissary Sergeant; appointed September 16, 1862.

Bartholomew Franken, hospital steward; appointed September 22, 1862.

COMPANY B.*

John P. Yerger, captain; enlisted August 8; resigned May 10, 1864.

Joseph Shawhan, first lieutenant; enlisted August 10; resigned March 13, 1863.

William S. Parmley, second lieutenant; enlisted August 8; promoted first lieutenant March 26, 1863; captain May 11, 1864.

F. R. Mathews, first sergeant.

Joseph J. Harter, second sergeant; promoted second lieutenant March 22, 1863; first lieutenant May 11, 1864.

John H. Crow, third sergeant.

Thomas B. Myers, fourth sergeant.

John R. Alsup. fifth sergeant.

Andrew N. Bratton, first corporal; discharged, March 2, 1863, for disability.

James H. David, second corporal; captured at Yazoo Pass, February 16, 1863.

Michael Clarahan, third corporal; discharged December 12, 1864, for broken arm.

Eleazer Cole, third corporal; transferred to invalid corps February 15, 1864.

Maxon W. Randall, fourth corporal; died June 5, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Benj. Wescott, fifth corporal.

George W. Booton, sixth corporal.

Michael Butler, seventh corporal.

Henry Boegel, eighth corporal.

Gideon L. Evans, musician.

Charles L. Randall, musician.

George W. Shawan, wagoner; supposed to have been reduced to ranks.

PRIVATES.

Allen, John, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

Adams, David H.

Booton, Asa S.

Basey, James A., died September 15, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

Bell, Zepaniah, died September 9, 1863, at Memphis.

Bottger, John C.

Bradley, Samuel, died March 27, 1863, at Memphis.

Baxter, Lewis, died March 20, 1865, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.

Black, Philander.

Clemens, Henry, promoted musician January 23, 1863.

Connor, Aaron.

Cole, Eleazor, promoted third corporal December 3, 1862.

Case, James H., died April 25, 1863, at Helena.

Case, John F., died October 29, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Case, George C., died April 19, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Carlile, Samuel, discharged April 16, 1863, for disability.

Courtney, James H., died May 20, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas.

Courtney, Edward F., discharged February 25, 1863, for disability.

*The enlistment roll is dated September 1, 1862. The men went into quarters from the 6th to the fifteenth of August, unless otherwise stated.

Cattell, John W.
Clarahan, Patrick, discharged December 12, 1864, for disability.
Crooks, Jacob B.
Carson, Henry S., discharged September 22, 1864, for disability.
Duree, George W., transferred to invalid corps.
Duree, Henry T., discharged October 25, 1864, for disability.
Decker, Dennis, captured at Yazoo Pass February 16, 1863; wounded and captured at Saline River, Arkansas, April 30, 1864.
Dyer, Francis M., captured at Saline River April 30, 1864.
Evans, Samuel B.
Fear, James H.
Fowler, David D.
Farmer, John L.
Ford, Jacob J., died October 9, 1863, at Bloomington, Illinois.
Given, Henry C., captured February 16 1863, at Yazoo Pass.
Gann, Leander O.
Gann, John L.
Howard, John W.
Harris, William, wounded March 30, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Alabama.
Hux, John, discharged December 4, 1863, for disability.
Herritt, James B., captured February 16, 1863, at Yazoo Pass; died July 11, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Jacobs James B., discharged April 21, 1863.
Jerman, Thomas A., died June 22, 1863, at Lancaster.
Kensler, George, discharged April 16 1863.
Keener, J. W. C.
Klett, Godfrey.
Lambert, David.
Lee, John, captured February 16, 1863, at Yazoo Pass.
Lowe, James M.
Leonard Francis.
McGrew, Leander.
Mead, Augustine, drowned October 12, 1863, in Mississippi river.
Miles, Daniel.
McCalley, Jacob M., discharged April 17, 1863.
Miles, John.
Moore, Robert, died April 10, 1863, at Memphis.
Moore, Joseph C.
McGonigal, Charles S.
Menefee, John M. (Monstee), wounded at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863.
Morgan, Nathan.
Newkirk, Jacob H.
Payton, Geo. W., Sr.,
Payton, Geo. W., Jr., captured February 11, 1863, at Yazoo Pass.
Payton, John.
Payton, William, captured February 16, 1863, at Yazoo Pass, Arkansas.
Quick, Strauther, promoted wagoner December 1, 1862.
Quick, James, discharged April 11, 1863.
Quick, Tunis.
Rodgers, Hannibal, wounded and captured April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Ark.
Sanders, Henry I.
Smith, Zelek C.
Shollenberger, Hiram, promoted sixth corporal January 23, 1863.
Thompson, Albert I.
Thompson, Thos. J.
Thompson, Albert E.
Trueblood, Elijah, died December 25, 1862, at St. Louis.
Utterback, Jefferson.
Wright, Wm. A.
Wilson, David, discharged April 17, 1863.
Ward, Wm. T.
Ward, Samuel A.
Woollard, James T., wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
Wartz, wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River.

ADDITIONAL.

Basil, Jeremiah, enlisted March 9, 1864.

Bowman, Henry U., enlisted March 25, 1864.
Clark, Wm. H., enlisted February 20, 1865.
Crisman, John, enlisted March 30, 1864.
Eastburn, John B., enlisted March 7, 1864.
Franklin, Joab, enlisted March 22, 1864.
Malone, James H., enlisted March 25, 1864.
Nelson, Wm. H., enlisted March 22, 1864.
Nichols, John E., enlisted February 22, 1864; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River.
Stout, Geo. W., enlisted March 29, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Brittain, James F., enlisted July 24, 1862.

COMPANY F.*

Memorial W. Forrest, captain; resigned March 3, 1863.
Anderson Davis, first lieutenant; resigned April 24, 1863.
Lycurgus McCoy, second lieutenant; wounded in the foot, accidentally, at St. Louis, November 25, 1862; resigned March 3, 1863.
William J. Gaston, first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant March 13, 1863; discharged October 26, 1863, for disability.
Alfred F. Waugh, second sergeant; died January 28, 1863, at St. Louis.
Abraham Sechrist, third sergeant.
James K. Spiers, fourth sergeant; wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
Jacob S. Hawk, fifth sergeant; discharged February 10, 1863, for disability.
James W. Bell, first corporal.
Nelson Loomis, second corporal.
John McCrery, third corporal; enlisted August 20; discharged January 21, 1863, for disability.
John Bell, fourth corporal; promoted captain April 16, 1863.
John F. Nugent, fifth corporal; died May 22, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
Zebedee F. Botkins, sixth corporal; wounded at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863; discharged October 16, 1864, for disability.
William Monohon, seventh corporal; died September, 8, 1863, at Memphis.
Fred. Sanchestereso, eighth corporal; promoted first lieutenant June 1, 1863.
Orland D. Cushman, musician.
Alexander W. Glass, musician.
Russell Fergusson, Wagoner; discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

PRIVATES.

Abrams, Miles, discharged February 20, 1863, for disability.
Abrams, James, discharged February 11, 1863, for disability.
Abrams, William, died January 17, 1864, at Keokuk.
Allen, Wesley.
Allison, William, enlisted August 20, 1862
Allison, Thomas J.
Buckner, Ashbery A., killed July 4, 1863, at Helena.
Bly, James H., died January 11, 1864, at Keokuk.
Belveal, Samuel.
Belveal, Nicholas.
Baxter, George F., discharged February 20, 1863, for disability.
Braden, Robert C., discharged January 28, 1863, for disability.
Brittain, Harvey, enlisted September 2, 1862.
Brittain, Eli, enlisted September 2, 1862; died May 9, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

* This company was organized in 1862, and enlisted August 13, unless otherwise stated.

Brunt, John M.
Durfey, Orson M.
Day, Abraham.
Day, Valentine, discharged October 5, 1864, for disability.
Day, Charles A., died December 28, 1862, at St. Louis.
Dickerson, James C.
Dickerson, John H., enlisted December 1, 1863; died May 24, 1865, at Greenville, La.
Ferguson, James I. [T.], died April 19, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
Forgrave, Robert G., enlisted September 23, 1862.
Gill, James, enlisted August 20, 1862.
Gibson, Walker B., wounded and captured August 30, 1864, at Saline River, Ark.
Gibson, Francis M.
Graves, Johnson.
Groesbeck, George W., enlisted August 20, 1862; died May 22, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
Hadley, Sidney C., enlisted November 9.
Hutton, James K. P., died December 23, 1862, at St. Louis.
Hone, John C., enlisted September 2.
Hart, John S.
Hillerey, Milton.
Hawk, Cornelius, discharged February 19, 1863, for disability.
Hough, James A., enlisted September 2.
Hough, Wm. P.
Hogan, Charles M.
Hadley, Joseph H.
Hoisington, Wm. V.
Henninger, Henry S.
Hobson, Joel.
Haney, Jacob D., enlisted ——— 1862; died March 29, 1863, at Memphis.
Jones, John M., wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
Lynch, Paul A.
Lotspeich, Samuel P., discharged February 5, 1863, for disability.
Logan, Henry.
Loomis, Nelson, enlisted ———; captured July 4, 1863, at Helena; died September 24, 1863, at St. Louis.
Morrison, James.
McCrery, Daniel.
Monohon, David, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.
Miller, William.
Miller, Joseph T., wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena; died August 8, 1863, of wounds at Memphis.
McNeis, Pleasant, wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena.
McConnell, William I.
McConnell, Francis M., died December 16, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark.
Miner, John N., wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena; died of wounds September 8, 1863, at Memphis.
Montgomery, S. B.
McNeis, William.
McNeis, John, died August 7, 1864, at Richland.
Mills, Eli, died March 24, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.
McPherson, John, missing July 4, 1863, at Helena.
Nash, Azro B.
Nash, Charles W.
Orndoff, Wm. A., discharged February 21, 1863, for disability.
Pratt, George A., died March 27, 1863, on steamer "Goodie Friend," Miss.
Robison, Wm. S., discharged February 22, 1863, for disability.
Rayburn, John C.
Skinner, Jasper.
Stillwell, Geo. F., enlisted September 2.
Stillwell, Thomas, killed July 4, 1863, at Helena.
Sheets, Leander, discharged February 5, 1863, for disability.
Spiers, Ezra Thomas, missing July 4, 1863, at Helena.
Shepheard, Samuel. enlisted August 20; discharged November 5, 1863, for disability.



W. W. Newcomb M.D.

Street, Samuel F.
Thomas, Gideon, died January 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.
Walker, Edwin.
Ward, William.
Wood, Christopher.
Young, James M.

ADDITIONAL.

Armstrong, James, enlisted March 29, 1864.
Bennett, Sanford, enlisted March 28, 1864.
Galleher, Charles B., enlisted February 28, 1864; drowned July 20, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Miller, Asa M., enlisted September 3, 1864.
Miller, John W., enlisted September 12, 1864.
Morgan, John B., enlisted March 4, 1864; died May 14, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
McCreary, James, died October 15, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Stillwell, George W., enlisted March 29, 1864.

COMPANY H.*

Joseph L. Smith, first lieutenant, enlisted August 9, resigned April 8, 1863.
William H. Gore, second lieutenant; enlisted August 5; promoted first lieutenant April 9, 1863, captain July 27, 1863.
Wilson DeGarmo, first sergeant; enlisted August 9; promoted second lieutenant April 9, 1863; first lieutenant July 27, 1863; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry Arkansas, April 30, 1864.
Samuel C. Ward, second sergeant; enlisted August 5; transferred July 1, 1864, to veteran reserve corps.
Ezra Hollingsworth, fourth sergeant; enlisted August 10.
James D. Haworth, fifth sergeant; enlisted August 14.
Samuel Lineburger, first corporal; enlisted August 17.
John Wightman, third corporal; enlisted August 10; wounded and captured April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas; died May 2, 1864, of wounds.
Thomas J. Lawler, fifth corporal; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
James Garrett, sixth corporal, enlisted August 9; wounded at Saline River, Arkansas, April 30, 1864; died May 22, 1865, at Lit-Rock, Ark.
John T. Lain, seventh corporal, enlisted August 7.
Joseph H. Riley, eighth corporal; enlisted August 4; died January 2, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
Ellington Sims, musician; enlisted August 5, 1862.
William Irwin musician; enlisted August 10.
Henry J. Sumee, wagoner; enlisted August 14.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Wilson, enlisted August 4.
Allan, William, enlisted August 9.
Beardsley, Robert B., enlisted August 11; died December 31, 1862, at St. Louis.
Boles, Levi M., enlisted August 14.
Brown, Stephen J., enlisted August 10.
Boon, Clark, enlisted August 14; captured April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Brumback, Garrison, enlisted August 4.
Campbell, Lewis, enlisted August 4.
Cunningham, John B., enlisted August 14; transferred July 1, 1864, to veteran reserve corps.
Cabler, Daniel, enlisted August 7; died January 3, 1863, at St. Louis.

* Enlisted in 1862, unless otherwise stated.

Curby, Abram R., enlisted August 14.
Curby, Jeremiah, enlisted August 14; died November 26, 1862, at Oskaloosa.
Cline, Jacob, enlisted August 14.
Campbell, Joseph, enlisted August 7.
Campbell, Wesley, enlisted August 7; died March 8, 1863, at Helena.
Clark, Thomas J., enlisted August 10; died March 3, 1863, at Helena.
Dixon, John W., enlisted August 9.
Dixon, William T., enlisted August 9; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Doty, Ezra, enlisted August 10; discharged March 1, 1863, for disability.
Dorman, Hiner, enlisted August 10; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Decker, Elisha, enlisted August 12; died May 19, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Decker, Francis M., enlisted August 12.
Eaton, John C., enlisted August 10.
Ford, Urias C., enlisted August 12; died February 25, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
Fry, John, enlisted August 14.
Fry, David, enlisted August 7; died June 23, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
Fish, William, enlisted August 11.
Goldthwait, Charles J., enlisted August 10; promoted corporal; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River; discharged May 22, 1865, for disability.
Goldthwait, William, enlisted August 10.
Holliday, Jerome, enlisted August 10; died August 1, 1863, at Memphis.
Hennon, James, enlisted August 9.
Herr, William, enlisted September 1; died October 3, 1863, at Benton Barracks.
Hoyt, William R., enlisted August 7; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Hardenbrook, enlisted August 9.
Irons, Charles, enlisted August 7.
Irons, John, enlisted August 7.
Landreth, Harvey, enlisted August 9.
Lantry, [Lanby,] Thomas, enlisted August 9; wounded and captured April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Lakin, Thomas, enlisted August 7.
Marling, George W., enlisted August 9.
McCombs, Benjamin M., enlisted August 9; discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.
Mills, Ellwood, enlisted August 14.
McCord, Alfred J., enlisted August 5; discharged April 4, 1863, for disability.
McNeil, Allen A., enlisted August 7; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas; died September 24, 1864, of wounds, at South English.
Nothlitch, Adelbert, enlisted August 9.
Peck, Marion A., enlisted August 10; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas; died June 6, 1864, at Princeton, while in the hands of the enemy.
Parke, William J., enlisted August 10; wounded and captured April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Roland, Joseph M., enlisted August 7; killed April 30, 1864, at Saline River, Arkansas.
Rodman, William M., elisted August 9; wounded at Saline River, Arkansas, April 30, 1864; died of wounds January 6, 1864, at Princeton, Arkansas, in the hands of the enemy.
Stephenson, Thomas, enlisted August 10.
Simpsen, Thos., enlisted August 10, Died at St. Louis December 15, 1862.
Shanafelt, John W., nativity Indiana, enlisted August 9.
Suiter, Phillip, enlisted August 10.

Shanafelt, John W., * nativity Ohio, enlisted August 10.
Shanafelt, Owen R., [K.] enlisted August 5.
Scovill, William, enlisted August 7; died December 28, 1862, at St. Louis.
Smith, John V., enlisted August 10; discharged February 5, 1863, for disability.
Smith, William H., enlisted August 9.
Smith, Aaron B., enlisted August 10; died January 24, 1864, at Keokuk.
Smith, Phillip S., enlisted November 18; died December 20, 1862, at St. Louis.
Stokesburg, James H., enlisted August 5; died December 29, 1862, at St. Louis.
Sanders, Samuel R., enlisted August 12.
Swails, Jacob, enlisted August 11.
Seaton, Oliver, enlisted August 5, captured April 26, 1864, at Camden, Arkansas.
Slate, Lorenzo, enlisted August 4.
Shaff, John, enlisted August 14; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline river.
Tracy, Hezekia W., enlisted August 14.
Tate, Martin V., enlisted August 7.
Thomas, Milton, enlisted August 9; died January 3, 1863, at St. Louis.
Wandling, Jacob, enlisted August 9.
Ward, John, enlisted August 14.
Waltz, Benjamin F., enlisted August 14.
Witherell, Chauncy, enlisted August 7.
Wright, James H., enlisted August 5.
Wells, Bloomfield E., enlisted August 9.

ADDITIONAL.

Compton, James D., enlisted December 17, 1863.
Campbell, Samuel, enlisted February 23, 1864; died August 30, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Curien, Victor, enlisted March 29, 1864; died August 3, 1864, at Little Rock.
Eaton, Marcus D., enlisted February 22, 1864, transferred to thirty-fourth infantry July 12, 1865.
Hildebrand, Samuel N., enlisted March 29, 1864.
Lakin, John W., enlisted February 23, 1864; died October 10, 1864, at Little Rock.
McNeil, O. P., enlisted February 19, 1864; wounded April 30, 1864, at Saline River; died April 4, 1865, at Fort Gaines, Alabama.
Nyswaner, David, enlisted February 19, 1863; died September 19, 1864, at Little Rock.
Thompson, Lloyd P., enlisted March 29, 1864.
Wandling, Jacob A., enlisted December 11, 1863.

COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

The following enlistments were made in this regiment, but the companies are not reported:

Athey, George, enlisted February 19, 1864.
Brunson, William D., enlisted Febru- 9, 1864.
Griffen, Harlen, enlisted March 7, 1864.
Gow, Jefferson, enlisted February 19, 1864.

* The name of George W. Shanafelt appears among the casualities as killed at Saline River, April 30, 1864, but his name does not appear among the enlistments, and it is probably an error, and should properly refer to one of the men enlisted as John W. Shanafelt.

Gilmore, Thomas, enlisted February 23, 1864.
Hughes, George H., enlisted February 23, 1864.
Hardestry, Samuel E., enlisted March 7, 1864.
Jones, William H., enlisted December 9, 1863.
Long, George W., enlisted March 3, 1864.
Larimore, John, enlisted February 23, 1864.
McAdams, Edwin J., enlisted Februry 27, 1864.
Wait Reuben, enlisted February 27, 1864.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service, at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, and immediately moved to Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 18th, where it remained during the winter, until March 3, 1863, when it moved to Paducah. May 31, by order ef General Grant, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg. It reached Sartatia, on the Yazoo river, June 4, and during the siege of Vicksburg it was stationed in the vicinity of Haine's Bluffs. It did not meet the enemy in battle, but it encountered a more deadly foe in the disease-laden waters of Yazoo river. Its fifty days service there was the worst in all its history. It next moved to Helena, arriving there July 26, and after a short rest, joined General Steele's forces against Little Rock. Reduced by malarial disease as was the regement, this march told fearfully on their weakened constitutions; and of the six hundred men who started, only two hundred and fifty reported for duty on the morning of the entry into Little Rock. The regiment remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864, when it moved with Steele's forces on the Camden expedition, and in the great battle of the campaign, at Jenkin's Ferry, the regiment distinguished itself, though for some reason it was divided, and only companies H, E, K and G were engaged, and for four hours without relief, in the hottest of the fight, they held their ground and covered themselves with renown. They remembered the little speech made to them in the morning by Colonel J. A. Garrett, typical of the man, and his confidence in the men. Said he :

"Boys ! we will probably have a little fight. Remember your own good name, and the fair fame of the glorious young State which sent you to the field. Don't tarnish it. Do you see that flag ? Follow and defend it ! Don't shoot at the sky; there are no rebels up there. That climate does not suit them. Aim low, and send them where they belong. That's all."

The regiment remained at Little Rock until the following February, when, in response to a request of Brigadier-General Bussey to the war department to send him a first-rate regiment, the Fortieth was ordered to Ft. Smith, as what he wanted. It was subsequently sent to Ft. Gibson, where it remained until mustered out, August 2, 1865.

The casualties were : killed, 19; died, 173; discharged for disease, 140; total, 332 enlisted men. Of officers : 3 killed; 3 dismissed; 29 resigned; total, 35.

COMPANY C.

Michael M. Rice, first sergeant; enlisted August 14; promoted second lieutenant June 20, 1863; first lieutenant March 27, 1864; captain January 15, 1865.
Leathers, Jefferson, enlisted December 22, 1864.

COMPANY I.*

Elisha Sampson, enlisted August 20; discharged March 19, 1864.

DeWitt C. Baker, first lieutenant; enlisted August 20; promoted captain March 20, 1864; resigned December 20, 1864.

James W. Ward, second lieutenant; enlisted August 20; promoted first lieutenant March 20, 1864; captured at Moro Creek, Arkansas, April 25, 1864; promoted captain December 21, 1864; died at New Orleans December 24, 1864.

James P. A. Lewis, second sergeant; enlisted August 12.

Isaac H. Dempsey, third sergeant; enlisted August 12; promoted second lieutenant March 20, 1864; captain January 14, 1865.

David A. Stockman, fourth sergeant; enlisted August 12; discharged October 4, 1874, for disability.

John A. Fritzler, fifth sergeant; enlisted August 12; died March 25, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

John J. Wade, first corporal; enlisted August 12; wounded April 10, 1864, at Prairie d'Anne, Arkansas; died April 15, of wounds, near Camden, Arkansas.

John Whitcomb, second corporal; enlisted August 12.

Franklin Connelly, fourth corporal; enlisted August 12; died January 1, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Ackley C. Beaman, fifth corporal; enlisted August 12.

John Bowen, sixth corporal; enlisted August 12; discharged May 5, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Elijah Twiggs, seventh corporal; enlisted August 15.

Allen J. Snider, musician; enlisted August 12.

William A. York, musician; enlisted August 12.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Jesse L., enlisted August 12; wounded April 10, 1864, at Prairie d'Anne, Arkansas.

Abraham, Wilson, enlisted August 12.

Burton, William M., enlisted August 12.

Brown, Joseph, enlisted August 12.

Brown, Thomas E., enlisted August 14.

Bradley, Cyrus N., enlisted August 12.

Bowen, George, enlisted August 12.

Bowen, William G., enlisted August 12; died February 4, 1864, at Little Rock.

Bowen, Alonzo, enlisted August 12.

Bonham, Harvey A., enlisted August 15.

Black, Wm. P., enlisted August 12.

Carlisle, Daniel H., enlisted November 26.

Cochrane, John L., enlisted August 12.

Casey, James, enlisted August 12.

Cook, Jefferson, enlisted August 15.

Cecil, John, enlisted August 15.

Dill, Samuel, enlisted August 15.

Dill, John W., enlisted August 12; discharged June 17, 1864, for disability.

Dill, John C., enlisted August 12; died August 30, 1863, at Memphis.

Dixon, Wm., enlisted August 12.

Dunlap, Samuel H., enlisted August 15.

Dunlap, Eli, enlisted August 15; discharged April 20, 1864, for disability.

Dickerson, Lorenzo, enlisted August 15.

Ellis, William, enlisted August 12.

Feaster, James, enlisted August 12; died September 20, 1863, at Memphis.

Forgrave, Lyman W., enlisted August 12.

* Enlisted in 1862, unless otherwise stated.

Gregory, Eli, enlisted August 15.
Goss, James G., enlisted August 12.
Griffin, S. S. V., enlisted December 6.
Gray, Joseph D., enlisted August 15.
Grimsly, Abram M., enlisted August 14.
Griffin, James R., enlisted August 15.
Hinkle, Philip, enlisted August 15; died April 6, 1863, at Columbus, Ky.
Hasty, John, enlisted August 12.
Hewett, Ebenezer C., enlisted August 12.
Hewett, Alexander, enlisted August 12.
Itel, John J., enlisted August 15; wounded while on guard accidentally; discharged for wounds March 20, 1863.
Jones, Wm. A., enlisted August 12.
Lewis, Thomas, enlisted August 14.
Mills, Berry M., enlisted August 12.
Morgan, Nathan, enlisted August 12.
Overton, John J., enlisted August 15; discharged May 23, 1863, for disability.
Purkeypile, Nelson, enlisted August 15.
Pauley, Jeremiah, enlisted August 15.
Perkins, Elisha, enlisted August 15.
Reed, Hugh, enlisted August 15.
Rash, William W., enlisted August 14.
Runyan, Moses, enlisted August 14; transferred to veteran reserve corps January 10, 1865.
Ramsey, Jacob T., enlisted August 14.
Ramsey, Andrew J., enlisted August 13.
Ryan, Wm. H., enlisted August 12.
Rosel, Hiram, enlisted August 12.
Sampson, John L., enlisted August 12.
Seaman, Benj., enlisted August 15; promoted first lieutenant January 14, 1865, from first sergeant.
Stought, William A., enlisted August 12; discharged March 22, 1863, for disability.
Shockley, Benj. E., enlisted August 12; died January 9, 1863, at Columbus, Ky.
Smith, William H., enlisted August 15.
Triggs, Isaac, enlisted August 12.
Triggs, Hiram G., [S.] enlisted August 12.
Urie, John, enlisted August 12.
Urie, William, enlisted August 14.
Waddell, Hiram S., enlisted August 15; discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.
Whistler, Martin V., enlisted August 15; drowned in Arkansas river, January 17, 1865.
Waddell, Winton, enlisted August 12.
Worly, Wm. B., enlisted August 14.
York, Elias H., enlisted August 12.
York William T., enlisted August 12.
Yule, George, enlisted August 12; promoted second lieutenant January 14, 1865, from first sergeant.

ADDITIONAL.

Bailey, Somerset W., enlisted October 29, 1864.
Barley, Daniel, enlisted September 12, 1864.
Carlisle, William, enlisted December 26, 1863.
Case, Benjamin H., enlisted November 4, 1864.
Cox, Daniel W., enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged June 17, 1864, for disability.
Feaster, John N., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Gregory, William H., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Hewett, Cassius M., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Lathrop, James F., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Nass, Fredrick, enlisted December 21, 1863.

Nelson, Francis M., enlisted November 2, 1864.
Northup, Stephen M., enlisted January 28, 1864.
Rich, Liberty J., enlisted March 31, 1864.
Ray, Manning, enlisted March 31, 1864.
Roberts, Samuel S., enlisted January 2, 1864; transferred to Co. B., wounded April 3, and captured April 26, 1864, at Camden, Ark.
Smith, John J., enlisted March 31, 1864.
Wareham, George O., enlisted January 4, 1864; died January 6, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.
Watts, John, enlisted January 4, 1864.
Warrington, John H., enlisted January 4, 1864.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS.)

This regiment was organized under proclamation of the president, April 21, 1864, calling for one hundred thousand men to serve for one hundred days, in fortifications, or wherever their services might be required. This was for the purpose of relieving the veteran troops from such duty, that they might be sent forward for more effective service. Under proclamation of the governor, four days later, the valient people of the State responded promptly to fill the quota of ten thousand demanded of them, although far ahead of all requisitions made by the government.

Keokuk county, although having furnished men largely in excess of her quota, responded promptly, and was represented in two regiments, the Forty-fourth, and forty-seventh. Although they were engaged in no battles they did effective service in closing up the war. The Forty-fourth was mustered in in June, 1864, and mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

The casualities were one; died of disease.

COMPANY E.

Harmon, William P., enlisted May 22.
Hervey, John R., enlisted May 14.
Morgan, George E., enlisted May 13; promoted to third sergeant June 20, 1864.
McCartney, William F., enlisted May 14.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh was enlisted for one hundred days. Mustered in June 4, 1864, and went to Helena, Arkansas.

Keokuk county was represented in the field and staff officers to-wit.

Sanford, Harned, quartermaster, promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, June 30, 1864.
Emanuel Laffer, quartermaster sergeant; promoted quartermaster August 23, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Harrison E. Havens, captain, enlisted May 14.
Thereon A. Morgan, first lieutenant, enlisted May 14.
William J. Gaston, second lieutenant, enlisted May 9.

Daniel P. Havens, first sergeant, enlisted May 14.
Richard B. Jackson, second sergeant, enlisted May 14.
James L. Hampton, third sergeant, enlisted May 9.
George Prouty, fourth sergeant, enlisted May 14.
Francis M. Godfrey, fifth sergeant, enlisted May 9.
William Tooper, first corporal, enlisted May 14.
Ezra P. Brokaw, second corporal enlisted May 14.
Amos Flucky, third corporal, enlisted May 14.
Anderson J. Bailey, fourth corporal enlisted May 14.
David Welch, fifth corporal, enlisted May 9.
Michael H. McLean, seventh corporal enlisted May 14.
Justin H. Irwin, muscician, enlisted May 14.
Silas Garrett, wagoner, enlisted May 14.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, Thomas F., enlisted May 14, died at Helena, Arkansas, August 4, 1864.
Alkire, Joseph, enlisted May 14.
Ardery, Lorimer W., enlisted May 14.
Bennett, Charles H., enlisted May 9.
Clark, Robt. W., enlisted May 14.
Clark, Thomas J., enlisted May 14.
Crocker, Thomas H., enlisted May 14.
Fulton, John W., enlisted May 14.
Fosdick, Oscar, enlisted May 14.
Gray, Thomas P., enlisted May 14.
Goeldner, Wm. J., enlisted May 14.
Graves, Jesse P., enlisted May 9.
Hicks, William, enlisted May 14; died in hospital in Davenport September 23, 1864.
Heider, Augustus, enlisted May 14.
Harbison, John H., enlisted May 14.
Hopper, John H., enlisted May 9.
Heninger, John Wesley, enlisted May 9.
Kennedy, James, enlisted May 14.
Layton, Hiram, enlisted May 9.
Laffer, Emanuel, enlisted May 14; promoted quartermaster sergeant June 17, 1864.
McCampbell, Thomas D., enlisted May 14.
McKenzie, William, enlisted May 12.
Mackey, James W., enlisted May 14.
Merryfield, William J., enlisted May 9.
Martin, William A., enlisted May 9.
Nelson, Jonathan M., enlisted May 14.
Orndorff, William A., enlisted May 9.
Proctor, George, enlisted May 14; died at Keokuk October 1, 1864.
Pringle, Thomas J., enlisted May 12.
Reagan, John I,, enlisted May 14.
Ronels, Charles, enlisted May 14.
Reilley, Owen, enlisted May 9.
Robertson, Ebenezer P., enlisted May 14; promoted commissary sergeant June 17, 1864.
Storms, Perry, enlisted May 14.
Stokesberry, Isaac, enlisted May 14; died in hospital at Helena, Arkansas, August 18, 1864.
Smith, John, enlisted May 14.
Spencer, Charles L., enlisted May 9.
Sanderland, John W., enlisted May 9.
Linsley, Jacob, enlisted May 14.
Wright, Beeny H., enlisted May 14.
Wymer, Solomon, enlisted May 14.
Wright, George D., enlisted May 14.
Way, Cyrus, enlisted May 14.
Yearick, Albert S., enlisted May 14.

FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry Regiment raised, and tendered to the government, by joint resolution of the State legislature, at the extra session, was in the spring of 1861. It was accepted June 13, 1861, making it the oldest volunteer regiment in the service. It was ordered to Benton Barracks, St Louis, October 15, 1861, and immediately after to the interior of the State, to look after guerrillas who infested that section. From November of that year, to the following March, the regiment was constantly on the move, and no regiment did greater service or covered more territory. So brilliant, quick and effective were their movements, the guerrillas soon gave them a wide berth wherever they went. In March, 1862, it was ordered to Sedalia, and for several months was divided into small detachments, scouring the country. July 9th the noted guerrilla chief, Quantrell, was met in Cass county, and after a severe, sharp and short contest, he took to the brush, from which he was quickly driven out. In August it returned to Sedalia, and was frequently sent out, at night, making long and rapid dashes. In December, at Prairie Grove, it showed its fighting qualities, under great disadvantages. December 27th, it started with the expedition of General Blunt, to Van Buren, Arkansas, and participated in its capture on the 28th, when it returned to Prairie Grove. The year 1863 was but a repetition of the first year. The presence of the regiment will be remembered at Huntsville, Dry Fork, Crooked Creek, Kingston, Yellville, Finley Fork, Mountain Grove, Pilot Knob and Jackson, the latter being the celebrated midnight attack April 26, 1863. In June, 1863, it was supplied with new and improved equipment, and joined the Little Rock expedition. Up to that date, scarcely two men were equipped alike, but each had what he could get, from a musket to a pocket pistol. At Bayou Metoe, it, as a whole regiment, first engaged the enemy, and, as usual, was in the front, and made a most successful charge. November and December was passed at Little Rock, doing post duty, meanwhile executing several brilliant skirmishing movements, in one of which 260 men suddenly came upon the enemy, in strong position, near Princeton, 800 strong. With a dash, they were routed, and several captured. This closed the work of 1863, and early in 1864 they were entitled to a veteran furlough, but, waiving the right, joined Steele's command, on the Camden expedition, which was, owing to the rigor of winter, a severe one. It engaged the enemy at Spoonville March 30; at Antoine, April 2, in a five miles' running fight; at Little Missouri River, April 4, routing Price's army. Arriving at Camden, it was accorded the honor of being first to enter. Here the regiment took its furlough, sold their horses, but retained their arms. They marched to that point, and by way of diversion, assisted in scooping the enemy at Jenkin's Ferry, April 30. The non-veterans remained at Little Rock. The veterans came home, arriving May 17. June 30 found them again on the war path, and at Benton Barracks they were again mounted, and, July 27, sent to Mexico and other points, operating against Price until December, when they went to Little Rock, where they scouted until February 20, 1865, when they moved to Memphis, to operate against Forest's guerrillas, meeting them successfully at Tallahatchie. They remained at Memphis until the Confederacy collapsed, when they were ordered to join General Custer, at Alexandria, La., and started August 8. The regiment will probably never forget this movement. They were shamefully treated.

General Custer, by his infamous general order No. 15, inherited the lasting hate of the entire regiment. The regiment arrived at Hempstead August 26, without rations, barefooted and nearly naked, few blankets and no supplies. While there, says Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen, the regiment put in its time vainly "endeavoring to obey a series of voluminous, threatening and conflicting orders, general and special, and individual instructions, with as as little prospect of success as an attempt to make a rope of sand." General Custer treated the regiment as though they were a gang of thieves and desperadoes. Three days after arriving at Hempstead, five days' rations were given them, consisting of hogs' jowles, ornamented with tusks five inches long, and hard bread, spiced with maggots. Those who had money, in violation of order 15, and at the risk of condign puishment, purchased food, while those who had no money robbed the half-starved horses of their small pittance of poor corn. To complete the infamy of order 15, all mail matter was ordered sent through the office of the Provost Marshal for that district, General Custer probably being assured that the men would resist such treatment, and it is a significant fact that the regiment received no mail while there. But they found a way to the ear of the authorities at Washington, and the infamous orders were revoked. October 29 the regiment moved to Austin, where it was permitted to behave like soldiers and gentlemen. Here they remained while in the service, going out in detachments, to preserve order, protect the courts, and aid in reconstructing the machinery of the Federal government. The regiment had during its service, four different colonels, Fitz Henry Warren, James Otis Gower, Daniel Anderson, William Thompson. It was mustered out February 15, 1866, at Austin, Texas, and disbanded at Davenport, March 13, having been five years in service, with the record of being equal in discipline and drill to the best "regulars."

The casualties of the regiment were: Among the officers, killed in action, 1; died, 3; discharged for disability, 1; wounded, 4; resigned, 34; dismissed, 3; total, 46. Among enlisted men, killed, 42; died, 212; discharged, 203; wounded, 84; missing, 2; total, 543.

Keokuk county was represented in the field and staff officers, to-wit:

John A. Landis, battallion quartermaster.
John A. Donnell, quartermaster sergeant and adjutant.
Robert T. Newell, hospital steward and commissary.

COMPANY I.

David C. Dinsmore, first lieutenant; enlisted June 13; promoted captain August 26, 1862; mustered out September 9, 1864.

Amos Dilley, first sergeant; enlisted July 18; promoted first lieutenant August 26, 1862; captain January 9, 1865; veteranized January 4, 1864.

William D. Malone, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted July 18, reduced to ranks.

Samuel R. Hoyne, third sergeant; enlisted July 18; reduced to ranks October 1, 1861.

Benj. F. Crocker, fourth sergeant; enlisted July 18; promoted second sergeant, September 1, 1862, and commissary sargeant December 11, 1862.

Thomas C. Moore, second corporal; enlisted July 18.

Samuel Street, third corporal; enlisted July 18; reduced to ranks December 10, 1861.

Matthew Hawk, fifth corporal; enlisted July 18; reduced to ranks at his own request; died March 23, 1862, at Clinton, Missouri.

Hiram Holler, enlisted July 18; reported sixth corporal, but probably should be sergeant; died October 13, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Moses Miller, eight corporal; enlisted July 18; reduced to ranks at his own request; October 15, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Edward F. Parish, farrier; enlisted July 18; discharged May 24, 1862, for disability.

PRIVATES.

Bottorf, David C., enlisted June 13; promoted eighth corporal September 1, 1862; died March 23, 1864, at Keokuk; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Donnell, Samuel H., enlisted July 18.

Donnell, Robert L., enlisted July 18.

Dalton, George W., enlisted July 18; veteranized December 9, 1863.

Hampton, James I., enlisted July 18; discharged March 12, 1862, for disability.

Hawk, Ezra, enlisted July 18.

Hawk, Washington, enlisted July 18; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Hawk, Andrew, enlisted July 18; veteranized December 9, 1863.

Horton, Tyrus, enlisted July 18; promoted seventh corporal December 26, 1862.

Hollingsworth, Absolom, enlisted ——; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Hollingsworth, Benjamin, enlisted ——; wounded, date unknown, discharged in 1863 for disability.

Jacobs, James W., enlisted July 18; transferred August 20, 1863, to invalid corps.

Johnson, Cornelius S., enlisted August 16, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Johnson, Andrew J., enlisted July 18; wounded at Silver Creek, Missouri, January 8, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Landis, John A., enlisted June 13; battalion quartermaster October 7, 1861; mustered out as ex-lieutenant October 15, 1862.

Lotspeich, Hosea F., enlisted June 13; promoted eighth corporal October 15, 1861.

Lynn, Harrison C., enlisted July 18.

Leach, John J., enlisted July 18; wounded March 18, 1862, near Clinton, Missouri.

Leach, William T., enlisted July 18.

Mallonee, William A., enlisted July 18.

Newell, Robert T., enlisted August 19; promoted fifth sergeant August 19, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant September 1, 1861; reduced to ranks at his own request December 11, 1862.

Powell, Zepheniah, enlisted June 13; died September 21, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Parrish, Alonzo, enlisted June 13; veteranized December 9, 1863.

Petree, William, enlisted June 13.

Rentfro, Wm. S., enlisted June 13; promoted seventh corporal September 1, 1862; reduced to ranks at his own request December 19, 1862.

Raser, Martin, enlisted June 13.

Sisson, Samuel T., enlisted June 13; veteranized December 9, 1863.

Smith, Thomas T., enlisted June 13.

Williams, Nelson, enlisted June 13.

Williams, Melvin L., enlisted June 13.

Young, John A. enlisted June 13.

ADDITIONAL.

Bottorf, Wilson K., enlisted August 16, 1862; appointed teamster.

Braden, John S., enlisted August 16, 1862.

Street, W. E., enlisted August 16, 1862; appointed saddler.

Williams, Wm. W., enlisted August 16, 1862; died November 16, 1863.

Dougherty, William, enlisted February 3, 1864; company not reported.

Love, John B., enlisted February 3, 1864; company not reported.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventh Cavalry was organized in the spring of 1863, rendezvoused at Davenport, and on the 27th was divided and six companies took their first experience in the field by a march across the State from Davenport to Omaha, and from thence were sent to various posts in the Territory of Nebraska. On the 5th of September the two remaining companies were sent to Omaha, and from that time the entire service of the regiment was spent on the frontier, at different points in that vast stretch of country from Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, fighting and chasing Indians—an arduous if not dangerous duty. To give a history of the regiment would necessitate a record of each company, for the regiment never moved in a body—in fact, was never together as a whole. It was scattered in detachments, who took part in every expedition against Indians in the departments of Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest, from 1863 to the fall of 1865, and fought wholly or in part the battles of White Stone Hill, Tahkahokutah, Bad Lands, Little Blue, Julesburg, Mud Springs and Rush Creek. Keokuk county was represented in Companies A, C and D. Companies A and C took a tilt with five hundred Cheyennes on Little Blue River, August 12, 1864, fighting from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until seven in the evening, with a loss of only two men. The distance traveled by the company from its organization to February 28, 1865, was five thousand three hundred miles.

Company C remained at Nebraska City until May 5, 1864, and was employed in hunting bushwhackers, murderers and horse thieves. It next moved to Cottonwood Springs, where August 31, it joined an expedition against the Indians at Plumb Creek and returned in September, having marched over one thousand miles. While the company were absent, the garrison at the Springs were surprised by Indians, and two men of company C were killed. January 21, 1865, the company was ordered to guard Beauvois Station, eighty-five miles west of Cottonwood. It was employed in scouting, escorting overland stages, guarding stage stations, etc.

Company D went to Fort Laramie, thence to Fort Halleck, whence December 8, 1864, returned to Fort Laramie, and went into garrison for scouting, etc.; February 8 was engaged with Indians at Mud Springs, and on the 9th at Rush Creek, I. T., in which one man of the company was killed and two wounded. June 11, 1865, the company, with a small detachment from A and B, in all 135 men, were detailed to escort about 2,000 Sioux to Julesburg, with their lodges and families. On the morning of the 14th, near Fort Mitchell, the Indians revolted, and Capt. Fouts was shot, and his body stripped and mutilated. The Indians finally all fled to the hills and bluffs, leaving their lodges and loose plunder.

January 6, 1866, companies A, C, D, I and H, constituting the second battalion, with two other battalions, left Fort McPherson (Cottonwood Post) on an expedition against hostile Indians, returning after a severe and long march to the post February 19, and the following day the expedition disbanded. When it is considered that the men had already served out

their full time; that this expedition was through a wild and unsettled country, amid the rigor of the severest weather known on the plains, with subsistence short, the men deserve, as they received, the highest commendation from commanding officers and the war department. They did their duty well and won the title of "Hiowa 'ell 'ounds" among the predatory enemies of the settlers on the frontier.

The regiment was not formally mustered out, but was disbanded in detachments. Companies A to K were mustered out at Leavenworth, May 17, 1866. It had became decimated as to lose its regimental organization. In fact its colonel was not with the regiment for nearly a year before it was disbanded, having been mustered out January 31, 1865. The casualties were: Killed, 145; died, 101; discharged, 246; wounded, 8. Of enlisted men and of officers: killed, 2; resigned, 15; dismissed, 6.

COMPANY A.

James G. Smith, second lieutenant; enlisted September 12, 1862; promoted first lieutenant July 25, 1863; resigned October 9, 1865.

James Quick, third sergeant; enlisted September 30, 1862; discharged January 25, 1864, for disability.

Jeremiah Webb, second corporal; enlisted September 18, 1862.

George H. Smith, fifth corporal; enlisted October 10, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Wm. H., enlisted October 1, 1862.

Babb, James, enlisted October 1, 1862.

Gibson, James, enlisted October 25, 1862.

Hand, Lemuel, enlisted March 1, 1863.

Kauble, Wm. F., enlisted September 22, 1862.

Martin, Reuben J., enlisted October 25, 1862.

Martin, John H., enlisted October 9, 1862.

Porter, Andrew J., enlisted September 15, 1862.

Parnell, Edward, enlisted October 26, 1862.

Petree, Samuel, enlisted September 22, 1862.

Rice, George L., enlisted October 28, 1862.

Roland, William, enlisted February 24, 1863.

Smith, Daniel B., enlisted March 4, 1863.

Smith, George R., enlisted September 25, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Clingan, Gustavus A., enlisted April 11, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Jeremiah H. Triggs, second lieutentenant; enlisted November 10, 1862; declined commission, but promoted first lieutenant August 24, 1864; promoted captain June 26, 1865, but declined the commission.

Jacob Irwin, fifth sergeant; enlisted January 3, 1863.

Justus Skeen, second corporal; enlisted January 1, 1863; promoted first corporal June 8, 1863.

Irvin Crowner, fourth corporal; enlisted January 1, 1863; promoted third corporal June 8, 1863; died at Fort Kearney, Neb., January 8, or February 11, 1864.

George W. Corpron, farrier, enlisted November 21, 1862.

John Snyder, farrier; enlisted January 1, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Bales, Noah J., enlisted December 11, 1862.

Daugherty, Alexander, enlisted December 16, 1862.
Moore, Leman, enlisted December 16, 1862.
Moore, David D., enlisted November 23, 1862.
Powell, Joseph W., enlisted January 26, 1863.
Rowan. Geo. W., enlisted December 24, 1862.
Smith, Barclay, enlisted January 5, 1863.
Snyder, Edson, enlisted January 1, 1863.
Wood, Joel W., enlisted January 24, 1863.
Wymer, Sylvester, enlisted November 21. 1862.

COMPANY H.

Bennett, Elisha W., enlisted June 23, 1863.
Berry, Thomas J., enlisted June 10, 1863.
Reynolds, Joseph H., enlisted June 10, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

The Ninth Cavalry Regiment was organized in the fall of 1863, and mustered in at Davenport, November 30, and was represented by nearly every county in the State. It was moved to Benton Barracks, where it remained until April 14th, when it started for Little Rock. Its field of service was in Arkansas and its most active service was when Steele was in a state of siege at Little Rock. It was engaged in frequent short, sharp skirmishes. It took no part in the great battles of the war, still it performed two years' laborious and gallant service. It marched over two thousand miles, moved by steamboat and rail seventeen hundred miles, and, in scouting over eight thousand miles. It lost one hundred and sixty-four men by sickness and fifteen by wounds. It was mustered out at Little Rock, in detachments, in February and March, 1866.

Keokuk county was represented in companies D and K.

COMPANY D.

Daniel Davis, second sergeant; enlisted August 12, 1863; promoted second lieutenant, January 23, 1866, but not mustered, and was mustered out as first sergeant.
Thomas L. Elliott, fourth sergeant; enlisted August 12, 1863; served one year in company G, sixth infantry.
Hartin H. Hoyt, third corporal; enlisted September 9, 1863; served eleven months in company E, tenth infantry.
James M. Davis, seventh corporal; enlisted October 27. 1863.
Samuel Nordyke, saddler; enlisted September 20, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Coats, John W., enlisted August 8, 1863.
Cramton, Caleb, enlisted September 10, 1863.
Disor, James W., enlisted September 10, 1863.
Kinzer, Adam, enlisted August 20, 1863.
Nordyke, David O., enlisted August 31, 1864.
White, T. J., enlisted August 12, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Haycock, George A., enlisted September 22, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Joseph H.Shawhan, captain; formerly first lieutenant company B, thirty-third infantry.

Jacob A. Lowe, first sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1863; promoted second lieutenant May 1, 1864; first lieutenant March 9, 1865.

Benj. R. Hogin, fourth sergeant; enlisted September 20, 1863.

Alexander Trotter, fifth sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1863.

J. B. Shollenbarger, sixth sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1863: served one year in company F, fifth infantry.

Zachariah T. Harned, first corporal; enlisted October 10, 1863.

Ephraim Cochran, seventh corporal; enlisted October 10, 1863; served fourteen months in company H, second infantry.

Russell G. Ferguson, trumpeter; enlisted October 10, 1863.

Wm. F. Hanes, farrier; enlisted October 26, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Thomas, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Allen, Abel D., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Burns, James, enlisted October 10, 1863; died July 23, 1864, at Du Vall's Bluffs, Arkansas.

Brittain. Wm. P., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Baldwin, Jacob B., enlisted October 10, 1863; transferred to invalid corps, May 15, 1864.

Ball, John W., enlisted October 24, 1863.

Booton, Wm. S., enlisted November 5, 1863; discharged August 19, 1864, for disability.

Booton Alexander, enlisted November 5, 1863.

Clarahan, John, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Cochran, David N., enlisted October 10, 1863; discharged June 13, 1864, for disability.

Cross, Wm. P., enlisted November 9, 1863.

Dunlap, James V., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Ellison, George, enlisted October 17, 1863.

Fisher, Abram C., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Fowler, Henry, enlisted November 5, 1863.

Harvey, James H., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Harvey, Charles D., enlisted November 9, 1863.

Hartzell, Wm. C., enlisted October 16, 1863.

Hinman, Alonzo, enlisted October 25, 1863.

Jones, Alexander, enlisted October 28, 1863; died January 24, 1864 at St. Louis.

Jessup, John, enlisted October 17, 1863.

Knox, Milton, enlisted October 19, 1863; discharged March 7, 1864, for disability.

Kirkpatrick. Joseph H., enlisted November 1, 1863.

Larimore, James F., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Mantz, Moses A., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Meeker, Washington S., enlisted October 28, 1863; died September 24, 1864, at Keokuk.

McCreery, Landy, enlisted October 23, 1863.

Ord, Jonathan C., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Paull, Benj. B., enlisted September 17, 1863.

Pfenbecker, Henry, enlisted October 4, 1863.

Reynolds, James, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Sprague, Eli, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Shipman, Thomas B., enlisted October 10, 1863.

Smith, Hamilton, enlisted October 10, 1863.
Smith, Sylvanus, enlisted October 10, 1863.
Sutton, James A., enlisted October 23, 1863.
Tilton, George W., enlisted October 10, 1863.

COMPANY M.

P. S. Coleman, wagoner; enlisted August 31, 1863; died August 7, 1864, at DuVall's Bluffs, Arkansas.

PRIVATES.

Hampson, Frank M., enlisted August 18, 1863.
Mallone, Andrew J., enlisted September 1, 1863.
Orndoff, Henry, enlisted August 18, 1863; died March 2, 1864, at St. Louis.
Parish, Elza, enlisted August 31, 1863.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FOURTH BATTERY.

The Fourth Battery of Iowa light artillery was mustered into the service at Davenport, November 23, 1863, and mustered out at the same place July 14, 1865. It was composed of splendid fighting material, but did not have the opportunity to make a record for its prowess. It took no part in the great events of the war, being stationed in Louisiana. No report of its movements has been made to the Adjutant-General's office.

Myron Pinkerton, third corporal; enlisted September 17; formerly in company F, fifth infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

NINTH.

Tanner, William, company G, ninth infantry; enlisted September 13, 1861.
Beam, Rindel P., ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Baker, John S., ninth infantry; enlisted November 12, 1864.
Hogin, Thomas, ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Long, James P., ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Mabin, Harrison, ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Pierce, Geo. W., ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Plein, Alexay, ninth infantry; enlisted November 19, 1864.
Quick, Jacob, ninth infantry; enlisted November 18, 1864.

TWELFTH.

Shinneman, Samuel, company D, twelfth infantry; died in hospital at St. Louis February 23, 1862.
Ackerman, Chas. F., company I, twelfth infantry; enlisted April 7, 1862; died before joined the company.

THIRTEENTH.

Bringman, Oscar D., enlisted December 3, 1863; thirteenth infantry, company unknown.

NINETEENTH.

Irvine, John H., company B, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 5, 1862.
Triggs, Eli F., company B, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 8, 1862.
Beard, Samuel P., company C., nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862; killed at Atchafalaya,



Warren Higgins

Louisiana, September 29, 1863, in action.

McCampbell, Andrew, company C, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Atchafalaya, September 29, 1863.

Porter, John M., company C., nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Atchafalaya, Louisiana, September 29, 1863.

Powers, Abner H., company C., nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Atchafalaya September 29, 1863.

Russell, Tolbert, company C, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 19, 1862.

Porter, Wm. C., company —, nineteenth infantry; enlisted February 24, 1864.

Robertson, James T., company C, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862.

Russell, Merritt S., company C., nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862.

Sherman, Wilbur D., company C., nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded and captured at Atchafalaya, September 29, 1863.

Wideman, Frank, Company C, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862.

Mann, H. H., company D, nineteenth infantry; enlisted August 18, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH.

Gray, James D., assistant surgeon twenty-fifth infantry; commissioned September 16, 1862, resigned September 16, 1863.

Burnside, John, company A, twenty-fifth infantry; enlisted August 15, 1862; transferred for promotion to second lieutenant first Mississippi colored regiment; enlisted August 20, 1862.

Quinn, David P., company A, twenty-fifth infantry; enlisted August 14, 1862.

Nixon, Author F., company —, twenty-fifth infantry, enlisted April 18, 1864.

THIRTIETH.

Farmer, David, company H, thirtieth infantry; enlisted August 14, 1862; died at Cairo Illinois, July 15, 1863.

Hutchins, Thomas I., company H, thirtieth infantry; enlisted August 15, 1862; died at Cairo, Illinois, July 15, 1863.

Pointer, James, company H, thirtieth infantry; enlisted August 15, 1862.

Reed, Nicholas H., company H, thirtieth infantry; enlisted December 17, 1863.

THIRTY-SIXTH.

McVey, Joseph H., second lieutenant company B, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 6, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864; resigned July 29, 1864.

Goldsby, George, sixth corporal company H, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 11, 1862; died December 31, 1862, at Benton Barracks, Missouri.

Breon, Jacob, seventh corporal company H, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 11, 1862; captured April 25, 1864, at Mark's Mills, Arkansas; died August 25, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Breon, John, company H, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864; died September 19, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Denser, John C., company H, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 3, 1863, for disability.

Wolfe, Daniel C., company H, thirty-sixth infantry; enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged January 11, 1865, for disability.

THIRTY-SEVENTH.*

Forgrave, John, musician, company H, thirty-seventh infantry; enlisted October 4, 1862.

Walker, Robert, company H, thirty-seventh infantry; enlisted October 21, 1862; died March 1, 1863, at St. Louis.

Sines, John, company H, thirty-seventh infantry; enlisted October 25, 1862; died January 26, 1863, at St. Louis.

Patterson, Adam, company H, thirty-seventy infantry; enlisted October 14, 1862; died December 22, 1864, at Iuka.

TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Kleinsmith, August, company G, twenty-fourth Illinois infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY.

SECOND.

Cartner, Daniel M., company F, second veteran cavalry; enlisted March 1, 1864.

Hildebrand, Henry, company K, second cavalry; enlisted December 12, 1863.

Givens, James H., company K, second cavalry; enlisted December 23, 1863; captured December 17, 1864, at Little Harpeth, Tennessee.

Brown, Addison, company K, second cavalry; enlisted December 3, 1863; died June 10, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Brown, Geo. W., enlisted December 19, 1863; company K, second cavalry.

THIRD.

Scott, Hamilton, company L, third cavalry; enlisted February 23, 1864.

Hicks, Alfred B, company L, third veteran cavalry; enlisted January 1, 1864.

FOURTH.

Crill, Martin V., company M, fourth cavalry; enlisted February 8, 1864.

Chandler, Jonathan, company M., fourth cavalry; enlisted February 4, 1864.

EIGHTH.

Clark, Thomas C., chaplain eighth cavalry; commissioned September 9, 1863; resigned April 7, 1864.

Hampton, John W., company L, eighth cavalry; enlisted July 11, 1863.

Meeker, Francis, company L, eighth cavalry; enlisted July 16, 1863; missing July 30, 1864, at Newnan, Georgia.

Raser, Albert, company L, eighth cavalry; enlisted July 11, 1863; missing July 30, 1864, at Newnan, Georgia.

Nordyke, David O., company L, eighth cavalry; enlisted August 31, 1864.

SECOND MISSOURI.

Gundy, Otho W., company D., second Missouri cavalry; enlisted February 9, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

Keokuk county has reason for pride in the patriotism of her citizens, and the honor they won in the nation's struggle for existence. She was always

*The Thirty-seventh Infantry was the grand old Gray-beard regiment, so-called because none of its men were under forty-seven years of age, and were all picked men.

ready, and even beyond her quota. She furnished ten hundred and twenty-four men, and was represented in twenty-eight regimental organizations by twenty-three field and staff officers; twenty-four captains; thirty first lieutenants, and thirty-one second lieutenants.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Ezekiel S. Sampson, lieutenant colonel fifth infantry.
James McConnell, hospital steward, eighth infantry; discharged February 14, 1865.
Joseph Andrews, major eighth infantry from company F.
Lorenzo B. Linville, sergeant-major thirteenth infantry.
John T. Parker, quartermaster sergeant thirteenth infantry.
George B. Hogin, commissary sergeant thirteenth infantry.
Geo. B. Dana, hospital steward thirteenth infantry.
Thomas A. Wade, fife major thirteenth infantry.
Andrew J. Pope, major thirteenth infantry.
James D. Gray, assistant surgeon twenty-fifth infantry.
Cyrus N. Mackey, colonel thirty-third infantry.
Arad Parks, surgeon thirty-third infantry.
Samuel B. Evans, commissary sergeant thirty-third infantry.
Bartholamew Franken, hospital steward thirty-third infantry.
Sanford Harned quartermaster forty-seventh infantry.
Emanuel Laffer, quartermaster forty-seventh infantry.
Ebenezer P. Robertson, commissary sergeant forty-seventh infantry.
John A. Landis, battalion quartermaster first cavalry.
John A. Donnell, quartermaster sergeant first cavalry.
Thomas C. Clark, chaplain eighth cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

E. S. Sampson, company F, fifth infantry.
Uriah H. Keath, company F, fifth invantry.
Joseph Andrews, company F, eighth infantry.
W. F. Hogin, company F, eighth infantry.
Abraham C. Price, company D, thirteenth infantry.
George B. Hogin, company D, thirteenth infantry.
Alonzo J. Pope, company D, thirteenth infantry.
John T. Parker, company D, thirteenth infantry.
John P. Yerger, company B, thirty-third infantry.
William S. Parmly, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Memorial W. Forrest, company F, thirty-third infantry.
John Bell, company F, thirty-third infantry.
John Dillon, company H, thirty-third infantry.
William H. Gore, company H, thirty-third infantry.
Michael M. Rice, company C, fortieth infantry.
Elisha Sampson, company I, fortieth infantry.
DeWitt C. Baker, company I, fortieth infantry.
James W. Ward, company I, fortieth infantry.
Isaac H. Dempsey, company I, fortieth infantry.
Harrison E. Havens, company H, forty-seventh infantry.
Joseph W. Caldwell, company I, first cavalry.
David C. Dinsmore, company I, first cavalry.
Jeremiah H. Triggs, company D, seventh cavalry.
Joseph H. Shawhan, company K, ninth cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Uriah K. Heath, company F, fifth infantry.
Franklin McCoy, company F, fifth infantry.
Archibald Irwin, company F, eighth infantry.
Solomon E. Start, company F, eighth infantry.
Seth E. Hall, company F, eighth infantry.
Daniel N. Fish, company F, eighth infantry.
Harvey B. Trotter, company F, eleventh infantry.
Joseph B. Homan, company D, thirteenth infantry.
George B, Hogin, company D, thirteenth infantry.
Alonzo J. Pope, company D, thirteenth infantry.
John T. Parker, company D, thirteenth infantry.
William B. McGahey, company D, thirteenth infantry.
Joseph Shawhan, company B, thirty-third infantry.
William S. Parmly, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Joseph J. Harter, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Anderson Davis, company F, thirty-third infantry.
Fred Sanchezteresо, company F, thirty-third infantry.
Joseph L. Smith, company H, thirty-third infantry.
Wm. H. Gore, company H, thirty-third infantry.
Wilson DeGarmo, company H, thirty-third infantry.
Michael M. Rice, company C, fortieth infantry.
DeWitt C. Baker, company I, fortieth infantry.
James W. Ward, company I, fortieth infantry.
Benj. W. Seaman, company I, fortieth infantry.
Theron A. Morgan, company H, forty-seventh infantry.
David C. Dinsmore, company I, first cavalry.
Amos, Dilley, company I, first cavalry.
James G. Smith, company A, seventh cavalry.
Jeremiah H. Triggs, company D, seventh cavalry.
Jacob A. Lowe, company K, ninth cavalry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Henry S. Douns, company F, fifth infantry.
Austin B. Rayburn, company F, fifth infantry.
Elvin M. Holcomb, company F, fifth infantry.
Franklin N. McCoy, company F, fifth infantry.
Charles S. Miller, company F, fifth infantry.
John W. Ward, company F, eighth infantry.
Peter L. Eckley, company F, eighth infantry.
Justinian Ray, company D, thirteenth infantry.
George B. Hogin, company D, thirteenth infantry.
Alonzo J. Pope, company D, thirteenth infantry.
John T. Parker, company D, thirteenth infantry.
Wesley H. Orton, company D, thirteenth infantry.
William S. Parmly, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Joseph J. Harter, company B, thirty-third infantry.
John S. O'Neil, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Fenelon B. Mathews, company B, thirty-third infantry.
Lycurgus McCoy, company F, thirty-third infantry.
William J. Gaston, company F, thirty-third infantry.
William H. Gore, company H, thirty-third infantry.

Wilson De Garmo, company H, thirty-third infantry.
Joseph McVey, company B, thirty-sixth infantry.
Michael M. Rice, company C, fortieth infantry.
James W. Ward, company I, fortieth infantry.
Isaac H. Dempsey, company I, fortieth infantry.
George Yule, company I, fortieth infantry.
William J. Gaston, company H, forty-seventh infantry.
William H. Kitterman, company I, first cavalry.
James G. Smith, company A, seventh cavalry.
Jeremiah H. Triggs, company D, seventh cavalry.
Daniel D. Moore, company D, seventh cavalry.
Jacob A. Lowe, company K, ninth cavalry.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

The following beautiful poem, which has won for its author a national reputation, and has been sung in the theaters of Europe, was written in a Southern prison, by Adjutant S. H. M. Byers, at present (1879), U. S. Consul, at Zurich, Switzerland. In his little book, "What I saw in Dixie," on pages 73–4, he copies from his diary, December 25, 1865, as follows: "This is my second Christmas in prison. * * * * * * * Lieutenant Tower, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who had lost a leg in the army, and who was afterward captured, is now to be exchanged and sent home. He wears a hollow, artificial limb, in place of the one lost; this we packed full of letters, one of which contained 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' The rebels little suspected our novel way of communication with our friends. The Lieutenant went safely through, and the letters were all safely delivered":

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning
And eagerly watched for the foe—
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountain and sea,
And shouted "Boys up and be ready,
For Sherman will march to the sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men.
For we knew that the stars in our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet us
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca,
—God bless those who fell on that day—
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree,
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O, proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said, "Boys, you are weary.
This day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars in our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

RICHLAND.

Richland township being almost entirely situated east of the boundary line of 1837, and comprehending nearly all of what is commonly known as the "Old Strip," had more than four years the start of the rest of the county. It has been seen that although people were not entitled to settle there prior to October, 1838, Aaron Miller and his son John settled early in the spring of that year. In the spring and summer of 1839 this settlement was reinforced by the arrival of Robert Pringle, James Higginbotham, William Lewis, Mitchell Gill, John Wasson, James M. Smith and William Bristow. The latter still remains on the original homestead, where he has little else to do than enjoy the fruits of his hard labor and reflect that, as a head of a family, he is the oldest permanent settler in the present bounds of Keokuk county, and none older west of him, as all the others referred to have changed homesteads.

Smith first settled one mile east of where Richland now is, and after building the walls of his cabin he built his scaffolds, took his broad-ax and hewed the walls both inside and out. Then with said ax he hewed a true face and straight edge to the puncheons for his floor, making tight joints, all of which made some people look on him with contempt, saying that he was proud.

While a portion of what is now Keokuk county was yet part of Washington county, and before the county of Keokuk was organized, the first election was held within the present limits of the county. It was held on the 5th day of October, 1840, in the brush without a house, near a spring, about seventy-five yards from where Levi Greeson now lives. The officers elected were: J. M. Smith, justice of the peace; and Theodore Cox—now of Winterset—constable. Cox failing to qualify, John Pennington was appointed. Subsequently, R. S. Mills was elected justice of the peace and John Marchel was elected constable.

After the county was organized the first election was held in April, 1844. At this time Richland township was the principal part of the county, and the people there took advantage of this state of affairs by appropriating the lion's share of the spoils. The following were the officers elected:

County Commissioners—Jeremiah Hollingsworth, James M. Smith and Enos Darnell.

Judge of Probate—John M. Waters.

County Treasurer—Wm. H. Brown.

County Surveyor—Samuel E. McCracken.

County Assessor—Andrew Ogden.

Sheriff—George W. Hayes.
Recorder—A. P. Tannehill.
Commissioners Clerk—Edom Shugart.

These officers were all residents of what is now Richland township, except Brown and Ogden.

The first birth in this township was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Scearcy, in December, 1840. The first death was that of Mrs. Margaret Marchel, who died in 1840.

The first time that the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated within the present limits of Keokuk county was July 4, 1841, at the house and grove of J. M. Smith, one mile east of where Richland now is. Oliver Higginbotham read the Declaration of Independence and Manning B. Mills delivered an address suited to the occasion. The young bachelors and maidens remained over night enjoying each other's society in perhaps the first grand social party in this county, and then and there were introduction s and acquaintances formed which finally resulted in five weddings.

SCHOOLS.

Richland township has always had a good reputation for its schools. The first school of the county was taught in a school-house about three and a half miles northeast of Richland, in a house which has already been described in our educational chapter. This township also boasts of having possessed the only successful academy of the county. It was located in the town of Richland and was attended by pupils from all parts of the county. This academy was started by Benjamin Naylor, W. B. Lawler and B. F. McCollister, in 1857. They commenced with thirty-five pupils and closed with seventy-seven. The second session opened with with seventy-one and closed with one hundred and thirty-two. It continued to prosper until it had an attendance of over two hundred. The institution finally became unpopular and the teachers discontinued it and went elsewhere. Richland township still retains the township district system, but one other township in the county adhering to that system, that being German.

SEPARATE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first preacher that ever preached in this vicinity was Jacob Spainhour, who preached at the house of John Miller (where now stands the orchard of R. M. Tracy), in the year 1839. He baptized some persons at this, his first meeting, among whom was Mrs. Wm. Scearcy.

Soon thereafter, Alexander Blakely preached here. Both of said preachers continued to preach here occasionally for several years. But as most of the members of this church removed from seven to ten miles west, the organization at this place became dissolved and they organized in their new neighborhood and built a meeting-house about one mile north of Ioka, where they maintain their organization.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1840 Frederick F. Lyon, John W. Mitchell and Henry Harden all preached here, and in that year an organization was effected of seven members, at the house of James Lewman, near to where Moses Mendenhall now

lives. The names of the members were Henry Harden, Catharine Harden, Jesse Ruggles, Luvina Ruggles, James Lewman, Mary Lewman and Leah Lewman.

Rev. Mr. Rathburn, of Mt. Pleasant, assisted in the organization, having been sent here by the presiding elder, Henry Summers. Elder Summers held the first quarterly meeting in Fairfield, in the fall of 1840, and in 1841 or 1842, held the first quarterly meeting that was ever held in this vicinity. Moses Shinn was the first circuit preacher. They built their first meeting-house of round logs, some three miles southwest of where Richland now is. But soon after the town was laid out they established their church in the town, and have ever since maintained their organization, and on several occasions the number of the members, including probationers, has been rather extensive. At the present time they number fifty-five members. They own a church-house and lot worth about $1,500, and a parsonage worth about $800. The average attendance at the Sunday-school is probably about fifty. They have also another organization of about thirty-six members, and a church-house worth about $,1,700, called Kingsley Chapel, situated about three and three-quarter miles northwest of town. Rev. M. Swanson is at present pastor of both congregations.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It is probable that the first preacher of this church who ever preached here was John W. Snelson. The next was Uriah Long. They both preached in 1841 or 1842. H. H. Hendrix, John Rigdon, —— Gill, Aaron Chatterton, and Samuel Downey were among the first preachers.

On the 19th day of November, 1848, the first church organization was formed, consisting of sixteen persons, to-wit: Wm. Hamlet, Jane Hamlet, James Rooker, M. A. Rooker, John Maulsby, Sarah Maulsby, Mary A. Maulsby, Mercy Stephenson, Wm. Tingle, Fred P. Caveness, Z. Caveness, Owen Goldsmith, Mary Goldsmith, Jane G. Smith, John Wasson and Susan Wasson. At the time of organization Owen Goldsmith and Dr. Wm. Tingle were chosen elders, and John Wasson and Wm. Hamlet were chosen deacons. There were, at various subsequent dates, added to the congregation thirty-one members; but as preachers were scarce in this country, not near equal to the demand, the congregation had no regular preaching, but they maintained their organization for several years, and until some of their number had died and over thirty had moved away, including all the officers but one. Thus they became disorganized, and so remained until March 23, 1865. Elder N. A. McConnell held a series of meetings here, and organized a congregation of thirty-one members. A. I. Hall and A. H. Smith were chosen elders, and R. M. Tracy and L. F. Smith were chosen deacons. Since that time 110 members have been added to their congregation. Their present number is fifty-five. They have not had regular preaching near all the time, but have never failed to keep up their meetings regularly on Lord's day. They own a church-house and lot worth about $1,700. Their Sunday-school averages in attendance about seventy.

MORAVIANS.

In 1854, Hiram Myers, a Moravian, located here and preached and organized a congregation of seven members, consisting of himself and wife,

John Davis, Sarah Davis, A. C. Romig, Lydia Sherriden and James Blickensderfer. In 1857 the preacher left here and the church became disorganized.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

In the year 1856 an organization was effected some two and a-half miles east of town, of about twenty-five members. The organization continued for some six or seven years before becoming dissolved. Meanwhile, Revs. —— Stores, Wm. Abraham and Frank Kirkpatrick ministered to them.

UNITED BRETHREN.

In 1853 Rev. John McVey preached in Clear Creek township, and in this vicinity a few times. Rev. F. F. Lyon, a Methodist preacher, hearing him, thought he learned the way of the Lord more perfectly, and therefore united with the Brethren, and was forthwith licensed to preach for them. Lyon traveled in 1854–5–6, and organized congregations, one of which still exists, and is known as Fairview. It is about six miles northeast of town. Since that time another congregation was organized two miles east of town. They have — members and a church-house worth about $800. Rev. Shiflet was their pastor for a time.

FRIEND'S SOCIETY.

In 1840, Thomas Frazier, of Indiana, appointed a meeting at the house of P. C. Woodward. Soon thereafter Abijah Bray, of Indiana, held a meeting here. An organization was formed for worship in 1841 or 1842, under the care of the Pleasant Plain Monthly Meeting. Among the first who went into this organization may be mentioned the names of James Williams, Angeline Williams (afterward an accepted minister), and of the Woodwards, there were Prior C., Susannah, Samuel, Wm. A. and Ruth. Of the Haworths, there were Beriah, Sarah, Eli, Lydia and John, Sr., Moorman, Allen, John, Jr., George and Mahlon and their wives. Of the Hadleys, there were William, Mary, Joshua, Lydia, John, Jarah, Joel, Eleanor and Riley.

At their request, a preparative meeting for business was organized or granted by the Pleasant Plain Meeting, in 1845. Another preparative meeting was organized at Rocky Run, about three and a-half miles northeast of Richland, in 1850, embracing some of the above named persons, and some others, including John Howard, a minister. About the same time a Monthly Meeting was organized at Richland. After about ten years the Rocky Run meeting was discontinued. The members thereof merging into the Richland meeting. In November, 1864, the Richland preparative meeting was divided; there being since that date two preparative meetings, known as the Richland and Hopewell. The Richland Meeting has a meeting-house forty by sixty feet, and five acres of ground, worth about $1200, situated one and one-half miles south of town. The ground was donated by Joseph Hadley. The Hopewell meeting is situated one and one-half miles north of town, and has a house twenty-four by forty-eight feet, and one acre of ground, the whole worth probably about $800. This land was donated by Levi Greeson. They each have scripture-school on First day. The average attendance at Richland is about sixty,

and at Hopewell about twenty-five persons. The whole number of members belonging to the Richland Monthly Meeting is 296.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

In 1848, Rev. R. Cheedle preached a few times and organized a church in town, which organization was afterward moved some three miles north of town. Rev. J. W. Mitchell, formerly a Methodist preacher, united with them and preached for them for several years. Rev. Wm. Elliott and James L. Cole preached here in 1851, and occasionally for three or four years thereafter. The North Walnut church was organized by William Elliott and J. M. Wood in 1852 and was in 1860 merged into the Howard Grove church about five miles southeast of Richland. The said J. M. Wood will be remembered by many citizens for his peculiar manner of enlightening mankind. On several occasions he came to town in an old buggy, and would drive around the public park singing as loud as he could, then stop his team, kneel in his buggy and pray, then stand up and preach to the crowd of boys and men that came laughing at his eccentricities and calling him crazy.

On the 30th of November, 1857, Eber Ward preached and organized a church at what was called the Wyman school-house, two and one-half miles west of town. They called it the Sharon Baptist Church. There were seven members entered into this organization. The first meeting was protracted a few days, which resulted in five accessions to the church. On the 28th of March, 1864, Elder J. T. Walker, Narcissa Walker, N. H. Tyer, Maritia Tyer and Dosia A. Harlan, entered into an organization in Richland. After organization, on the same day, Mary Bales and Martha Bales were added to the congregation. Subsequently a few others were added.

The church north of town and the Sharon church merged into the Richland church, and continued in that name until December 12, 1874, when, by action of the church, the same was changed to Fairview; and although they for years called it the Richland Baptist church, their meetings were regularly kept up at the Wyman school-house, instead of at Richland. They now have a church-house at Fairview, five miles west of town, worth probably about $1,500, and a live working congregation numbering fifty-six members.

MORMONS.

In the year 1840, or 1841, two Mormon preachers, from Nauvoo, Illinois, came, and created a great excitement about ten miles southeast, and then came and preached at the house of Aaron Miller and stirred up the minds of a few persons. Mrs. Aaron Miller, William Miller, James Miller and and wife, and perhaps others, united with them. Mrs. James Miller was a sister to William Sceарcy, and her parents and brothers were much opposed to her uniting with the Mormons. Her mother cried out publicly to the people to watch their horses or the Mormons would steal them. When these persons were about to join the church, they repaired to the water for baptism, one of the preachers designing to baptize and the other to lay on hands, that they might receive the Holy Ghost. But William Sceарcy and his friends appeared, and with threats forbade the baptism of Mrs. Miller. The preachers threatened to send judgments upon Sceарcy & Co., and destroy both soul and body, because by this disturbance they deferred the

baptism of all their converts. The next morning they slipped off and baptized all before Scearcy was aware of it. They all went to Nauvoo, and after some months some of them renounced their faith. Others went with them and are yet with them at Salt Lake.

The present township officers are:

Justices—W. W. Allen and W. G. Fedris.
Constables—J. H. Kent and W. A. Tousey.
Clerk—L. Bassett.
Assessor—W. G. Bralliar.
Trustees—H. W. Tracy, W. T. Drummond and S. Harlan.

THE TOWN OF RICHLAND.

The town of Richland was laid out by Pryor C. Woodward on the 19th day of June, 1841, and surveyed by J. B. Davis, of Washington county. Soon thereafter Benjamin Edwards laid out another town just five miles northwest of Richland, on the grounds now composing the beautiful farm of Allen Stalker. This town was laid out as a rival of Richland. In one respect it had the advantage of most towns, for it had two names: one of which was Newton and the other Western City. As it and Richland were both desiring to be recognized as the capital of the county when organized, it had another advantage, as will be subsequently shown, because the chief officer of the county designed to make of this place a great metropolis.

Among the first settlers in the town of Richland were Eleazer Bales, C. E. Woodward, John Noyes, John Raines, R. L. Mark, James Williams and Jonas Hoover. Hoover built the first house; Williams was the first postmaster; Raines was the first blacksmith, and although slow and tedious, was a good workman. Many have seen a good sewing needle of his make, about the right size to carry No. 8 thread. Mark, and another man by the name of L. J. Smith, each had their shops in which they sold whisky and groceries, and especially the whisky. In 1844 the first store was set up by Beriah Haworth. The first hotel was by Dr. W. H. Tingle, in 1845. In 1848 Williams and McCracken built a steam saw mill.

I. O. O. F. LODGE.

Kossuth Lodge No. 32, was organized in Richland, March 19th, 1851. The charter members were S. Harned, N. G.; N. L. Witcher, V. G.; O. P. Sherraden, Sec.; J. D. Israel, T.; and S. A. Evans. Wm. L. Orr, of Fairfield, was the acting D. D. G. M. At their first meeting there were four initiates, to-wit: H. Bagley, H. R. McPherson, J. W. Whitacre and W. H. Folmsbee. Their members increased rapidly and there have been initated here since the organization of the lodge two hundred and forty-one members. From this lodge have sprung the Lancaster, Sigourney, Talleyrand, Ioka and Brighton lodges, and two lodges in Nebraska. The Richland lodge has for the last twenty-five years maintained the honor of the institution with friendship, love and truth. This lodge now numbers 97 members and owns real estate worth about $2,700 Their present officers are L. A. Funk, N. G.; R. M. Tracy, V. G.; M. L. Bristow, Sec.; L. Bralliar, T.; S. A. Evans, financial secretary. None of the charter members

are now members here but Evans, and as far as is known, none but Evans and Harned now belong to the order.

RICHLAND ENCAMPMENT NO. 50.

This lodge was organized January 18th, 1871. The charter members were John Davis, John Stockman, S. A. Evans, James Davis, J. M. Davis, G. W. Stevens, John Carmichael, J. D. Haworth, A. C. Charlton, W. G. Fearis, W. T. Drummond, Daniel Davis and Thomas Thompson. They number about fifty members.

RICHLAND LODGE, NO. 38, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized in June, 1852, and chartered June 8th, 1853. The charter members were J. D. Gray, W. M.; S. Harned, S. W.; W. H. Efner, J. W.; F. A. Dorr, N. L. Witcher, Wm. Grimsley, Thos. and D. N. Henderson. From this lodge have sprung the Pythagoras Lodge, of Lancaster, the Talleyrand Lodge, of Talleyrand, Justice Lodge, of Ioka and Martinsburg Lodge, of Martinsburg. Richland Lodge now numbers fifty-one members, and owns property worth about $1,200.

TEMPERANCE ORANIZATIONS.

Richland has had its various temperance organizations, among which may be mentioned the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars; besides others such as the old Washington, etc. But as the general sentiment is so radically favorable to temperance, and the town ordinance requires the payment of so much money in order to get a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, the several temperance societies have for some time past acted as though they thought it not necessary to maintain their organization.

POPULATION AND BUSINESS.

Richland has a population of about five hundred, and is well represented by all professions and every kind of business. It has long been considered a fine trading point, and is surrounded by as fine a farming community as can be found in the State. Its merchants have a reputation of being reliable; its mechanics are the best in the county, some of them having achieved distinction as inventors, and the professional men are deservedly popular, on account of their learning and skill. All that Richland needs to become one of the best inland towns in the country is a railroad. Many attempts have been made to secure a railroad and the people have showed a disposition to be taxed heavily for this purpose; but, as yet, all these attempts have failed. The time, however, is not far distant when some line will be extended into this, the most productive part of the county, and then let other railroad towns look out for a troublesome rival.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of the first settled outside the old strip. Its congressional name is number 74 north, range 11 west. The lands in this township were surveyed and offered for sale in 1846, although the most de-

sirable lands were claimed, and a large portion of the township improved, prior to that time. The South Skunk forms the north boundary, which boundary is in consequence very irregular.

For farming purposes and stock-raising this township takes a front rank. The first part of the township settled was what was formerly known as the Rock Creek neighborhood, and the first settlement was made by Wm. Scearcy on the last day of April, 1843. According to treaty stipulations the country was to be open for settlement on the first day of May, and in order not to be late in profiting by securing the advantages which promptness always vouchsafes, Mr. Scearcy started a day in advance. Although he started ahead of time he was not there any too soon to secure the desirable location where the first claim was staked out. Although Mr. Scearcy had his claim disputed he succeeded in establishing himself on it, where he still lives. In the competition for the best claims disputes not unfrequently arose, and for want of time and the pressing demand for speedy arbitration, these disputes were sometimes settled by recourse to pugilistic skill. The claim to Twin Groves, a very desirable location, was settled in this way, and the winner gave the loser a yoke of oxen for the future undisputed possession of the claim. Among the first to locate in the Rock Creek country, and who came about the time Wm. Scearcy came, were Aaron Miller, Robert Blacker, Wm. Webb, and Richard Quinton, the latter being elected from the county to the first constitutional convention, and afterward for several years, prior to his leaving the county, permanently indentified with the politics of the county.

It was in the bounds of this township that Wapello died. Having returned with a number of his tribe, early in the spring of 1844, for the purpose of making maple syrup, there being splendid facilities for this business among the maple groves of Rock Creek, he became very much intoxicated and in this condition he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death. After his death the remaining members of the tribe dispatched a young warrior to Richland township for a coffin, which was brought by Mr. Samuel Hardesty in an ox-cart. Upon arriving with the coffin they prevailed on Mr. Hardesty to convey Wapello's body to Agency City, which he accordingly did. The entire expense of the coffin and the trip to Agency, amounting to some thirty dollars, was punctually paid, the young Indian who first employed Mr. Hardesty being particularly careful in looking after that gentleman's comfort during the trip and paying all the expenses before he left.

Such an excellent country as the Rock Creek district was known to be did not remain long without a large increase of population, and soon farms, cottages and school-houses were to be seen in all directions. For a long time the citizens experienced great inconvenience for want of a postoffice, and it was not till the fall of 1852 that a post-office was established in this township. It was kept at the house of Samuel Bowman, who was postmaster. The name of the office was Olean, and in the fall of 1858 was removed to Ioka. There are at present three postoffices of easy access; one at Ioka in the southeastern part of the county; one called Walden, in section 18, and one in section 3, just across the river in Lancaster township.

Of churches there are quite a number of organizations and some very good church buildings. Rev. Mr. Spainhour, a Baptist minister was probably the first of this denomination who preached in the township; he was

followed by Rev. Mr. Tanehill, who preached in the house of John Cox as early as 1843.

The Baptist church of Rock Creek was organized in 1844. The original members were Robert Scearey, Mary Scearey. William Scearey, Sarah Scearey and John Miller. In 1850 a frame church-building was erected at a cost of $750. It was dedicated the following year by Jacob Spainhour, who was the first man to preach in that neighborhood. John W. Talley, Amos Simmons, Cyphert Talley, Benj. Hollingsworth, Reuben Henderson, J. F. Walker, Stacy Rogers and Jesse Edwards have at different times been pastors of the church. The present membership numbers thirty-five. The church has had a varied career of prosperity and adversity; a short time after its organization there was an addition of one hundred and fifty-two members.

Hopewell church, located on section fourteen, belongs to the denomition known as the Separate Baptists. It was organized in August, 1865. John W. Talley, Benjamin Hollingsworth, D. S. Hutton, D. Mullannee, Isaac Petree, Samuel Hutton, Mary Talley, N. E. Mullanee, Eliza Petree. Mary Hutton, Catharine Hutton, Phœbe M. Brown, Ruth S. McConnell, Lydia Nelson, Nancy R. Wood, Mary J. Miller, M. E. McConnell, Daniel Henson, Angelina Nelson and M. A. Hollingsworth were the original members. A frame church was erected in the fall of 1868 at an expense of $1,200. It was dedicated in the winter of 1868 by John W. Talley; John W. Talley, Benj. Hollingsworth, J. T. Walker, Chas. Lyon and Reuben Henderson have been pastors at various times. Jesse Edwards is the present pastor. The membership at present is twenty-two.

The first election was held in the township in April, 1844, which was the first election held in the county, this having been a separate election precinct from the first. In 1850 the township had a population of 602, in 1856 it was 1,003, and by the census of 1875 it appears that the population was then 1,467. There were 269 dwelling houses and 275 families. The following are the officers of the township at present:

Justices of the Peace—D. C. Baker, who is also a member of the board of supervisors, and T. B. Meradith.
Constables—J. W. Reiner and Lewis Smithart.
Clerk—W. B. Woods.
Trustees—Conrad Bender, W. C. Harris, Joseph Bush.
Assessor—T. B. Meradith.

THE TOWN OF IOKA.

Ioka is located on section 28, about one mile from the Jefferson county line. It was at one time in the center of the business of the township, and is on the surveyed route of the Muscatine & Missouri Railroad. It was laid out in June, 1856, by Thos. E. Ashcraft, Jabez Shook, Paul Sherradin and D. H. Scisson. At the sale of lots, which occurred the following fall, lots sold at from ten to fifty dollars apiece. In 1856 the firm of Webb & Ashcraft carried on a dry goods business there; in 1857 the firm was succeeded by Webb & Beardsley, which was then changed to J. Webb. Crandall & Disney established a dry goods store in 1857, which was afterward conducted by T. E. Ashcraft. Ruggles & Carpenter and G. M. Peters were also in business there about that time; A. Beardsley kept a boot and shoe store and afterward a hotel.

At present Ioka contains three dry goods stores, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, one tin shop and one hotel. There are four physicians to administer to the needs of the sick of the town and surrounding country: Dr. Mulhern, formerly of Sigourney, being the leading one; Dr. Rogers, formerly a practician of considerable note, has, on account of age, almost entirely retired from practice.

The town is beautifully located on the prairie, about one mile from timber; contains about sixty houses and presents a neat appearance from any approach.

One of the chief features of Ioka is the Masonic lodge, which has a large membership and a creditable history. The following history of the lodge will be of interest to the members of the craft there and elsewhere:

Justice Lodge No. 230, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, on the 9th day of February, 1868, with the following officers: W. H. Effner, W. M.; G. H. Smith, S. W.; J. H. Martin, J. W.; A. J. Porter, Treasurer; S. Rogers, Secretary; W. G. R. Talley, S. D.; David Cook, J. D.; E. P. Condreay, Tyler; W. J. Effner, S. S.; and J. G. Smith, J. S.

On the 11th day of July, 1868, an election of officers was held, which resulted in the election of the following officers: G. H. Smith, W. M.; J. H. Martin, S. W.; J. B. Bell, J. W.; A. J. Porter, Treasurer; S. Rogers, Secretary; W. J. Effner, S. D.; W. H. Adams, J. D.; G. W. Lemmons, S. S.; W. G. R. Talley, J. S.; E. P. Condreay, Tyler.

On the 18th of July these officers were installed by W. M. Solon Gray, Ottumwa Lodge No. 16, and duly constituted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa as Justice Lodge, No. 230.

The second election of officers was held on the 24th of April, 1869, and resulted as follows: G. H. Smith, W. M.; J. H. Martin, S. W.; J. T. Walker, J. W.; W. G. R. Talley, Treasurer; J. B. Bell, Secretary; G. L. Rice, S. D.; W. H. Adams, J. D.; G. W. Lemmons, S. S.; E. P. Condreay, J. S.; J. W. Carpenter, Tyler.

On the 14th of May, 1870, the following officers were elected: J. T. Walker, W. M.; G. H. Smith, S. W.; J. B. Bell, J. W.; W. G. R. Talley, Treasurer; S. Rogers, Secretary; J. H. Martin, S. D.; A. Myers, J. D.; W. S. Gaston, Tyler; A. F. Bean, S. S.; E. P. Condreay, J. S.

On the 29th of April, 1871, the following officers were elected: J. T. Walker, W. M.; Asa Myers, S. W.; S. Rogers, J. W.; W. G. R. Talley, Treasurer; A. F. Bean, Secretary; L. M. Nunnaly, S. D.; J. B. Bell, J. D.; W. S. Gaston, S. S.; W. Miller, J. S.; A. P. Black, Tyler.

On the 18th of May, 1872, the following officers were elected: S. Rogers, W. M.; W. D. Ingalls, S. W.; A. P. Black, J. W.; C. Bender, Treasurer; J. C. Ruggles, Secretary.

On the 12th of April, 1873, the following officers were elected: G. H. Smith, W. M.; J. H. Martin, S. W.; W. G. R. Talley, J. W.; C. Bender, Treasurer; John C. Ruggles, Secretary.

The minutes do not show who the officers were for the year 1874 further than G. H. Smith, W. M.; J. H. Martin, S. W.; and J. B. Bell, Secretary.

On the 17th of April, 1875, the following officers were elected: W. D. Ingalls, W. M.; J. M. Richardson, S. W.; W. S. Gaston, J. W.; J. B. Bell, Treasurer; J. T. Walker, Secretary.

On the 8th day of April, 1876, the following officers were elected: J. T.



Daniel Dodge.

Walker, W. M.; J. C. Ruggles, S. W.; J. M. Richardson, J. W.; G. W. Russell, Treasurer; G. H. Smith, Secretary.

On the 23d of April, 1877, the following officers were elected: G. H. Smith, W. M.; W. D. Ingalls, S. W.; J. B. Bell, J. W.; G. W. Russell, Treasurer; J. M. Richardson, Secretary.

On the 15th of April, 1878, the following officers were elected: W. D. Ingalls, W. M.; J. C. Ruggles, S. W.; C. Bender, J. W.; J. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. M. Richardson, Secretary.

On the 31st of March, 1879, the following officers were elected: J. M. Richardson, W. M.; J. C. Bell, S. W.; C. Bender, J. W.; J. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; F. M. Israel, Secretary;—but, owing to the officers-elect failing to be installed, the old officers hold over.

There are quite a number of successful farmers who, in addition to the regular work of the farm, deal extensively in stock. Among others, D. C. Baker, W. G. R. Talley and Wm. Scearcy may be mentioned. Wm. Fye formerly was the most extensive farmer in the township.

George Cypert Talley, who was killed at South English during the excitement of war-times, an account of which is given elsewhere, was a resident of this township at the time of his death. He was buried near Ioka, and on a tombstone erected to his memory is the following inscription:

"George Cypert Talley died August 1, 1863, aged 29 years, 5 months and 27 days. Died a martyr to his religious and political opinions; shot down by highwaymen at South English, Keokuk county, Iowa, while bravely defending the same."

STEADY RUN TOWNSHIP.

This township corresponds in the main with the congressional township No. 74 north, range 12 west. The north boundary is South Skunk river, which makes the northern boundary irregular, and cuts off from the congressional township about four sections, which are attached to Lancaster township.

The first settlers of the township made their claims on the day the Indians left, May 1, 1843. The following are the names of the original settlers, with the statement, so far as we are able to arrive at them, of the facts regarding their subsequent career: Cornelius Hurley, went to Nebraska and afterward died; John Lavemore, died a few years since at his home, on original claim; David Howard, returned to Illinois; Wm. Hutton, found dead near Skunk river; Henry Barrith, returned to Illinois; Andrew Taylor, one of the first county commissioners, now lives in Wayne county; Madison M. Harmare, died last winter at home on his original claim; Francis Brittain, gone to Missouri; also John Hooker; James M. Brown, moved to Oregon; John Hurley, died in Nebraska; Charles Moore, died on original claim in 1846; Jesse Shoemaker, now lives at Grand Island, Nebraska; Enos Darnell, died in 1846; Wm. Stinson, removed to Appanoose county; Thos. Gaskell, died in 1859; Alexander Jones, commonly known as Gen. Jones, lives on his original claim; most remarkable man in the county; was a playmate of Andrew Jackson; was instrumental in having Andrew nominated and elected President; removed from Tennessee to Indiana, where he made over a million rails; came to Keokuk county, Steady Run township, at an early day; never chewed tobacco, nor

drank whisky; has teeth as white as an infant, and, although about seventy years old, is still one of the "boys"; Moses McConnell, still lives in the township; Josiah Burrows, returned to Illinois; James Raser, run off with two women, and, in all probability, is dead; Anson Richardson, lives in Lancaster township; Thomas Richardson, died in 1872; John Garrett, the blacksmith of the first settlement, gone to Missouri; R. B. Whited, started to Oregon in 1851, stopped at Council Bluffs, where he remained a couple of years; afterward went to Texas, and became a colonel in rebel army; Benjamin Hollingsworth, still lives in the township; Joel Skinner, now lives at Creston, Iowa; B. F. Weller, the first school-master of Steady-Run township, and now the enterprising grain-buyer of Sigourney, still lives, and long may he live to recount the trials and triumphs of former days. Wm. Hutton was the first justice of the peace, and Christopher M. Wood was the first constable.

The first tannery erected in the township and probably the first in the county was erected by R. B. Whited in 1845. A. M. McNutt was the first white man buried in the township and Elder Kirkpatrick preached the first sermon. A Baptist church was organized in the spring of 1846 at the house of C. M. Wood, who lived where Daniel Hutton now lives. The first members of this church were Anson Richardson and wife, Thos. Richardson and wife, Wm. Hutton and wife and James Hutton, who was baptized at this time, it being necessary to cut a hole in the ice in order to perform the ceremony. Stephen Fowler and Widow Hardesty were the first couple married. The first burying place was the Skinner graveyard, which has been suffered to revert to its original uses, and the original graves are now scarcely recognizable. Cornelius Hurley and Benjamin Hollingsworth erected the first flouring mill, it was started with one run of burrs in the spring of 1846, and is now known as the "Old Clapboard Mill." The mill now known as the Wheelock mill was started as a saw-mill in 1856. It was afterward repaired and numerous improvements made, including all the modern machinery for making flour; it is now one of the best mills in the county.

R. F. Weller was the first school teacher; he started for Iowa in early times and falling sick in Illinois did not reach Keokuk county, the place for which he started, for nearly a year afterward. When he did arrive he was without money and scarcely able to work. He had never taught school and had not attended school much, but at the solicitation of the settlers he undertook to teach a winter school. He was to receive $1.50 per pupil for a term of three months, and two-thirds of his wages was to be paid in rails at sixty-five cents per hundred. Although the school-house was poor, the wages scant, and the teacher had no experience and little learning, he succeeded so well that he was employed to teach the next school and got the contract of building a new school-house, which was to be a "good school-house and not cost more than $50."

The first sale of lands in Steady Run township occurred at Fairfield in 1846. Six parcels, each containing eighty acres, were bought at that time by the following parties: C. M. Wood eighty acres; Joel Skinner eighty acres; Andrew Taylor eighty acres; Zebedee Botkin eighty acres; Frank Brittain, eighty acres; Jesse Brown, eighty acres. There was a bidder appointed by the township to bid off all lands sold, and it would have been dangerous business for any one to have bid against him.

This township was named after a stream of water which flows through

that portion of country and empties into Skunk river. The stream received its name from the fact that the country is comparatively level, and the current is never strong. It is a very fine region of farming lands and contains some of the most prosperous farmers in the county. In 1850 it contained a population of 467; in 1856 the population amounted to 694, and in 1875 it was 948. The present township officers are as follows: Justices of the Peace, Samuel Dinsmore and W. F. Morgan; constables, J. S. Hawk and Perry Crocker; clerk, A. Glass; trustees, W. C. Lotsprech, N. Ogden, Benj. Parrish; assessor, G. F. Horton.

Mt. Zion Church was organized in the fall of 1854. The original members were, J. D. Williams, Jacob Bottorff, Philip Henninger, Andrew Taylor, Benj. Hollingsworth, Joel Skinner, Benj. Parrish, Thomas M. Thompson, James McCreery and James Cowger. A frame church-building was erected in 1854, at a cost of $400. The church was never dedicated, as it was built by general subscription, and was open to all denominations, the Methodists seemingly having a prior claim to all others. The present membership numbers about forty, and there is a flourishing Sunday school with about fifty pupils.

The Presbyterian church of Martinsburg was organized in 1859, by Rev. D. V. Smock. The original members were, James D. Bryson, Adeline Bryson, Henry H. Landis, Catharine Landis, Mary Marshall, Eliza Calson, Susan Burris, Ann Ardery, Robert S. Antrobus, Robert E. Doak and Mrs. Doak. In 1858 a frame church-building was erected at a cost of $2,500, which was dedidated the following year. The pastors of the church thus far have been A. A. Mathews, J. C. McElroy, David Brown and George B. Smith. The present membership is about seventy-five.

TOWNS.

Elizabethtown was laid out in 1845. It was located on section 15, and although at that early date it was a town of great expectation, it never prospered to such an extent as to meet the expectations of the least sanguine of its projectors. Most of the present generation of American citizens are ignorant of the excellence of said town, and it is doubtful whether or not the original lot-owners, were they to arise from the dead, could locate their former sites for a prospective remunerative business.

Martinsburg was laid out and the town plat recorded November 11, 1854. It is located on sections 28 and 33, less than one mile from the Wapello county line. Like Ioka, it is located on a projected line of railway, and at one time bid fair to become a central shipping point for the surplus agricultural products of that region; but, alas! for the expectations of those early times! the Muscatine & Missouri Railway got no further than paper, and Martinsburg still remains a quiet country village, supporting a post-office, hotel, some prosperous business houses and a flourishing lodge. The only post-office in the township is at Martinsburg, but three others are of easy access: Walden, in Jackson, Hayesville, in Lancaster, and Slagle, in Benton.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southwest corner of the county, contains all of congressional township 74 north, 13 west, and the greater part of five sections in 75 north, 13 west. It is well watered, and, with the exception of

two other townships, Lancaster and German, contains more well cultivated and well improved land than any other township in the county. This township was settled as soon as was allowed by the stipulations of the treaty of 1842, D. P. Helm, J. W. Palmer, Tinley Brooks and Messrs. Hellery, McCoy, Brown, Cheek and Trimble being the first settlers. That portion of the township bordering upon South Skunk, and extending southward, is broken and brushy; many years ago it received the name of "Crackers' Neck," by which it is still known. In 1850 it had a population of 435; in 1856 it was 850, and in 1875 the population was 1,199. At the same time there were reported 220 dwellings and 224 families in the township. There are few, if any, houses of worship in the township; what religious service there is being held in school-houses, and here those who believe in going to church attend, or else go to adjoining townships. The schools were early established, and are considered among the best in the county.

There are two post-offices, one at the northern part of the township called Slagle, and Butler, located on section 27. Benton township has no towns at present, although it at one time did boast of one bearing the pretentious name of West London. It was located on section 18, and was laid out in 1847, the town plat being recorded in October of that year. The proposed line of the Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids Railway lies through this township, and the citizens are hopeful that it will be built within a few months. Quite a number of the more influential people are now using their best endeavors to further this enterprise. As the road-bed and many of the bridges have already been completed, it is not at all probable that the people of that productive country will long suffer in their material interests for lack of communication with the outside world; and when this is accomplished Benton township will have a town of its own, and a business town, too, for it has the men and the capital.

The present township officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—Lewis Pfeffer and John Mack.
Constables—M. N. Alderman and R. G. Wilcox.
Clerk—James L. Reinhart.
Trustees—Lewis Reinhart, Miles Abraham and C. Lentz.
Assessor—Clark Cook.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

This township corresponds in the main with congressional township No. 75 north, 13 west. South Skunk, which forms the southern boundary, cuts off about five sections, which for municipal purposes are attached to Benton. North Skunk runs diagonally across the township, thus dividing it into two water-sheds. The natural drainage is excellent; the supply of timber, stone, coal and water is abundant. So diversified are the natural resources of this region that it has always been considered one of the favorite spots of Keokuk county. Originally it was a part of what is now Washington township, and together with it formed what for a long time was known as Cedar Creek Precinct. The first settlement was made on the 3d of May, 1843, by A. J. McNabb and T. J. Hicklin—the former on section 2, and the latter on section 3. McNabb plowed the first furrow in the township and planted potatoes. Four days after, Maxon Randall took a

claim and settled near the same place; he plowed the second piece of ground which was broken in that part of the county. McNabb and Randall were very successful in their farming operations, and by sticking to their first claims, by industry and economy, have become among the wealthiest citizens of the county. McNabb still resides on his original claim; Randall remained on his claim till a short time since, when he disposed of his extensive domain and removed to Sigourney, where he now resides. T. J. Hicklin also was still found on his original claim after the lapse of thirty-three years. John Hasty and several others settled in Warren township in the spring of 1843. In 1844 Jacob Kinsler began to build the first saw and grist-mill, on North Skunk, west of range 12. The township was surveyed in 1845, and in 1846 the land was offered for sale. At that time most of the land was claimed, and the entire amount of money in the township was about one thousand dollars. At the first sale of lands there were ten parcels of eighty acres each sold.

The first couple married were Robert Munn and Susan Pence. The license was procured at Washington, Keokuk county at that time being a part of Washington, and John Ellis, justice of the peace, pronounced the ceremony. This marriage was soon followed by three or four more in quick succession. Mr. Thomas J. Hicklin was chosen to be the father of the first child born in the township. Squire Ellis, who for many years after the organization of the county was the law giver of Cedar Creek precinct, had his seat of justice at Springfield, now in Washington township; and after Warren township became a municipality separate from Washington, Squire Keith became the Lycurgus of those regions. Already, in 1845, the pioneers of Warren had a school-house; and Rev. Mr. Tannehill, who expounded the gospel on Sundays, here wielded the birch and expounded Murray during the week. Mr. Tannehill organized a Baptist church in 1844, Squire Keith and family being among the first members.

A Frenchman, who lived in the McNabb neighborhood in early days, while out hunting discovered coal, which afterward proved to be the outcroppings of extensive deposits, which are how being mined by Mr. Dunn, of Delta. As the report goes, the Fenchman after discovering the coal, went after a shovel, and returning, covered up all signs of the coal, hoping to be able in a few years to purchase the claim. But before he accumulated enough money to buy the claim, he was prostrated on his death bed, and just before dying revealed the facts of his discovery to a friend. However, his description was not definite enough, and the concealed treasure could not be found. The land where the coal was concealed was the northwest quarter of section thirteen, and northeast quarter of section fourteen. This and finally became the property of Maxon Randall, and was regarded by him as very good sheep pasture, and from appearances probably contained some good building stone. Wishing to quarry some stone to be used in the foundation of a barn, he accompanied some others to the identical place where the opening to the coal mine now is, and probably the same place where the Frenchman had used his shovel a quarter of a century before. After digging for some time and finding no stone, Mr. Randall went elsewhere for his building stone, and a few years afterward sold the land to J. A. Dunn. It may be remarked here that Mr. Randall, while prospecting for stone, came so near the coal that had he gone one foot further he would have come upon it. Mr. Dunn became owner of the ground in 1872, and in 1875 discovered the coal. The vein is from four to six feet deep; the

mine is very extensively operated, and with the excellent railroad communication, since the extension of the Knoxville branch of the C., R. I. & P. railroad, promises to be the leading industrial feature of the county. The banks are located about one mile south of Delta, and the coal is at present conveyed to the latter place in wagons, no side-track having as yet been constructed to the mine.

In 1850 the population of Warren township was 287; in 1856 it was 394; and in 1875 it was 707. At that time there were 144 dwellings and 148 families.

The following are the present officers of the township:

Justices of the Peace—Reuben Kinder and Abel Hawkins.
Constables—Hiram Alsop and J. H. Keister.
Clerk—E. C. Hewitt.
Trustees—A. J. McNabb, Horace Brainard and Abner Utterback.
Assessor—J. B. Jacobs.

THE TOWN OF DELTA.

Delta is located on section two, and was laid out in 1875. It is a beautiful site for a town, being situated on a high piece of ground, the country sloping toward the south forming a beautiful outlook. It is one of the best shipping points along the road, and the business men are among the most active and enterprising in the county. It contains a population of about five hundred, is regularly incorporated, having a full force of town officers and constitutes an independent school district which supports as good a graded school as can be found in this or any other county.

The following are the present officers of the corporation:

Mayor—J. H. Neas.
Recorder—W. N. Brown.
Treasurer—J. R. Stirlen.
Councilmen—Reuben Kinder, M. Whisler, F. W. Prentiss, J. G. Sharp, S. G. Boise and Jas. Bethard.
Street Commissioner—David Smilie.
Marshal—D. Smilie.

The following is a brief history of the organization and progress of the Delta schools:

On the 10th of March, 1877, a special election was held in the independent district of Union and the independent district of Center, to decide the question of consolidating the two independent district into one. In the independent district of Center, twenty-two votes were cast, twenty-one in favor of consolidating, one opposed.

On March 22, 1877, the qualified electors of the two old independent districts of Union and Center, met for the purpose of organizing the new independent district of Delta. Simpson Ely was chosen president of the meeting and J. B. Beatty, secretary. There were eighty eight votes cast, resulting in the election of J. E. Stanley, C. C. Wilson, J. U. Brown, W. Wharton, J. A. Dunn and H. Brainard as members of school board. Upon the organization of the board, Dr. C. C. Wilson was elected president, A. H. Heber, secretary, Maxon Randall, treasurer.

May 12, 1877, another special election, on the question of bonding the independent district of Delta to the amount of $4,000, for the purpose of

building a two-story brick school-house containing four rooms. Fifty-four votes were cast, forty-five in favor, nine against.

On May 29, 1877, block No. 2, in town of Delta, was selected by a committee of the board as a site for the new school-building. It was afterward purchased for the sum of $450. The school-house is sixty feet long, forty feet wide and two stories high. It contains four rooms; two thirty feet long and twenty-seven feet wide; two twenty-eight feet long and twenty-five feet wide. Besides these there are four cloak rooms or entries, two halls and a basement. The building is heated by stoves, well ventilated and lighted. Benjamin J. Bartlett, an architect of Des Moines, furnished the design and the contract was let to J. A. Myers, of Montezuma. Mr. Myers' bid was $3,940, the lowest one submitted to the board. The contract was signed August 1, 1877, and work commenced immediately afterward.

On the 9th of September, 1877, school opened in the new building, with T. J. Andrews at principal, Mrs. T. J. Andrews as assistant in intermediate department and Mrs. Ella Myers assistant in the primary department.

During the term of eight months, 219 pupils were enrolled and an average daily attendance of 114 was secured. The principal received a salary of $50 per month; the assistant in intermediate department $30, and the assistant in primary department $25. Average salary paid teachers, $35 per month.

On September 8, 1879, the second term of school opened with R. Burke as principal, S. A. D. Hamilton assistant in intermediate department, and Mrs. Ella Myers assistant in primary department.

Number of pupils in district between the ages of five and twenty-one years at beginning of second school year, September 8, 1879: Males, 96; females, 110; total, 206.

Total number enrolled during first two moths, ——; average number belonging during second month, 147; average daily attendance during second month, 140; salary of principal per month, $50; salary of assistants per month, $30 each; average salary per month, $36.66⅔.

Present school board:

President—I. E. Stanley.

Directors—J. V. Brown, Wm. Wharton, James Dixon, Jacob Kensler and G. W. Dunn.

Treasurer—Jno. Schott.

Secretary—Warren Brown.

The only post-office in the township is at Delta, L. E. Stanley postmaster. The Chicago Lodge, No. 385, I. O. O. F., is in a prosperous condition, Messrs. Whisler, N. G., J. R. Stirlen, Secretary. The "Independent" is a spicy newspaper, and faithfully represents the local interests of that place. There are two churches, the Christian and Baptist. The former was organized in 1876, Horace Brainard, Martha Brainard, Dora Brainard, Haden Brainard, Thos. Hicklin, A. Scoonover, Ella Scoonover, G. W. Pence and Elizabeth Pence being among the original members. The church building was erected in the summer of 1876, at a cost of $2,200, and was dedicated the following winter by Prof. Carpenter, of Oskaloosa. S. Ely, J. H. Rogan, J. W. Garrett and B. M. Scott have been the pastors. The present membership is one hundred.

The Baptist church was organized in 1870. The original members were Isaac Wilson, Sarah Wilson, A. F. McDonald, Amanda McDonald, L. E.

Hayes, Martha Hayes, David McDonald, Mary McDonald, Charles McDonald, Nancy McDonald and Jacob Hawk. The church was organized by S. E. Nelson and M. Greyson. S. E. Nelson, M. Greyson and G. M. Valingham have been pastors. The present membership is about thirty.

There are two societies which have regular meetings, one literary and the other temperance.

Among the leading business houses the following are the leading ones: general merchandise, Stanley & Brother; dry goods, Reed & Son; agricultural implements, Prentiss Brothers; drugs and medicines, Rus Hogin; groceries, Cover & Brown; grain and live stock merchants, Mighell Brothers; Delta Coal Works, J. A. & G. W. Dunn; physicians and surgeons, J. D. Hamilton and E. H. Sheaffer; hotels, Centennial House, kept by J. K. Shipley, and Delta House, kept by J. H. Neas.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

This township lies between the branches of Skunk river, and extends within six miles of the county line, both east and west, and is twelve miles in length. It was first known as Ridge precinct. In 1846 it was organized as a township, taking the name of Lafayette. After the location of the town of Lancaster it was changed to the name of that town.

The first white settlers were: Obadiah Tharp, John W. Snelson, Presley Doggett, William Trueblood, James Robinson, B. F. Chastain, William McGrew, James M. and Jesse B. Mitts, George Wimer, J. B. Whisler, Amos Holloway, David Stout, J. G. Dement and Sam. Hardesty. Mr. Snelson located on the present farm of Corbin Utterback, and for some time ran a ferry across North Skunk. A cabin was erected near his dwelling in which Mr. Whisler commenced selling goods, in the fall of 1844. Mr. Whisler afterward sold goods in Lancaster, and at his mill, four miles west of town. In 1845 Col. J. G. Crocker located near Lancaster, and in 1847 his son, the late General M. M. Crocker, received the appointment of military cadet at West Point.

This township is the largest and possesses the greatest variety of natural resources of any in the county. While it contains farming lands which are not excelled by any other in the State, it also has an abundance of timber and excellent water power. It has always taken the lead in point of population, and when the seat of justice was located there it substantially controlled the politics of the county, and thus was the first precinct in point of influence, a position which it has not yet entirely lost. Lancaster, with its heavy democratic majorities, is still a power in political conventions.

The population in 1850 was 349; in 1856 it was 1,110; and in 1875 it was 1,454.

The first school in the county was probably taught by Henry Horse, in a log house which formerly stood on the Doggett farm, in the winter of 1844 and '45.

Among the first marriages was that of Mr. Jordan to Maria McGrew; and the first birth appears to have been a son of Augustus M. Mead. Benjamin F. Chastain organized the first church, in May, 1844. The first members were W. Snelson and wife, Jesse Gabbert and wife, Dr. Ragland, Nathan Ruth and B. F. Chastain. They had no house of worship, and their meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Snelson, on section three.

The first sermon was preached by Tannehill, at the house of John Cox, in 1843.

Situated as it is, between the two forks of Skunk river, the best water power is easy of access, and this was early utilized by the erection of mills. These mills have always been a help to the development of the resources of the entire county, and have had a good reputation in this and adjoining townships. To aid in the settlement of that portion of the county, and afford ready communication with other places, there was early a need felt for good roads. A county road, commonly known as the Ridge Road, was early projected, and ever since has been regarded as the leading highway of the county. Although several railways have been projected across the township, none so far have been successful. The Ottumwa road, after numerous failures, now promises to be built at no far distant day, and when built will contribute much toward bringing out the large store of undeveloped resources which abound in great variety. Owing to the size of the township it has an extra force of civil officers. For the present year they are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—W. H. Hubbard, B. C. Moore, S. C. Harris.
Clerk—H. B. Jacobs.
Assessor—S. W. Brunt.
Constables—J. H. Richardson, J. H. Batt, J. M. Swearingen.
Trustees—Josiah Utterbach, F. M. Wertz, E. Bralliar.

Owing to the fact that so much of the history of this township is intimately connected with the county-seat contests, and while the county-seat was at Lancaster, the history of that town was the history of the township, the facts will be grouped as far as possible in the following short account of the

TOWN OF LANCASTER.

In 1846, knowing, as he did, that the effort to remove the county-seat to some point between the two Skunk rivers would probably prove successful, Mr. J. B. Whisler, who has before been referred to, bought a quantity of land in section 30, put about forty acres under cultivation, removed his store there, and called the place Lafayette. This done he executed a bond for a deed to the county for the land at Congress price, in case the county-seat should be removed there. The locating commissioners selected the place for a county-seat and removed it to Lancaster. The county offices were removed to the latter place in October, 1846. Prior to that time, and a short time after the vote on the removal of the county-seat, the commismisioners made the following order, which was the first act in the laying out of the town of Lancaster:

"Ordered by the board that the county surveyor be requested to appear at Lancaster, situated on the northeast quarter of section thirty, township seventy-five, range eleven, prepared to survey and plat the said location under the direction of the board of commissioners, on the 13th day of August, 1846."

The land was accordingly laid out into town lots, and the town platted and recorded in August, 1846. Soon after the plat was recorded there was a sale of lots, and Lancaster immediately became a city of great future prospects. Some of the great men of the State, and some whose voices have been heard in the councils of the nation, began their professional ca-

reer at this same town of Lancaster. Here the first paper of the county was published, the "Lancaster Friend," and here were adjudicated some of the most important law cases which have come up before the courts of the district.

The following men of business flourished at Lancaster during the days of its prosperity: J. B. Whisler, Whisler & Mitts, W. A. Jordon, S. Johnson, Malcom & Powers, J. Robinson, James McGrew, J. W. Snelson, Jesse O'Neil, J. & G. Wimer, Stapleton & Son, W. Bowman, N. Prime, J. Bucher, E. Clapp, E. Stout, John Crisman, S. Jacobs, J. B. Cole and H. Stevens.

The following phyicians flourished there: C. S. Stapleton, Drs. Clifton, Allen, Dorr, Davis, Alexander, Wright, Roop, Bell, Janes and others.

Among the prominent attorneys were the following: J. A. Williamson, E. T. Burton, G. W. Stapleton, S. A. Evans, J. M. Casey, John Johnson, A. J. Hill, M. T. Moore, J. T. Axtel, G. Wilkinson, J. L. Paschal, and others.

All branches of business were represented, and Lancaster in the days of its prosperity was a neat and enterprising town. One of the greatest misfortunes which occurred in the days of its prosperity was the fire which destroyed a large part of the town. At present there is very little of Lancaster left.

The lodge organized in 1855 and two churches are all that is left of its former glory. There are one or two stores, a blacksmith shop, postoffice and one very successful physician.

The Christian Church was organized in 1848, the original members being Wm. Trueblood and wife, J. W. Snelson and wife, Thos. Cobb and wife, Asa Cobb and wife, W. H. Brunt and others. A brick church was erected in 1854 at a cost of $1,000. The present membership is fifty-four.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1852; S. A. Evans and wife, Mrs. Jesse O'Neil and Miss Mary O'Neil were among the original members. John Orr and Samuel Hestwood have been among the pastors in years gone by. In 1869 the congregation purchased the first story of the Masonic hall building and fitted it up for church purposes at a cost of $400. The present membership numbers about twenty-five. Besides Lancaster there are two other postoffices in the township, Hayesville on section 28, and Monhattan located on section 34, in township 74, range 11.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A part of the township was in the second purchase of Indian territory in Iowa and settled in the spring of 1839 by Dr. Washington Mealey and John Mealey as the first white parties. Their claims are now the property of Samuel Singmaster, one of Iowa's most successful stock feeders and horse breeders, as he has now on hand twenty-one imported Clydesdale and Norman stallions.

In the fall of 1839 Thomas Henderson and D. N. Henderson, his second son, crossed the Mississippi at Burlington, and wending their way along the Indian trails (for there were no roads) for three days and landed on the farm now owned by Martin Sanders, about three miles from the then boundary line. The Indians visited them daily in a log shanty where they camped, passing the shanty without a door, no one near, and did not dis-

turb anything, for they had not then contracted the bad habits of the whites.

Thomas Henderson returned to his home in Warren county, Ill., and left his son, D. N. Henderson, to work on his claim while he boarded with Dr. Mealey and John Mealey, who both lived in the same house, he then being only a youth. His history is closely interwoven with the history of the township and a short account of his varying fortunes will be appropriate, as a history of Clear Creek township without D. N. Henderson in it would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. During the former part of the winter the Mealey families were each blessed with a new comer and D. N. had to wade in the snow into Washington county to bring some lady friends to welcome into the world the young Hawkeye. On one of these trips he had to wade in the snow while Mrs. Wasson, Mrs. Temple and Mrs. Middleton waded in the snow after him. He returned to Illinois during the winter of 1840, and while absent John Baker and Wm. Shockley made claims, and in the following spring Thos. Henderson returned and settled on his claim. James Junkin settled on the farm now owned by C. Ramsey. Baker and Shockley settled on claims now owned by John Suman and John Vogle. In the same spring William Grimsby settled on a claim on which is now located the town of Talleyrand, Wesley Goss, Harvy Stevens and L. B. Homes all taking claims on government land not surveyed; and in order to protect claims it became necessary to have an organization and make a code of laws in which all who signed the code pledged their property, lives and sacred honor to stand to and abide the decision of any committee chosen to settle any claim difficulty. All the citizens signed the pledge and things moved on with scarce a jar to mar the happy familes. All the first settlers had families, except L. B. Homes, and he courted and married Miss Anderson the second year after settling on his river claim, and they had one child, and she is at this writing the wife of Theodore Robison of Sigourney. About this time John Crill, Sr., and his two sons, David and John, settled on claims on Skunk river, and after living there two years sold to Robert Alexander and Michael Hornish, who came from Richland county, Ohio, and they and their families formed a nucleus with Wesley Goss as a kind of exhorter to form a Methodist church. Soon after a tin peddler and next a Methodist preacher made their advent in Clear Creek, and Rev. Samuel Sturgeon, an Associate Reformed preacher who preached every four weeks on Sunday at Thos. Henderson's house, he and his wife being both members, and D. N. sung David's Psalms, for he was then orthodox. Fears were entertained as to the propriety of allowing the Crills to settle on their claims, and a youth by the name of Mealey burned a cabin on their claim to prevent their settlement, and L. B. Homes was charged with being accessory, which upon investigation proved not to be correct. The Black Hawk purchase having been made in 1842 the whites were allowed to settle on this land. D. N. Henderson had bought a claim of W. J. Hutchinson at the place where the Black Hawk mill now stands, and L. B. Homes, who had a desire for a mill-site, determined to jump the claim. They both repaired to the location on the evening that the Indian title expired, and at midnight with their friends armed with guns and knives, Homes took possession of the house which Hutchinson had built, and Henderson's party built a log heap so near the house that it caught fire and the house had to be torn down. They then compromised

and Homes bought Henderson out. Some of the boys were fined fifteen dollars, but D. N. Henderson escaped.

The township soon settled up with good, sober citizens, for there was not a drop of liquor of any kind sold or used in Clear Creek for several years after it was settled, and peace and happiness reigned supreme. Sunday-schools were organized, and no sect seemed to be strong enough to attempt to persecute. But finally the Methodists got the lead in church matters, and, as usual, they began to lay down rules of moral conduct for all classes. But the others, although in the minority, refused to follow the dictates of the Methodists, and would once in a while trip the fantastic toe, and thus two sets, both orthodox Christians, edged off, and would have been at open war had it not been for Mr. Grimsley, Thomas Henderson and George Gray. Difficulties then arose, and some left the church with disgust, and some were turned out. But a few held fast to the faith, and revived again, and built a log church at the place now known as the Hornish Graveyard, as Michael Hornish donated three acres to be under the care of the Methodists, and to be a public burying ground for all who wished to occupy the same. Their church has had its ebbs and floods, sometimes in prosperity and at others in adversity, and at this date they have a frame house, in which they hold their meetings in Talleyrand; but their members are but few, and very little life is manifested in their devotions.

While writing on the church subject, we will give the church history of each denomination.

The Associate Reformed Church never organized in Clear Creek township. They only had occasional preaching, and finally organized in Washington and Brighton.

The Seceders held occasional meetings at Mr. Junkin's house in the early settlement of the township, but never made a permanent organization, and united with the Seceders of Washington county, and built a church three miles east of Talleyrand, many of its members residing in Clear Creek township, among whom are (and were) Thomas Jeffrey and family, and E. Kinkade and famly; and as the two last named churches have united under the name of United Presbyterians, they still hold their meetings at the old Seceder Church, east of Talleyrand, in Washington county; and prominent among its members are John Jeffrey, Samuel Ford, A. H. Ford, Nathan Garrett, Moses Hons, William S. Balston, and their families. They never proselyte, and never receive any into their church who are not well versed in the ritual, and of course they have but little trouble with their members.

At the time that Lee split the Methodist church the United Brethren organized a church at the Greenlee school-house, Mr. Cligren and Frederick F. Lyons as pastors. It continued for several years and finally disappeared.

The Baptists organized a church at the Shinbone school-house in the year 18—, and have continued to this writing, and have a church in Talleyrand with a membership of ——. They have a good frame house, with a steeple and bell. Prominent among their members are A. N. Herich, William Johnson, Uriah Johnson, S. E. Johnson, Dan'l Rand, Austin Conely, John Shockley, David Marquis, J. M. Sanders, Thos. Cowdery, and all their wives; and Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Powers, widow ladies.

The Catholic church is a substantial brick building, two miles northwest of Talleyrand. Its members number ——. Theirs is a strong organization, and outside of the church but little is known of its workings. It is well

sustained by its members, among whom are Paul Pfeifer, Frederick Berg, John Vogle, John Seeman, Peter Quier, Jacob Conrad, and many others who seem to be zealous in the cause they have espoused.

The Presbyterians built a church at Talleyrand, but the church finally went down and was sold.

The German Methodists organized a church at Talleyrand, and erected a building, which is still used by them.

The Adventists held a series of meetings in 1869, and created quite an excitement. Mr. Cornell, a Campbellite, held a discussion with them, and seemed to get ahead in the debates; however, they prospered for a time, but of late they seem to have about disappeared.

In 1859 a barn belonging to Mr. Singmaster was destroyed by fire. Circumstances led the people to suppose that the fire was caused by an incendiary, and the suspected party was taken by a number of Mr. Singmaster's neighbors and barely escaped being hung. He was afterward indicted by the grand jury, and being convicted was sentenced to the penitentiary. Clear Creek township is known to the real estate dealer as township 75, range 10; and in 1850 had a population of 242; in 1856 the population was 678; and in 1875 it was 1,270.

It is not as level as the township north, nor considered as good for agricultural purposes as Richland, but owing to the fact that lumber was of easy access it has always been a favorite region for emigrants. The present officers are:

Justices of the Peace—D. N. Henderson and George Starr.
Constables—P. Heisdaffer and John Briar.
Clerk—E. F. Henderson.
Trustees—T. Stuckland, John Englendinger and N. Wehr.
Assessor—John Hornung.

Talleyrand, the only town in the township, was laid out in March, 1857. It is located near the center of the township, on sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. It, for its size, has the usual number of stores, shops, churches and physicians, all of which are in a prosperous condition.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

This township is composed of township 76 and over half of 75, range 11 and contains a larger population, except Sigourney, than any other in the county. In 1850 there were 239 inhabitants, in 1856 there were 806 and in 1875 there were 1,532. This township is inhabited almost exclusively by Germans, who are well situated and are contented and industrious. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party has ever been able to control the vote of this township, and consequently this is the chief battle-field during the heated contests for the election of county officers. Although the people of German township are not owned by any political organization, they never forget their enemies nor forsake their friends in time of need. Mr. Snakenberg and Casper Klett were among the first settlers of this township, the former still living near where he first settled and the latter dying a few years since. He was born in Saxony in 1813; came to Iowa in 1835 and to Keokuk county in 1839, and became the leading citizen of German township. He had thirteen children, ten of whom are living. B. T. Moore came to the county in 1853, and since that time has followed

farming in this township. He lives on section 16, township 76, range 11. John Helcher settled in German township in 1869, where he married Miss Anna Snakenberg. He lives on section 36. Martin Weaver lives on section 16; he came to the township in 1857 with $700, and is now worth about $7,000. John Beinhart came to the township in 1846 and entered the land upon which his son, John Beinhart, Jr., now lives. He died shortly after coming to the township. Calvin McCay settled in German township in 1858. He bought eighty acres of land and had only $100 to pay on it. He now has two hundred acres of well improved land, and is out of debt. The foregoing illustrates the character of the majority of the farmers of German township. There are in this township thirteen school-houses. The first one was built in 1847, and stood east ot Garabaldi in the timber, and was called No. 1. In 1849 district No. 2 built a house one mile west of Garabaldi; both were log houses 16x20 feet with one window and one door. In 1854 district No. 4 was organized and a house built. It was 16x18 feet, made of hewed logs, puncheon floor one door and five windows; the district was three miles wide and six miles long, and here Levi Bower, the present county treasurer, taught his first school. One among the first school teachers of the township was Duke Rosecrans, an uncle of Gen. Rosecrans and Henry Rosecrans, of Sigourney. Wm Love also taught school in the same neighborhood in early days. H. D. Todd, for many years subsequently county superintendent, taught school in German town- for several terms.

The first church in German township was a German Methodist church, organized in 1852. The first members were Didrick Snakenberg, Lewis and John Snakenberg, Andrew Hoffman, Court Meyerdick, Anton Glander, John Flitch, David and John Beinhart. The present pastor is Rev. Philip Barth. There is a Catholic church at Baden, built in 1857, the present pastor being Rev. P. Kerr. There is also a Lutheran church, built in 1857, organized in 1855, first members were Christian Dunsing, Wm. Bienman, Ferdinand Wickenkump, Didrick Strohman, John Shermer, Didrick Buns and Herman Beinka.

A coal bank known as Wm. Loughridge's bank, was discovered in 1856 by John Hartman. The vein was only eighteen inches thick and has not been operated for a number of years.

In 1856 John Hartman built a saw-mill on German creek; it was the first and only experiment with water-power in the township, and was not a success. It was washed away shortly after it was built In 1855 John Holsworth built a steam saw-mill on land owned by Sebastian Striegle, which was afterward removed one mile west of Garibaldi, where it is still operated. Joseph Kohlhouse built a steam saw-mill in the southern part of the township and operated it till 1871, when it was destroyed by the tornado.

The first cemetery was laid out on Didrick Snakenberg's land near the old German Methodist church, in 1847. The first person buried there was John Beinhart. In 1856 another cemetery was laid out near the Lutheran church. John Brunnert, one of the first settlers of the township, was among the first buried there There is still another cemetery in the north part of the township which was laid out in 1859 Silas Richardson, one of the old pioneers was buried there.

There are no doctors at present. Samuel Todd has practiced law for twenty years. C. H. Mohland began the practice a few years since. There

were formerly two breweries in the south part of the township, one of them operated by William Jugenheimer and the other by Philip Mitchell; both were discontinued some time since.

Baden was the first town laid out in German township. It was laid out in 1856 by Sebastian Striegle. The first house was built by G. H. B. Striegle, now of Harper, who built a dwelling house and blacksmith shop in 1857. The next building was erected by a Mr. Franken, who erected a dwelling and grocery-house combined. L. Striegle erected a store room and Christ. Striegle built a dwelling-house soon after. In 1857 a Catholic church was built in Lafayette township, and some time after it was moved to Baden, where it is now located.

Garibaldi was laid out in 1858. It contains a post-office, one store and a Turner's hall. It is chiefly noted for its facilities for furnishing amusement for the boys.

The present township officers are:

Justices of the Peace—Henry Gortner and Fred. Cox.
Constables—Mart. Mohland and J. W. Snakenberg.
Clerk—C. H. Mohland.
Trustees—John Knox, John Helcher and Henry Kilmer.
Assessor—Theodore Blaise.

SIGOURNEY TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of this township are very irregular on the north and south sides. The east and west boundaries are the same as the congressional township lines, and in this particular corresponds with range 12. The irregular channel of Skunk river forms the southern boundary, while on the north it corresponds with congressional township No. 75, except in northeast corner, where two sections, thirty-five and thirty-six, are taken from Van Buren township. Until September, 1844, it was a part of German township; at that time the county commissioners made the following order:

"Ordered, that the boundaries of German township be extended so as to make its western line be the range line dividing ranges twelve and thirteen, and that the name of said township be changed to the name of Sigourney." Some time after there was a division made and the former name of German township again appeared on the map with its present boundaries.

The township of Sigourney thus received its name from the town which had been located and named more than a year before the township was formed. The township, as it is now defined, contains about 12,500 acres, and has a population, exclusive of the town, of about 750. In 1850, the township, exclusive of the town, had a population of 536, and in 1856 it was 934. The present township officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—John Rogers and R. L. Donnell.
Constables—L. A. Berry and Chas. Berry.
Clerk—W. Shean.
Trustees—David McMurray, A. G. Brown and G. Kleinsmith.
Assessor—W. A. Barker.

THE CITY OF SIGOURNEY.

In treating of the organization of the county and the county-seat contests, much of the history of Sigourney has already been written. In this chapter we shall treat of it in its character as a place of business; of its growth and development, and of its literary, benevolent and religious institutions. The circumstances which led to the naming of the place have already been given, and at this place it will be proper to give a brief sketch of Mrs. Sigourney.

Mrs. Sigourney was born at Norwich, Connecticut, on the 1st of September, 1791. Her maiden name was Lydia Huntley. At a very early age she manifested a fondness for painting. Almost in her infancy she began to draw with a pin and lilac-leaf, and advanced from that to slate and pencil, and by-and-by to a lead pencil and backs of letters. Having in some way obtained a cake of gamboge, she begged of a washerwoman a piece of indigo, and by combining these two ingredients she could make different shades of yellow, blue and green. At length, to her great joy, her father gave her a complete box of colors. When yet a girl her day-dream of the future was to be a school teacher. The long cherished wish which, for a long time, was kept a secret, was at length revealed to her parents, neither of whom made any objections, and the pleasantest room of the house was fitted up for the reception of pupils. Her first venture did not prove to be a success, parents having some hesitancy in intrusting their children to one so young. She afterward associated herself with another lady, and succeeded better.

In 1815, while enjoying the hospitality of Daniel Wadsworth, her kind and appreciative host by chance obtained possession of some of Lydia's manuscript in prose and verse; he pronounced them worthy of publication, and under his auspices a volume was published entitled, "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." This was the first appearance in print of any of her productions. The public gave the little volume a generous welcome, and its success lead to a career of authorship that lasted near a half-century and resulted in the publication of fifty-six volumes of poetry, tales, novels, biographies and letters.

When twenty-eight years old, she was married to Charles Sigourney. For the next fifteen years she resided in the most elegant mansion in Hartford, her husband being a very successful merchant of that place. She became the mother of several children, all but two of whom died in infancy.

After years of prosperity, Mr. Sigourney met with heavy losses, and they were compelled to leave their pleasant residence and seek a home in a less pretentious part of the city. Mr. Sigourney died at the age of seventy-six. During the last seven years of her life Mrs. Sigourney's chief employment was contributing to the columns of the New York "Ledger." She died in June, 1865, after a brief illness, she having enjoyed excellent health up to a short time previous to her death. She contemplated the approach of death with great tranquility of mind—and well she might; for, having spent her life in honorable labor for the benefit of her race, she could look back upon her career with pleasure and satisfaction.

She always looked toward the rapidly developing West with deep interest; especially is this true of Iowa, where was located the scene of one of her most touching poems. An Indian girl by the name of Ka-la-we-quois, belonging to the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, died of consumption and



W. L. Adams
Sheff

was buried in a county southwest of here. Mrs. Sigourney, seeing a notice of her death, wrote the following touching lines:

THE INDIAN GIRL'S BURIAL.

A wail upon the prairies,
A cry of woman's woe,
That mingleth with the autumn blast,
All fitfully and low.
It is a mother's wailing!
Hath earth another tone
Like that with which a mother mourns
Her lost, her only one?

Pale faces gather 'round her;
They mark the storm swell high
That rends and wrecks the tossing soul;
But the cold blue eyes are dry.
Pale faces gazed upon her,
As the wild winds caught her moan;
But she was an Indian mother,
So she wept those tears alone.

Long o'er that wasting idol
She watched, and toiled, and prayed,
Though every dreary dawn revealed
Some ravage death had made,
Till the fleshless sinews started,
And Hope no opiate gave,
And hoarse and hollow grew her voice—
An echo from the grave.

She was a gentle creature,
Of raven eye and tress,
And dove-like were the tones that breath'd
Her bosom's tenderness;
Save when some quick emotion
The warm blood quickly sent,
To revel in her olive cheek,
So richly eloquent.

I said consumption smote her,
And the healer's art was vain,
But she was an Indian maiden,
And none deplored her pain—
None, save the widow'd mother,
Who now by her open tomb
Is writhing like the smitten wretch
Whom judgment marks for doom.

Alas! that lowly cabin,
That couch beside the wall,
That seat beneath the mantling vine,
They are lone and empty all.
What hand shall pluck the tall green corn,
That ripeneth on the plain,
Since she for whom the board was spread
Will ne'er return again!

Rest! rest then, Indian maiden!
Nor let thy murmuring shade
Grieve that those pale-browed ones with scorn
Thy burial rite surveyed.
There's many a king whose funeral
A black-robed realm shall see—
For whom no tear of grief is shed
Like that which falls for thee.

Yea, rest thee, forest maiden!
Beneath the native tree;
The proud may boast their little day—
They sink to dust like thee;
But there's many a one whose funeral
With nodding plumes may be,
Whom nature nor affection mourns
As now they mourn for thee.

Such is a brief sketch of the lady in whose honor the capital of Keokuk county received its name. She showed her appreciation of the compliment at one time by providing for the planting of the trees which now adorn the court-house yard.

The town having been located and named, the next act in the development of the embryo city was a survey of the town site and a plat of the same. The preparatory legislation requisite to this end occurred on the 27th of July, 1844, when the county commissioners made the following order:

"Ordered by the board that the county surveyor of Keokuk county be required to repair to Sigourney, in said county, situated on the northeast quarter of section No. 2, in township 75, range 12, which has been selected as the seat of justice for said county, and on the 7th day of August next, or within five days thereafter, proceed to lay off a town on said quarter section, by first finding the center of said quarter section, and making the center of the public square the center of said quarter section; provided, however, that if the center should not be situated on an eligible spot then making the center of the public square at a certain stake set by the county commissioners, which stands about one hundred yards northwest of the office of S. A. James; and that the surveyor proceed to lay off the public square two hundred and seventy-six feet square, and that he lay off eight blocks of the following dimensions, to-wit: Two hundred and seventy-six feet square, which shall be laid off into eight lots, each with an alley of twelve feet running each way through the center of the block; also four streets; two running east and west and two north and south, which streets shall be eighty feet wide."

At the same session of the board it was ordered that a sale of lots of the sown of Sigourney be held in Sigourney on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1844, The sale occurred according to order, and resulted in the sale of a single lot, it being lot three, in block three, which sold for $12, $6 to be paid in three months, and $6 to be paid in six months, the purchaser being Joel Landreth. The town having been surveyed and one lot sold, it now became necessary to buy the land upon which the prospective town was located from the government. The commissioners accordingly authorized Mr. S. A. James to borrow the money necessary for this purpose, which he procured from Godfrey Klett, and the land was entered in January, 1845. The remaining portion of the town quarter was laid out in February, 1845, and in April the agent appointed began to sell lots; those on the square sold for about $50, and others for $5. As has previously been remarked, Mr. James was the first resident of the town of Sigourney; he completed his cabin, and thus, according to the rules of pre-emption, became a settler in June, 1844. Here Mr. James remained "monarch of all he surveyed" during the fall and winter of 1846. No other habitation came within the circle of his vision except that of Jacob Shaver in a grove

to the southwest. Mr. James, like many other men doing business in large cities, had his home outside the city limits, and boarded with Mr. Shaver, who dwelt in the quiet suburb already mentioned. When the court met at the county-seat in July, 1844, it also adjourned to the country for dinner.

In the spring and summer of 1845 there was quite an addition to the heretofore quiet and orderly population of Sigourney. Among those who came at this time were G. B. Cook, A. Covey, Joseph Adams, E. Shugart, Wm. Basey, James, Shields, Josiah Crawford, Rev. W. Hulbert, B. F. Edwards, and Dr. B. F. Weeks. Mr. Cook erected the first frame house in Sigourney, which was afterward removed to the rear of Dr. Skillman's store room. Mr Shields erected a log house where the Clark House was afterward located, and opened up in it a grocery store. Mr. Shugart erected a dwelling house of hewn logs. Mr. Basey put up a double log cabin which was pulled down in 1865 by J. L. Hogin. Rev. Mr. Hulbert erected the second frame house in the town; this house was afterward owned and occupied by Joseph Knox. Mr. Edwards erected a log building on the east side of the square, in which he opened up a general stock of merchandise. Mr. A. W. Blair was the first attorney. He came in January, 1845, and remained until the beginning of the Mexican war, when he volunteered in the service and spent some five years in northern Mexico. At the close of the war he went to Des Moines and afterward to California. Dr. Weeks was the first physician; he practiced his profession throughout the surrounding country and while on a professional visit to Warren township was taken sick and died at the residence of Maxon Randall.

In 1846 Joseph Knox, for many years the leading merchant of Sigourney, settled at the county seat. Then followed John C. Hogin, J. L. Hogin, Walker & Hawk, Reeves & Lash, I. N. and S. E. Hall, J. D. McNeff, Page & Startsman, James Carr, A. Meyer, Jackson & McElroy. These all dealt in dry goods and groceries, except the latter, who also handled hardware very extensively. John Tressler, Heider & Allgayer, A. G. Brown, Wm. Wait, A. H. Mensley, Reeves & Shebe, C. D. McCally. Ray & King also handled a stock of general merchandise during the years of '49 and '59 inclusive. W. A. Beeks, J. L. Hogin, Miller & Blair, Shelby & Ross, Miller & Landers supplied the drug and book trade during the same period, while Martin Grimsley, James Bowen, Martin Butch, C. J. Smith, C. H. Achard, J. G. Crocker and J. Shipfer supplied the grocery trade. Mr. Achard put up the first ice house in the winter of 1857, and during the following summer disposed of the first ice cream sold in Keokuk county. J. T. Clark kept the Clark House, A. Gann, the Exchange, Daniel Heider, the Sigourney House.

Dr. Skillman succeeded Dr. Weeks in the practice of medicine, and he is probably the oldest physician in the county beginning the practice in 1846 and being still located in the same place. The following physicians located in Sigourney as follows:

In 1847 Dr. A. C. Price located in Sigourney, Dr. A. Parks in 1856, Dr. B. F. Raif in 1855, Dr. A. Hensley in 1854, Drs. H. W. Selbey, H. W. Jay and F. Seeberger in 1858; Dr. Towndrow in 1853, H. G. Lachmund in 1856.

The bar of Sigourney will compare favorably with any other county of Iowa. On its roll may be found two men reared in the county, who are certainly exceptions to the rule that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The names of attorneys who located at different times

in town after Mr. Blair, who has been noticed, are: T. S. Byers, J. V. Baldwin, J. M. Casey, S. Harned, J. J. Heider, U. H. Keath, R. S. Leake, H. R. McPherson, S. E. Start, A. J. Stevens, J. B. Shollenbarger, G. Wilkinson and George D. Woodin. Hon. J. M. Casey, afterward county judge, was first prosecuting attorney, elected in 1847, re-elected in 1848, and again re-elected in 1850 and 1855. E. S. Sampson, Esq., was elected to the same office in 1856, and was succeeded by G. D. Woodin Esq. A. J. Stevens, Esq., removed to Des Moines, and was afterwards elected auditor of state. Hon. S. Harned was elected county judge in 1855, and was re-elected in 1857. J. J. Heider, Esq., who removed to Osceola, was first mayor of Sigourney, the town having been incorporated in October, 1858.

In 1853 a steam saw mill was put in operation by Cook & Keck. In 1855 another was erected by Foster & Glandon. Mr. Covey, put up, in 1856, an engine by which John W. Miller ran his foundry, and McLean & Covey propelled a carding machine.

The following different trades were followed by the persons named at various times in the past history of the town:

Blacksmith Shops.—Joseph Adams 1845, F. Gearing 1850, G. P. Ellis 1853, J. F. Malin 1854, G. Hutchinson 1857, Brown & Bell 1857.

Wagon Shops.—I. Plaff 1848, H. Smith 1847, Klinesmith & Kleet 1857, Mr. Barker 1860.

Cabinet Shops.—M. S. Sanders 1848, M. Pfaff 1855, Malin & Griffin 1857, H. Haughkenberry 1853, H. Olmyer 1856.

Fanning Mill Shops.—Haskell & Burgess 1846, J. T. Clark 1852.

Clocks and Watches.—J. K. Shean 1857, D. W. Shean 1858, H. Passig 1859, J. M. Fox 1856.

Boots and Shoes.—G. W. Dobie 1856, C. Goldthwait 1858, A. Gann 1859, C. Lehman 1856.

Stoves and Tinware.—Mr. Jordan 1856, J. M. McIntosh 1855, J. Ray 1857.

Saddles and Harness.—Robert Linder 1845, W. A. Blair 1851, A. Netterfield 1857, Leake & Bro. 1855, N. H. Hall 1859, G. L. Littler 1860.

Tailors.—T. Courser 1849, J. & C. Shockley 1850, J. S. Dunbar, also H. H. Boegel 1854, A. G. Robinson 1856, Edward Dwyer 1857.

Coopers.—Jacob Shaver 1844, A. Kleitz 1856, A. J. Israel 1859.

Marble Works.—Jones & Carmean 1855, H. C. Jones 1857, Jones & Abernethy 1858.

Gunsmith.—W. C. Taylor 1857.

Dentistry.—Dr. Carwin 1853, Dr. J. P. Yerger 1856.

Livery Stables.—Johnson & Martin 1856, Donahey & Brown 1857, W. Randall 1858, James Bowen 1859.

Cigars and Tobacco.—H. Knape 1857.

Tanneries.—A. Gann 1860, Blair & Boyd 1860.

The foregoing brief account of the early settlement of Sigourney, and the business prior to the war, will afford an accurate and general idea of the place in times past. During the war of course the town did not grow much. After the war a new energy was displayed and new vitality began to be visible, both in the external appearance of the town and in the internal currents of trade. A few of the old buidings were then torn down and the places occupied by more imposing and durable structures. It was not, however, until the town succeeded in securing railroad communication with the outside world that it began to put on metropolitan airs; a gen-

eral movement for the erection of commodious brick blocks took place, and Sigourney made a bold strike to become a business point of first-class pretensions.

These changes cannot be noted definitely, as they occurred, nor would an elaborate account of these changes, and the men instrumental in bringing them about, be appropriate for this work. With this hasty view of Sigourney, as it was, we will now enter upon a brief account of Sigourney as it is.

The business of Sigourney, as at present conducted, is more clearly defined than formerly, the merchants having gradually concentrated their capital and energy upon separate lines of trade, stores of general merchandise now being the exception and not the rule. The several learned professions are ably represented, while the various literary, benevolent and religious societies are in a flourishing condition. The following are the leading law firms of the town: Sampson & Brown, Woodin & McJunkin, Donnell & Brooks, Harned & Fonda, Mackey & Williams, and H. D. Gartner. Among these representatives of the bar, a number have held important offices. Hon. E. S. Sampson was, for a number of years, judge of the District Court, and served for two terms in the National Congress. Hon. S. Harned was a delegate to the second constitutional convention; was twice elected county judge, and at present represents the county in the State senate. C. H. Mackey is the representative elect from the county to the State legislature, and his partner, Mr. Williams, filled the same office at the last session of the general assembly. John A. Donnell, for a term of years, filled the office of clerk of the courts. The following physicians have their offices in Sigourney: Dr. Skillman, who has almost entirely abandoned the profession on account of age; Dr. S. D. Cook, Dr. A. C. Price, Dr. J. H. Hair, Dr. T. B. McWilliams, and Doctors Beechler, West and Gray. Dr. Sanford Huff, until recently, was one of the leading physicians of the town, but recently died. Doctors Thompson and Armstrong are the dental surgeons. S. A. James & Son and Johnson & Hankins are the leading real estate dealers. There are at present two banks. The First National Bank succeeded to the business of the Bank of Sigourney. The first meeting held looking towards its organization was at the office of Geo. D. Woodin, at Sigourney, on October 31, 1870, when articles of association were signed by those parties—Geo. D. Woodin, A. G. Brown, W. B. Merriam and L. McCoy, of Sigourney, and James Dawson, Hugh Smith, Joseph Keck and Henry S. Clarke, of Washington, Iowa.

The first board of directors was Geo. D. Woodin, A. G. Brown, Joseph Keck, H. S. Clarke and James Dawson. The first president was Joseph Keck. The first vice-president was George D. Woodin, and the cashier was R. R. Bowland. After doing this preliminary work they then remained at a stand-still, waiting the voting of taxes in the various townships that would bring the Rock Island railroad to Sigourney, so that their charter bears date February 15, 1871. As soon after this as arrangements could be made the bank entered upon an active career. March 30, 1871, H. Clarke came to Sigourney, took charge of the business then in the hands of the bank of Sigourney, and the next day I. A. Keck put in an appearance as cashier, R. R. Bowland having in the meanwhile resigned that position.

From that day to this, November, 1879, the president, vice-president and cashier have remained unchanged, and three of the original directors, viz: Joseph Keck, G. D. Woodin and A. G. Brown, have never left the direc-

tory. In 1873, by the death of W. B. Merriam, the bank lost an officer who was always watchful of its interests, and, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by his associates and the community at large, it is only necessary to refer to "Wal" Merriam in the presence of any old resident, and you will get a reply that will satisfy you that he was the soul of honor, wide-awake and fearless in the discharge of his duties as a man and citizen. Originally there were eight stockholders, now, (1879), there are still five of the same eight. In 1872, I. C. Weaver was made assistant cashier, which place he still holds. The bank, through the panic of 1873, and subsequent depression, never refused the payment of a single dollar it owed to a depositor; while other banks paid limited amounts, it always paid in full. Its capital is $50,000, and a surplus of $8,000 has been accumulated. The bank is noted for the few changes in its stockholders and officers; in this western country it is seldom that for nine years you find the control of a bank in virtually the same hands without a change during all that time.

The Union Bank was organized July 1, 1875, with its present officers:

President—J. P. Yerger.
Vice-President—E. Laffer.
Cashier—Theodore Robinson.

It is incorporated under the laws of Iowa and does a general banking business.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Sigourney Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., was organized November 14, 1856. The petitioners for charter were S. Harned, R. C. Romig, A. S. Alexander, D. D. Slaughter, T. H. Elwell and A. Fisher. The first officers were: S. Harned, N. G.; Philip Long, V. G.; A. S. Alexander, secretary, and T. H. Elwell, treasurer. During the summer of 1861 it surrendered its charter. Upon the petition of S. Harned, S. A. James, Philip Long, Joel Long, David Newkirk, B. McDaniel, A. Garm and J. M. Adams, members of the old organization, the charter and books were returned during the month of December, 1867, by Wm. Garret, who was Grand Secretary. The G. M. authorized D. D. G. M. Davis, of Richland, to institute said lodge and install the officers, which was done January 6, 1868. The officers installed at that time were S. Harned, N. G.; S. A. James, V. G.; J. M. Adams, secretary, and Philip Long, treasurer.

The lodge does not own a hall of its own, and the place of meeting is in the third story of Johnson's Block. Philip Long, a prominent member of the order, died some years since, bequeathing the sum of $1,600 to the order.

The present officers of the Order are as follows: E. B. Horne, N. G.; D. P. Yoder, V. G.; G. P. Baines, R. S.; James Thompson, Treasurer; James Williams, P. S. The membership of the Lodge at present is 120.

Hebron Encampment, No. 40, I. O. G. T., was instituted October 20, 1869, upon the prayer of the following petitioners: D. W. Shean, N. S. Gilbert, L. B. Silveywood, J. P. Yerger, A. J. Pope, J. M. Adams, S. Harned and J. P. Farra. Present membership, forty. Present officers: D. Hanke, E. P.; E. B. House, H. P.; Philip Bertch, S. W.; James Thompson, treasurer; D. P. Yoder, scribe; O. Seaton, J. W.

MASONIC.

The following elaborate account of this order was prepared by one of the order:

FIRST MASONIC LODGE.

The following is a history of the first Masonic Lodge in Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa:

By authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Iowa, J. L. Hogin, Sr., George Pinkerton, Alexander Caldwell, Sanford Harned, Isaac Mills, Aaron H. Hensley and John C. Hogin, Master Masons, met in Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa, May 13th, 1851, and opened a lodge after the manner of Ancient Masons, James L. Hogin, Sr., acting as W. M.; George Pinkerton, as S. W.; John C. Hogin, J. W.; they being the brothers named in dispensation to act in said offices. The master appointed Isaac Mills, treasurer; Sanford Harned, treasurer; A. H. Hensley, S. D.; Alexander Caldwell, J. D. From the records it appears that they didn't have a tyler, unless brother Heffner, of Clinton Lodge, No. 15, who was present and acted as such. At this meeting a code of by-laws was adopted; petitions of Even H. Skillman, A. E. Lowe and Joel Long recorded, and referred to committees; committees reported, ballot had, and all three initiated as Entered Apprentices.

Petition of James Carr received and referred to committe, they to report at next meeting.

The records show that the lodge met May 27th, June 8th, June 24th, June 27th, August 5th, September 9th, September 16th, October 7th, November ——, no date given (lost the almanac,) December 2d, December 26th, January 6th, 1852, February 3d, March 2d, March 30th, April 10th, April 27th, making nineteen meetings while working under dispensation, and working in some one or all three of the degrees at nearly every meeting.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held June 1st, 1852, in Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, Hogin Lodge, U. D., was granted a charter and numbered 32. James L. Hogin, Sr., Past Grand Master of Indiana, for whom the lodge was named, was elected the first W. M; A. E. Lowe, S. W.; M. M. Crocker, J. W.; E. H. Skillman, treasurer; J. C. Hogin, secretary; W. A. Blair, S. D.; James Carr, J. D.; J. T. Clark, tyler; and from the records we find the lodge reports, at the end of the masonic year, Joshua Landers, Aaron Clemmons, Obed King, Joel Long, A. P. Moody, Wm. Wait, A. H. Hensley, D. G. Burgis, J. L. Hogin, Jr., M. T. Siverly and G. P. Ellis, as Master Masons and members of the lodge. Nineteen members all told at the end of the third year one under dispensation, from the personal knowledge of the one giving these notes, J. L. Parker, there was one fellow-craft at the date of the report—himself.

It may be well enough to go back and speak of some matters interesting to the craft, at least. At the formation of this lodge in Sigourney at least two-thirds of the lands in the county were vacant, Sigourney, a town of some two hundred inhabitants, eighty miles from market. Back woods; but the brothers spoken of as forming the lodge, having once enjoyed lodge privileges, and having the good of the craft at heart, were of the opin-

ion that a lodge might be formed and sustained, though the material was scarce, and accommodations for holding a lodge very poor in comparison to what they had been used to. Brother J. L. Hogin, Sr., furnished a room over his store, on the northwest corner of the square, (building now known as the old Hogin drug store), and removed some years ago to make place for the substantial brick block now owned and occupied by E. Laffer. The room in which the lodge was organized was about 12x18 feet square, and how the craft worked is best known to themselves; but work they did, and did good work. During the first year of the charter, 1852, the lodge removed to more commodious quarters on the south side of the public square; the room there occupied by them was 18x36 feet, reception and ante-room included. The lodge was moved, I think, in 1853, to the northeast corner of the square in the second story of a frame building 18x39 feet, since moved away to make room for the Keller block. While in this room the lodge resolved to have a home of their own, and as brothers J. C. Hogin and S. Harned, with F. S. Glandon, were making preparations to erect a two-story brick on the west side of the square. Said building to be 44x60 feet, (now owned by Cunnningham & Fisher). The lodge made arrangements to put a third story on the building, or rather to finish off a room on the roof. These arrangements were carried out and the lodge moved to what they supposed a permanent home, hoping to be able to pay out and own the building, but the financial crisis about that time, 1856--57, reached the lodge as well as some of its members, and some of the parties building the room took it back and rented the same to the lodge, which the lodge continued to occupy until 1862.

Soon after the breaking out of the great rebelliou the lodge, not having recovered from its financial embarrassment, and many of its members having gone into the army, was forced to surrender its charter.

In the spring of 1865, the following named Master Masons, residents of Sigourney and vicinity, petitioned the Grand Master of Masons of Iowa to grant them a dispensation to meet and work as a lodge.

J. H. Sanders, as W. M.; James Dickson, as S.W.; Wm. Wait, as J.W. Samuel Melogne, John W. Miller, A. C. Pice, Wm. A. Blair, John C. Hogin, M. T. Siverly, J. S. Griffin, A. E. Lowe, J. L. Smith, E. P. Brockertson, W. W. Randall, J. M. Ferguson, J. T. Parker, Dudley Buck and B. Frankin.

Prayer of petitioners was granted, dispensation received, dated July 14, 1865, and signed by A. E. Guilbert, Most Worshipful Grand Master; T. S. Parvin, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, and naming the new lodge Blazing Star, U. D., the brethren above named got permission of Bro. J. C. Hogin to meet in the lodge occupied by Hogin Lodge No 32, most of the furniture belonging to Hogin Lodge 32 still being in the room, with some extempore jewels, and with a determination to succeed, the brethren met August 2, 1865, and opened a lodge. Dispensation read and secretary instructed to rent the room, procure stationery, books, etc. The next meeting was August 30, 1865. Met October 4, 1865. At this meeting the secretary reported that the hall had been rented at $40 per year

By referring to the records we find that the lodge had twenty-two meetings, up to June 2, 1866, being the time they were working under dispensation, working in some or all of the degrees at most of the meetings. How well the future will tell. On March 13, 1866 a school of instruction

was opened by W. B. Langridge. This instruction continued four days, meeting at 9 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., each day. To this school much of the interest and prosperity of the lodge is due.

At the annual commencement of the Grand Lodge, held in Davenport Iowa, in June, 1866, a charter was granted, and on the request of the members of Blazing Star Lodge, the name was changed to Webb Lodge, the number of the lodge 182.

On June 23, 1866, Special Deputy, William Hursey, appointed by the Grand Master to organize Webb Lodge, No. 182, called the brethren together and with proper ceremonies organized the lodge and delivered to them their charter. At this meeting the officers elected and installed were as follows: John T. Parker, W. M.; James Dickson, S. W.; L. McCoy, J. W.; Sanford Harned, treasurer; W. B. Squires, secretary.

From the proceedings of the Grand Lodge we find the following named persons were members of Blazing Star Lodge, at the time the same was chartered as Webb Lodge No. 182: J. H. Sanders, James Dickson, Samuel Melogne, John W. Miller, A. C. Price, Wm. A. Blair, John C. Hogin, J. S. Griffin, A. E. Lowe, J. L. Smith, W. W. Randall, J. M. Ferguson, J. T. Parker, Dudley Buck, B. Frankin, S. E. Hall, W. S. Parmley, John S. Maple, T. Everts, Joel Long, J. H. Triggs, C. C. Wilson, H. H. Boegle, S. Harned, D. T. Miller, C. H. Mackey, L. Melogne, B. R. Hogin, J. T. Blair, R. L. Donnell, W. B. Squires, Master Masons.

H. E. Havens, John A. Donnell and R. Bell, Fellow Crafts.

Miram Pinkerton, D, P. Swails and W. B. Merriam Entered Apprentices, and that Wm. Wait, E. P. Robertson and M. T. Siverly had been dimitted during the year.

Brother James L. Hogin, Past Grand Master, of Indiana, and of Iowa, for whom two lodges were named, one at Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, and one at Sigourney, Keokuk county Iowa, he having organized each of them, and was their first Master, was unanimously elected an honorary member of Blazing Star Lodge, U. D. The above named Masons were the charter members or Webb Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M. Upon receiving their charter the brothern redoubled their diligence and went to work; during the first year of the charter the lodge rented a room of Joseph Oyelmeyer, for a term of five years. This room is 22x60 and situate in the second story, north half of said Oyelmeyer's business rooms, north of the north east corner of the square. The lodge, on moving to this room, procurred an entire new outfit, and in conjunction with Joppa Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, then organizing, fitted up the room suitable for lodge and chapter; they together occupied this room until the expiration of the lease, at which time the lodge rented the third story of the Thomas Johnson Block on the north side of the public square, to which they removed, and which they now occupy, with a membership on May 1, 1879, of seventy-two members, lodge free of debt, money at interest, and property kept insured. To go back and give details perhaps would not be of interest to but few, further than to say the lodge has been successful from the start, the brethren dwelling together in unity, but few family quarrels and they amicably adjusted.

The lodges in Sigourney have been honored with one Grand Master, James L. Hogin, Sr., who at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, June 6, 1854, was elected Grand Master, and who served one year.

I. A. Keck, a member of Webb Lodge, No. 182, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge held at Davenport, Iowa, on June 5, 1877, was elected Grand Treasurer, and served one year.

Many have been called from labor to refreshment at the order of the Supreme Grand Master of all, and we trust have been found worthy of wages; many have dimitted and gone to other jurisdictions, and wherever they may be we hope they sometimes think of the old lodge and its members.

CAPITULAR MASONRY.

On the second day of December, 1867, a dispensation was granted by the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of Iowa to the following named companions: James L. Hogin, Sr., William Hursey, J. H. Sanders, Wm. Wait, F. B. Matthews, James Dickson, J. C. Wilson, D. N. Newton, H. N. Henderson and E. O. Riley to meet and work as a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa, under the name of Joppa Chapter, R. A. M. Under dispensation, by that authority, the companions met and organized—James L. Hogin, Sr., as High Priest, the balance of the companions taking rank in the order their names appear above. During the time the chapter was under dispensation the following named Master Masons were exalted: John T. Parker, J. H. Shawhan, J. P. Yerger, Lycurgus McCoy, J. T. Blair, A. Roberts, Sanford Harned, R. B. Hogin, W. B. Merriam, Dudley Buck, J. S. Griffin, H. A. Herrick, J. C. Jennis, A. C. Romig, B. Frankin and Dennis Cokeley. On the sixteenth day of October, 1868, a charter was granted to the above named companions and Joppa Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., was duly organized, since which time they have continued to meet, work, and have prospered; they have their home with the lodge (Webb 182).

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

On the sixteenth day of October, 1870, a charter was granted to James L. Hogin, Sr., W. B. Merriam, J. P. Yerger, J. H, Shawhan, James Dickson, J. T. Blair, J. H. Sanders, John T. Parker and William Wilson, Jr., to work as Sigourney Council No. 14, Royal and Select Masters, in Sigourney, Iowa. B. Crabb, M. E. G. M. of Iowa, organized the council and set them to work; the council met and worked for a short time, but at the time the council degrees were given to the chapter the council had not met for about one year and but once in three years, not because the companions did not appreciate the council degrees, but because most of the members had not time to devote to the council; having once received the degrees they fell back on the fountain-head, (Blue Lodge Masonry). So ended the council, it being attached to the chapter.

A. O. U. W.

Penn Lodge No. 62 was organized April 18, 1876, and chartered April 19, 1876; John T. Parker was Master Workman. The next M. W. was G. D. Woodin, then John A. Donnell, then H. C. Adams, then J. T. Thompson, then Josiah Fisher, then J. W. Hanson and at present Levi Bower. The first death among the order at this place was that of Dr. S. W. Huff, who died recently, and by virtue of his membership leaves to his family

$2,000, the main object of the order being to secure to the families of members these pecuniary benefits. At the time of organization there were about thirty members of the order, at present there are seventy-seven. The actual expense to each member averages about $12.00 per year. The lodge room is situated in White's block, south side of the public square. Regular communication every Friday evening; the dues are $4.00 per year, assessments $1.05 each.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In the spring of 1879 there was a very successful temperance revival, resulting from the earnest efforts of Major Bontecou, a gentleman who has achieved a greater reputation throughout the State than any other of the many who have been operating in this direction. During his stay in the town four hundred and twenty-five signed the pledge, and two temperance societies were formed: one, composed of ladies, called the White Ribbon; and one, composed of gentlemen, called the Red Ribbon society. The officers of the former are: president, Mrs. Sarah A. Merriam; vice president, Mrs. J. P. Yerger; secretary, Miss Bracken; treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Cook. Of the latter: I. S. Drummond, president; J. B. Adams, vice-president; G. W. Kelley, secretary; Minor Wightman, treasurer.

The societies work in unison and have a hall in common, the meetings being held at different times, and the books and papers with which the reading-room is supplied being the common property of both.

IRVING LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1874, and is composed of a number of young people of literary taste, a large number of business men and nearly all of the professional men of the town. A neat hall has been fitted up in the rear of Donnell & Brooks' office, which, among other things useful for the society, is a library consisting of about two hundred well selected books. There is an executive committee, whose duty it is each week to appoint what is familiarly known as a "star actor." Upon the "star actor" devolves the duty of furnishing the chief performance of the evening, which may consist of an essay, an address or a recitation. In addition to this performance there are shorter essays, declamations, music and discussions. The present officers are as follows: president, R. L. Donnell; vice-president, Miss Leona Sampson; secretary, C. M. Brown; treasurer, T. H. Benton; librarian, J. T. Brooks; corresponding secretary, Frank Yerger; executive committee, S. A. James. J. A. Donnell, H. S. Snodgrass.

CHURCHES.

The first religious organization formed in Sigourney was that of the Methodists, in 1847, under the influence of Rev. Mr. Hulbert, a local preacher of that denomination, who settled here in 1846. This organization flourished for a time, meetings being held in the old log court-house. In the course of a few years this organization went down, and the church was not re-organized till the winter of 1850.

The following were some of the members of this organization: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hogin, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Eliza Hogin, J. L. Hogin,

Mrs. Moody and E. Hogin. A frame church was erected in 1854, at a cost of $2,500. This church was dedicated by Dr. Berry in the spring of 1855. The following, in the order given, have been pastors: Revs. Messrs. Burley, Skinner, Orr, Bamford, Hestwood, Gruber, Slusser, Barnhart, Teter, Lawback, Morry, Walker, Brown, Gennis, Reynolds, Holoway, Myers, Burns, Wilnes, Noble, Thompson, Cooper, and Barton, the present pastor. The present membership numbers one hundred and eleven; the Sabbath-school, about two hundred.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Of Sigourney was organized in June, 1857. Composed principally of members who had previously belonged to an organization two miles west of Sigourney, which, was perhaps, the first organized Baptist church in the county. The names of the original members were as follows: Richard Chrisman and wife, John Wightman and wife, Isaac G. Wilson and wife, Benjamine Eaton and wife, A. T. Page, Linus Muzzy and wife, Willis Rogers and wife, Rebeckah Basey, Isaac Basey, Sr., and wife, Rev. C. Bullock and wife. Rev. James Frey and wife moved to Sigourney and became members shortly after the organization. Of the above members, only five still retain their membership in the church, viz: R. Chrisman and wife, Rev. James Frey and wife and Rebeckah Basey.

The first church edifice was commenced in 1859, but owing to hard times, was not completed until 1863, at a cost of $3,000. This work was accomplished mainly through the untiring efforts of their pastor, Rev. Jas. Frey, who gave all his salary, his team, and mortgaged his own homestead, to secure the completion of the building. The old building was remodeled and enlarged in 1873, at an expense of $2,200. This second improvment, was also made through the personal efforts and indefatigable energy of Rev. James Frey.

The first building was dedicated November, 1863, and the second time in 1873, in both cases by Rev. Mr. Frey, who has been pastor a greater portion of the time, and is at present pastor. Revs. Messrs. West, Pratt, Coffman and Crandall, have also been pastors for a short time.

Mr. Frey being the pioneer Baptist preacher of the county, the following biography will be interesting: He was born in 1827, in Knox county, Ohio; educated at Granville College, and entered the ministry in 1851. He came to Iowa in and settled at Sigourney, in 1857, and accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church. In 1860 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and served in this office for two years. With the exception of these two years his time has been given exclusively to the work of the ministry. With the exception of three years at Knoxville, and two and a-half years at Fairfield, his work has been confined to the limits of Keokuk county.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of Sigourney was organized in January, 1855. The original members were John Wilson, Nathan H. Hall, James H. Greigg, Margery A. Greigg, Jane Wilson, Susanna D. Wilson and Wilhelmina Heider. John Wilson was first elected ruling elder. In 1856 a frame church-building was erected which served the congregation until 1876, when the present elegant and commodious church-building was erected at a cost of $8,000. Rev. Mr. Smock, the first Presbyterian minister of the county, who was chiefly

instrumental in the organization of the church, was the first pastor. He was followed by Mathews, Kelly and Hare. Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, formerly of Oskaloosa, is their present pastor. The present membership numbers ninety-three. The Sundy-school in connection with the church, was organized in 1857. E. W. McJunkin is the superintendent; the attendance is abouttwo hundred and twenty-five.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

This church was organized October 2, 1869. Peyton Prichard, Lycurgus McCoy, William Carlysle, C. E. Moser, Salina E. Stranahan, Ruth E. Nichols, Margaret L. Proctor, Rebecca J. Griffin, Margaret Moser, Margaret H. Shollenbarger, John Hankins and William H. Hankins were the original members. A frame church-building was erected in the fall of 1872, at a cost of $2,300. On Sunday, January 19, 1873, the church was dedicated by Elder D. M. Canright, who, together with George G. Butler, R. M. Kilgore, E. W. Farnsworth and Lycurgus McCoy, have been pastors since that time. The present membership is sixty-seven.

The organization consists of a covenant to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. There is no creed, the Bible alone being the guide of faith. In the summer of 1869, Elders Canright and Butler came to Sigourney and first preached, creating a great excitement by expounding doctrines theretofore unheard by the people. This was the origin of the church.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Was organized in 1873 by Father Louisman. The original members were Francis Marion, William Dumron, Patrick Cudika, John Cullen, John Morrisy, M. Morrisy, F. Shipfer, Mr. Frankin, Michael Pearl, James Dwier, etc. A stone church was erected in 1873 at a cost of $3.000 which has not yet been dedicated. Father Louisman, J. F. Nugent, P. J. Lynch, Edward McLaughlin and Patrick McNamera have been the pastors, the latter being the present one. The present membership consists of about twenty-five families.

The church was built by the unceasing efforts of Father Louisman, when there were but a few Catholic families in the neighborhood, aid having been furnished by those who were members of no church. The church is still considerably in debt, and there is some talk of abandoning it and erecting one nearer the centre of business.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was erected in Sigourney in the summer of 1850, previous to that time school having been held in the old court-house. This house was a frame building, 16 x 24, and was erected by Miles F. Reeves. The building is still standing, it being occupied at present by Mr. Corbin as a residence. The first teacher who ruled in this building was Hannah Gray. The second school-house was a two-story building, containing four rooms; this building is still standing, and is at present occupied as a residence by Mr. Pickett, formerly principal of the Sigourney schools. At present there are two commodious brick school-houses capable of accommodating the rapidly increasing population of the city for some time to

come. The one situated in the south part of the city has been in use for a number of years, and at the time it was built was considered a very creditable building. It was not erected without a heated contest, and in this particular its history does not differ from the history of a majority of the school-buildings of the State. The building in the north part of the city has just been completed. It is not as large as the other one, but is an elegant structure, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was built, viz.: the accommodation of the primary pupils in that part of the town. The following are the present members of the school board:

A. G. Brown, president.
E. Shafer.
J. H. Shawhan.
R. Adams.
William Veitch.
M. Wightman.
C. M. Brown, secretary.
Theodore Robinson, treasurer.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Van Buren township corresponds with congressional township No. 76, range 12 west, with the exception of two sections in the southeast part of the township, which are attached to Sigourney township. The country is very broken, but there is an abundaace of stone and timber, and the soil is very fertile and productive. In 1851 it contained a population of 283, and in 1856 a population of 715. According to the census of 1875, there were 1,036 inhabitants, 167 dwellings, and the same number of families. In the southern part of the township there is quite an important coal interest, which promises to become, in the course of time, one of the leading industries of the county. The mine which is being operated at present is owned by Mr. Bounton and is operated by Mr. Durham. It was opened three years ago, and at present fourteen hands are employed. The vein is five and one-half feet thick, and by reason of its proximity to the Sigourney market finds a ready sale for its products.

The present officers of the township are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—J. Wheeler and E. Allen.
Constables—John Seaton and H. F. Rogers.
Trustees—T. F. Ford, A. Kleitz and A. Swails.
Clerk—E. Wheeler.
Assessor—Samuel Woodridge.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Was organized in 1868. John Nouke, A. Kretman, F. Just, Andrew Licky, G. Neirman, John Kietreman, and others, were the original members. A frame building was erected in 1868, at a cost of $1,100. The church was dedicated in November, 1868, by Rev. Mr. Sherman. The present membership is thirty-four.

KENDRICK M. E. CHURCH

Was organized in 1863, Mr. Hilan, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Danner and Miss Sarah Danner being the first members. A frame church building was erected in 1875, at a cost of $2,200, which was dedicated in October of that year by Rev. Mr. Mark. The present membership numbers about seventy-five.

The only town of which the township ever boasted was Keenersburg, located on section four. Keenersburg is no more, and, like the cities of the plain, its location even would be difficult to trace out. Van Buren township is likewise without any mail facilities except those which are furnished by adjoining townships.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This corresponds with congressional township No. 76, range 13. It originally included a large portion of what is now Warren township, and was called Coal township. At the January meeting of the county commissioners, 1846, the following order was adopted:

"Ordered, that the boundaries of Coal township be as follows: township 76, range 13; and also as much of township 75 as lies north of North Skunk river, shall be included in said township, and that the clerk record the same in a book kept for that purpose."

In 1847 the name was changed to Washington, and the boundaries defined as at present. In 1850 the township contained 215 inhabitants; in 1856, 580; and in 1875, 1,246. Absolom Waddle, one of the first settlers, is 103 years old, and still resides in the neighborhood where he first settled. John Garrett and wife were also early settlers; he is 92 years old and she is 82. They have been married 67 years, and have over one hundred descendants. One of the first settlements was in the vicinity of Springfield, which is among the oldest towns in the county. It is located on sections 28 and 33, and was laid out in 1845. It has always had a good country trade, and for many years has enjoyed postal privileges. Although this township compares very favorably with others in fertility of soil and other natural resources, it is chiefly noted for the coal interests. The centre of the coal fields is the town of What Cheer, known as Petersburg until recently, when the name was changed by authority of court. It is situated on section 10, and was laid out in October, 1865.

The steam flouring mill, owned and operated by Daniel Dodge, is one of the most important features of the place. Mr. Dodge was recently elected as a member of the board of supervisors, and is a man of capital, pluck and enterprise. A store of general merchandise is managed by Harland & Davis. The post-office is located in their building. J. H. Leathers is also a dealer in general merchandise. The What Cheer House and the Summit House are the leading hotels. There are nine principal coal banks, where are employed, in the aggregate, some three hundred hands. The principal persons engaged in the mining business are, William Clubb, Gillette & France and Rhodes & Bedford. The Railroad Mining Company own the largest mine, which covers a half section of land. This last mine has not yet been operated to any considerable extent, but when the track is laid to What Cheer, which will be in a short time, the mine will be worked to

its fullest capacity. The vein is six feet thick, and lies about seventy-five feet beneath the surface. The principal part of the coal mined in this county has been taken from the mines in the vicinity of What Cheer, and, although the mines have been situated at a distance of seven miles from the nearest railroad station, there were about 20,000 tons mined in the past year. When there is direct railroad communication with the mines, this will prove to be one of the most important mining regions in the State.

A remarkable suicide occurred in this place in 1877. David McCune owned and operated a grist-mill, and, on the 31st of June was found dead, suspended by the neck from a rope, in his mill. For a few days prior to the suicide it was noticed that McCune acted strangely, among other things giving away flour to all who wanted it. The mill was running till late in the night of the 31st, when the suicide occured, and has stood idle ever since.

The present township officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—William Humes, and J. K. Pratt.
Constables—George Downing and T. C. Ritenhouse.
Clerk—J. C. Headlee.
Trustees—Thomas Thornloe. David Baxter and George Elliott.
Assessor—H. M. Harlan.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

It corresponds with congressional township, No. 77, range 13. Although it contains some of the best farming lands in the county, it was not settled till long after the rest of the county. When the settlements did begin the country was improved rapidly, and at present there is probably not a section of land in the township which is not improved. The first settlers were: J. H. Grasser and Cyrenus Emmons. The former came from Ohio and settled in Adams township; from there he went to Prairie and settled on section fourteen, where he now resides. Emmons came from Ohio and settled on section thirty-two. One of the first physicians was Dr. J. D. Davis, who came from Richland. Rev. D. C. Smith, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon at the house of Harley Peck; the Friends organized the first church. L. Hollingsworth, afterward county auditor and treasurer, now residing in Sigourney, taught the first school in Coal Creek district; he received $27 per month and had twenty-six pupils. The first school-house was built in this district in 1867, at a cost of $400. It was afterward moved on to section thirty-two, and is now the residence of Aaron Pim. In the early settlement of this part of the county prairie fires were of frequent occurrence, and sometimes very destructive. When disasters of this kind occurred, the more fortunate neighbors spared no effort to relieve the wants of the sufferer.

The town of Coal Creek was laid out in April, 1866, and the plat includes parts of four sections, 29, 30, 31 and 32. There has been a post-office located here for a number of years.

The B., C. R. & N. railroad passes through the south part of the township, upon which has recently been laid out a town by the name of Thornburg.

In 1850 this township was not yet settled and had no separate organiza-



Daniel McFarlane

tion; what few persons may have resided in its present limits were attached to what was then known as Coal township. In 1856 it contained a population of 105; in 1875 in contained a population of 926. No other township except Lafayette can show such a rapid increase in population.

The present township officers are:

Justices of the Peace—N. Holderman and E. Rust.
Constable—J. P. Santee.
Trustees—Samuel Smith, C. Allison, W. H. Biglow.
Clerk—Thomas Ward.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

This township is located in the north part of the county and corresponds with congressional township No. 77, range 12. For several years after it began to be settled, it was a part of English River township. In 1850 it contained a population of 29; in 1856 the population amounted to 164 males and 129 females; in 1875 there were 949 inhabitants. The first four settlers in Adams township were John Ballard, Hugh Rodman, John Duke and Moses McCoy. In 1849 Martin Ballard taught the first school. William P. Cross was the first man married, and the first death was that of a daughter of David Miller, on the farm where Solomon Hallett now lives. The first town laid out was Aurora, situated on sections three and four. In October, 1879, the town of Keswick, on the line of the B., C. R. & N. railway, was laid out; it is situated on sections twenty-one and twenty-two.

The present township officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—T. E. Johns and Thomas Cover.
Constables—S. Carl and M. Holliday.
Trustees—Daniel Gordon, Thomas Cover and Wm. Cross.
Clerk—A. H. Stephenson.
Assessor—J. F. Burdine.

ENGLISH RIVER TOWNSHIP.

In 1850 this township contained a population of ninety; in 1855 it was 676, and in 1875 there were 1,260 inhabitants. In April, 1845, the township of English River was organized and comprised all of Liberty, English River and Adams. The first settlement was made near the present site of South English by James Mehaffee and Jacob Bowers, in the year 1844. In 1845 James Thomas and John Houston came. The family of James Thomas was the first, the others being unmarried, and located on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two. Houston located on section twenty-four, near the present site of South English, and this place was for a number of years called Houston's Point. James Chambers and H. H. Rodman settled soon after on section thirty. Thomas Morgan settled in 1847, and the following winter Chambers Rodman froze to death. He started to Sigourney early in the morning of a mild winter day, and while there became somewhat intoxicated. He did not return, as was expected, in the evening. The next morning some young men started from Houston's Point to hunt for deer, and had not proceeded far until they heard Rodman's dog bark. Being attracted by the barking of the dog, they proceeded to the spot,

where they found the dead body of Rodman frozen stiff. The first birth in that neighborhood was the daughter of H. C. and Rebecca Rodman, March 27, 1846. The first death was that of a child of James Thomas.

The township was organized with twenty voters, in April, 1852. The snow was at that time one foot deep. At this, the first election, the following officers were chosen:

Trustees—Joel Slate, H. H. Rodman and James Thomas.
Clerk—Henry Fawel.
Justice—W. S. Slate.

The present township officers are;

Justices—Thomas Leasly and A. D. Spickerman.
Constables—Bacon Holmes and R. Webster.
Trustees—T. A. Morgan, Adam Wheeler and W. A. Gore.
Clerk—J. H. Root.
Assessor—D. N. Coffman.

This section of country has always been noted for the enterprise, independence and intelligence of its citizens. The first settlers were from that part of the Union where churches and free schools abounded, and those who have since settled have been of the same character, consequently schools and churches were early organized.

The Methodist Episcopal was the first organized, in 1851, with the following named persons as members: Joel Slate and wife, Martin S. Slate, L. E. Slate, H. H. Rodman and wife, and S. M. Glandon. The Baptist was the second organization, in 1855.

A union Sunday-school was organized in the fall of 1857, by a Baptist preacher from Iowa City, with the following officers: superintendent, Joel Slate; secretary, M. Slate; librarian, S. M. Glandon. It had a library of two hundred volumes.

The M. E. Church built the first meeting-house, in 1859.

The first sermon preached was at the funeral of Chambers Rodman, by Father Elliott, a Baptist preacher.

South English now has three meeting-houses, to-wit: Methodist, Baptist and Christian. Webster has two: Methodist and Congregational. White Pigeon one: Christian.

The first school we have any account of was taught by S. M. Glandon in 1851,and the school-house was no modern structure, as there were no windows to it. Webster had the first frame school-house, and it is doing duty yet, although built in the fall of 1854. There are now ten schools.

The first marriage was Lem. Brinor to Miss Dinah Houston, in June, 1852, M. S. Slate officiating. The first death was a child of James Thomas.

The first frame house was built in 1852, by S. M. Slate, and is a pretty good house yet. Mr. Slate has lived in the house ever since, until last fall, Twenty-three years without moving is something unusual in Iowa. The first store was kept by Ethan Post, and it is said of him by the early settlers that he could generally by found at his post—*fast asleep.* The first saw-mill was built by William Slaydon. The first postmaster was H. H. Rodman.

Of the old settlers there is still living here Grandmother Houston, and Rebecca Rodman (widow of Chambers Rodman). James Thomas is living in Oregon; H. H. Rodman in Missouri. In addition to the above

there are several citizens still living there who have been in the township for over twenty-five years. Among them are Thomas Morgan, Mrs. Huxford (daughter of H. H. Rodman), S. M. Glandon and wife, M. S. Slate, Cordy Glandon and family, and Moses Hall and wife.

The town of South English was laid out in March, 1855, and was located on sections 23, 24, 25 and 26. Since the railroad has been located through the township, there being no suitable depot grounds in the old town, a new addition has been laid out near the depot, a short distance from the old town, and a large number of the houses are now being moved there. The first store was started shortly after the town was laid out. At present South English is quite a business point and bids fair to become quite a town, now that it has railroad facilities.

J. F. White, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise is the leading merchant of the place, and a man of large capital and great influence. There are few men in the county who have so wide-spread reputation as Mr. White. Especially in that part of the county has he exerted a wide-spread influence and contributed much toward the development of the country.

C. F. Crosby is a dealer in groceries; he is also a very successful business man and possessed of large influence. The following other firms are doing a good business: W. T. Coffman & Co., drugs; W. T. Platt, drugs; W. M. Shepherd, hardware; Geisler & Garlick, lumber; J. F. Mead, blacksmith; J. Q. Lewis, saddlery; N. C. Miller & Son, livery. There is a first-class hotel kept by U. Younkin. The following are the leading physicians: W. W. Newsome, A. Hale and Dr. Cocklin.

The "Western Herald" is a sprightly newspaper published here, a brief history of which is given in the chapter on the "Press of the County."

The Methodist Church was organized in September, 1851, and a frame church-building was erected in 1858, at a cost of $600. Revs. Messrs. Hestwood, Orr, Skinner, Manderville, Shain, Teter, Baker, Smith, Miller, Davis and Wycoff are the ministers who have been pastors. The membership at present numbers thirty-one. Of the original members Mr. Slate and S. M. Glandon are yet active communicants.

The Christian Church was organized in 1856. In 1875 a frame building was erected at a cost of $1,200, which was dedicated the same year by Elder Carpenter, of Oskaloosa. The present membership numbers twenty.

The South English Lodge No. 263, I. O. O. F., was organized October 10, 1873, C. F. Crosby, T. A. Morgan, A. Klindschmit, F. E. White, John Nyswaner and J. C. Wilson being the charter members. There are forty members of the order at present.

Naphtali Lodge No. 188, A. F. & A. M., was organized August 10, 1865. A. D. Griffin, Henry Meeker, B. F. Black, W. P. Teeters, J. D. Kirby, J. G. Miles, S. M. Waters, S. M. White, J. F. White, Wallace Harmonson, Wm. Hartsock, James McLaughlin, Solomon Hallett, were the charter members. The following are Master Masons: A. D. Griffith, Henry Meeker, J. F. White, Thos. Seerley, W. W. Newsome and J. C. Wilson. There are at present thirty-four members of the order. The present officers are: J. C. Wilson, W. M.; W. H. Wait, S. W.; Wm. Sloan, J. W.; J. F. White, treasurer; D. N. Coffman, secretary; J. Axmear, S. D.; C. D. Kemball, J. D.; Thos. Seerley, tyler.

WHITE PIGEON

Is located on sections 6 and 7 and was laid out in June, 1855. It has a post-office and one church. This is a Christian Church and was organized in 1859 by Elder E. Scott. A Carmichael and wife, A. J. Lutton and wife, M. Higgins and wife, C. K. Wheeler and wife, and R. Smith and wife were among the first members. A frame church was erected in 1875 at a cost of $1,200. The present membersnip is thirty-five. The church was dedicated in 1875 by Elder J. N. Smith.

WEBSTER.

This town is situated on sections 30 and 31 and was laid out in April, 1854. It is a place of considerable business and contains a post-office and two churches, Methodist and Congregational. The former was organized in the fall of 1853. Wm. Reed and wife, Thomas Morgan and wife, and M. J. Monicue were among the first members. A frame church-building was erected in 1873 at a cost of $2,100. This building was dedicated to the worship of God in December, 1873, by Rev. James Hill. Reverends Messrs. Orr, Mandeville, Sherman, Smith, Robison, Elrod, Kendrick, Pugh, Davis, Miller and Wycoff have been some of the pastors. The present membership is sixty-seven.

The Congregational Church of Webster was first organized at South English in October, 1866. In September, 1870, the congregation changed its place of meeting from South English to Webster, and in 1871 a frame church-building was erected at the latter place, costing about $1,800. The building was dedicated the same fall by Joseph Pickett of Des Moines, who was chiefly instrumental in erecting the building and contributed liberally toward the building fund. The pastors thus far have been E. B. Ellis, F. Crang and James E. Moore. The original members were, Charles Hoyt, Susanna Hoyt, Emma J. Hoyt, Delia C. Root, J. H. Root and Laura A. Root. The membership now numbers forty-eight.

Webster has always been a good trading point and with the new impetus it has recently received by the extension of the B., C. R. & N. railroad, promises to become a place of considerable importance.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This is the northeastern township of the county, and is known upon the tax-books and by real estate dealers as township No. 77, range 10 west. In 1850 it had a population of 5; in 1856 there were 399, and in 1875 there were 1,080 inhabitants.

The present township officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—John Wilson and John Moler.
Constables—Wesley Simons and W. S. Roach.
Trustees—Thos. McCam, W. S. Roach and James Beaty.
Clerk—Thomas Kelley.
Assessor—John McMahon.

The township was organized in March, 1854, at the solicitation of William J. Watkins, and named by him in honor of the township from which

he came in Henry county, Indiana. The settlers at that time were Thomas and James Butler, Isaac Truax, William Harding, R. McDowell, John J. Whitmore, James Lockridge, and others who have since died or changed their location to some other part of the country.

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1854, at which time the following officers were elected: Clerk, Wm. Harding; justice of the peace, George Disor; trustee, Thomas Watkins; assessor, W. J. Watkins, who took as pay for his services a warrant, and traded the whole of it for a $2.50 pair of boots. This assessment was made in that same year, 1854, and was the first in the township. David Brown, Jeremiah Suitor and Henry Lockridge acted as judges of the election, and Wm. J. Watkins as clerk. This township has eight school districts, and the first school-house was in district No. 3. The first death in the township was a child of William Carmichael. The first marriage was that of Louis May to Catharine Watkins, by George Disor, J. P.; the next was that of James Lockridge to Lucy Whitmore. The first preaching was in a school-house, and in 1854 the Dunkers organized their church, which is still in good condition. Beside this, there are two other churches, German Baptist and Catholic. The former was organized in 1855, Samuel Brower, D. Miller and S. Florey being among the first members. In 1865 a frame church-building was erected, at a cost of $2,500. Elders David Brown, Samuel Florey, Andrew Moler, B. F. Florey and Christopher Brower have been the pastors. The present membership is about 130.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Was organized in 1875 by Rev. J. F. Nugent. Martin Stapleton, John Kelley, Patrick Devine, Anthony Kelley, Patrick Rourke, Patrick McCam, and others, were the first members. A frame church building was erected in 1875, which cost $2,000. The land upon which the building was erected was donated by Patrick McCam. There are about twenty families belonging to this church.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

This is the same as congressional township No. 76, range 10. In 1856 it had a population of 181; in 1875 it was 1,762. It was a part of Clear Creek township until 1855, when it was organized into a separate township, the population at that time numbering 50. In 1842 a claim was taken in the northwest portion of the township by Roe Clemmons, near what is now known as Holsworth's Grove. This, the first settlement, was made about the same time other parts of the county were settled, but on account of the scarcity of timber this section was shunned, and from this cause the rest of the county was well populated before Lafayette got a start. The next settlement was made in 1843 by J. J. Kreamer and J. P. Kreamer, who settled on Clear Creek, in the southern part of the township. At the time the township was organized the most of the land belonged to speculators, which was found to be a serious obstacle in the way of rapid settlement. In order to remove this impediment, and at the same time secure educational facilities, the few settlers began to levy enormous taxes for school purposes. This had the effect of bringing the speculators' land into market, and of erecting commodious school-houses on each four sections of land

in the county. At the beginning of the late war the township had a population of about 200, and of these 21 enlisted in the army.

The township now has a population of nearly 2,500, and so rapid have been the improvements during the past five years that nearly all the land is now under cultivation, and it is now regarded as the garden of Keokuk county.

The first couple married was John Joseph Kreamer and Mrs. Mary Besser in 1845, the ceremony being performed by Jacob Wimer, a justice of the peace in Lancaster township. The first birth was that of Joseph Kreamer, December 24, 1845; the second that of Mary Kreamer, November, 1846. The death of Peter Besser, in October, 1844, was the first, he having been buried in the Shockley grave-yard, near Skunk river. Dr. T. B. McWilliams was the first physician to locate in the township, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, preached the first sermon at the house of E. T. Case, in December, 1855.

The first school-house was built in 1846, on the northeast corner of section 30, at a cost of $653. It was in this house that the first school, consisting of sixty-five pupils, was taught by William McLoud. He received as compensation $15 per month; he is now a farmer, residing on section 26.

A very few settlers came into the township until the year 1853, when there was quite an influx of settlers, so that in 1854 they had a temporary organization; but the first regular election was held by the order of Geo. Crispin, county judge, April 2d, 1855, at the home of Wm. Pringle, there being only eleven voters in the township at the time, and the following persons were elected to the several offices: J. J. Kreamer, D. Rosecrans, John Crispin, township trustees; Wm. McLoud, township clerk; James Wilson and J. P. Kreamer, constables; C. W. Rosecrans, assessor; Wm. Pringle, supervisor; E. T. Case and E. W. Jeffries, justices of the peace. The present officers are: Justices of the peace, J. C. Evans and F. M. Gortner; constables, P. H. Clarahan and L. B. Disney; trustees, R. T. Carris, David Gregg and N. Besser; clerk, M. F. Mickey; assessor, Daniel Rosecrans.

Mr. Clemens put up a log cabain and lived in it about a year without any door, window or floor, except the mother earth. This cabin was close to the main Indian trail from English to Skunk river, but they were always friendly. During the second winter he was short of ammunition; some Indians came along with a good supply; he tried to obtain some of them but they would not part with any. Some time before he met with an accident which injured his left knee so that he was some lame at this time. He had raised a crop of turnips which he had stored under the floor of his cabin, and the Indians wanted some, but they would not trade powder for them. After a good deal of bantering with them and showing them his knee, they made a bet of fourteen turnips against a castor-oil bottle full of powder that he could outrun them a certain distance; the ground was marked off and he won the race, but before they left he gave them the turnips.

KEOTA.

This town was laid out in 1872, by J. P. Yerger and C. H. Achard. It is located near the eastern border of the county, on the divide between

English and Skunk river, in section twenty-four, and is surrounded by as delightful country as the sun shines on.

The present limits of the town are: east and west three-fourths of a mile, north and south one-half mile. The first building erected was a drug store, by J. S. Kulp, February 14, 1871, and is still occupied by Mr. Kulp for the same purpose.

The town was incorporated in December, 1873, J. S. Kulp being chosen the first mayor. The independent school district of Keota was organized in August, 1873, and the same fall a school-house was erected.

The Keota post-office was established in March, 1872, Hon. J. F. Wilson being appointed post-master. He still occupies that position. To show the amount of business transacted by this office, it will only be necessary to state that the amount of money transmitted by postal orders alone will, this year, approximate the sum of $30,000.

The amount of shipping done over the C., R. I & P. railroad will amount to about 800 car-loads per annum. The shipments during the month of October, 1879, were as follows: Stock, twenty-six cars; grain, forty-two cars; emigrant's goods, two cars; merchandise, one car; potatoes, one car.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—Moses & Erdice; J. H. Williams: Littler, Ashby & Co.; D. Sidey; Johnson & Schreckengast; M. Singmaster; Thompson & Bro.

Hardware, Sewing Machines, Guns, etc.—Palmer & Tallman; Joseph Kulp.

Druggists.—J. S. Kulp, D. L. Nercross; J. B. Irwin.

Agricultural Implements, Stoves, etc.—J. C. Clark, Ezra Barnes.

Clothing.—Isaac Klein.

Meat Market.—J. Chatterton & Son.

Millinery and Dress-Making.—Fanny Shurts; Mrs. J. B Irwin; Sue M. Yockey; Mrs. R. S. Brice.

Grain Dealers.—Junkin & Ruder; J. S. Rice.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Henkle & Ritchey.

Flouring Mill.—Hefflefinger & Stewart.

Carriage Factory.—Van Winkle & Sons.

Hotels.—J. B. Warrington; L. A. Morton.

Produce Dealers.—J. F. Graham; W. L. Williams.

Livery.—J. C. Huskins; L. A. Morton.

Lumber.—Henkle & Hutchinson.

Boots and Shoes.—M. Daiber.

Jeweler.—G. H. Mantz.

Photographer.—H. T. Holden.

These firms all carry a good stock and are among the most enterprising in the State. The location of the town is a good one, but the great secret of its success is to be found in in the character of its men of business. Instead of discouraging competition, every inducement is held out for new firms to locate in the town, and to manufactories especially have they held out special inducements. As an example of the amount of business which one man can successfully engage in, E. M. Ritchey, of this place, affords a good illustration. He is a member of the firm of Henkle & Ritchey, which carries a large stock of furniture of every

description, also of the firm of Littler, Ashby & Co., the leading dry-goods house, and besides this deals in sewing machines and musical instruments, and is secretary of the glass company. There are others who have more capital and transact fully as much business, but we refer to him as a fair example of what a Keota business man is. Keota owes its prosperity, however, as much to G. L. Reed, the editor of the "Eagle." To him belongs the credit of securing to Keota

THE GLASS WORKS.

Mr. J. H. Leighton, then living in Wheeling, West Virginia, had been corresponding with parties in Oskaloosa, in this State, in reference to the erection of works there, but not meeting with satisfactory encouragement he determined to look up a more desirable point. Seeing a copy of the Keota "Eagle" in Wheeling, and being struck with the enterprise of the business men of this city, he determined to apply here and see what encouragement he would receive. Accordingly Mr. L. corresponded with Reed, and through the courteous offer of Mr. Reed to lend him all the assistance in his power, he came on, and to-day, as a consequence, Keota, a comparatively new town in the wilds of Iowa, as the Eastern capitalists would say, is blessed with glass works, in full blast, turning out as good work, and as much of it, as any factory of its size in the United States; in fact it is the only flint glass works this side of Cincinnati.

Mr. Leighton came here comparatively unknown, although having the best of references from the attorney-general of the State of West Virginia and other prominent officials of the city of Wheeling; but even with these substantial tokens of his integrity and worth, it was only with the utmost endeavors and hard work that the large project was carried through.

These works are owned by a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State, with the following officers:

President—J. C. Charlton.
Secretary—E. M. Ritchey.
Manager—J. H. Leighton.
Directors—H. Henkle, G. Gregory, J. W. Tallman, R. S. Brice, J. C. Charlton.

The building is 50x104 feet, and has a seven-pot furnace. Ground was first broken for the building in May, 1879, and by September the works were in operation.

After three months' trial the venture gave such flattering promise of success that the directors determined to double the stock, which was immediately taken, chiefly by the first stock-holders. About forty workmen are now employed, and this force is to be largely increased as the factory has facilities for the employment of double the present force. Mr. Leighton, the manager, comes of a family of glass manufacturers, and possesses secrets relating to the manufacture of glass which have never been suffered to get out of the family, and as a consequence of this the glass which is being made under his direction is of a very superior quality. The goods turned out by this establishment are of a finer quality and can be subjected to more severe tests than any other made in the United States, and so generally has this fact come to be recognized that without any particular effort to introduce the goods, the demand far exceeds the supply. Sand

of a superior quality is procured within a few miles of the factory, while coal peculiarly adapted to the melting process is procured at Oskaloosa, at a distance of thirty-five miles, from which circumstances this establishment has great advantage in freights over every other in the country. The following are the chief constituents which enter into the material from which the glass is made.

Sand, pounds	1,400
Carbonate of soda, pounds	600
Lime, pounds	200
Nitrate of soda, pounds	200
Arsenic, pounds	10
Manganese, pounds	5

The establishment is now turning out work which would have seemed impossible in a town which seven years ago had no existence, and whose location ten years ago was the centre of a bleak, uncultivated and uninhabited prairie. Its success affords a good illustration of what skill, coupled with enterprise, will accomplish.

SCHOOLS.

The first school building was erected in the fall of 1873. It was a frame building and contained two rooms. In 1875 an addition was built to this building of two more rooms, thus furnishing accommodations for the rapidly increasing school population, also completing the original design and making of the building a very handsome structure. The building as it now stands cost about five thousand dollars. The principal is R. P. Kelley, and the attendance is about two hundred. The school board consists of E. Moses, Jerome Palmer, A. K. Stewart, H. Henkle, J. W. Tallman, M. A. Hulse and G. L. Reed. E. Moses is president and J. T. Webber treasurer.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized May, 1855, the original members being John Reed, J. A. Reed, Mary A. Snodgrass, Hannah J. Reed, John Marshall, R. B. Curry, John Seaton and others. In 1875 a frame church-building was erected, at a cost of $3,000. Thus far the pastors have been Rev. J. V. Smock, Rev. Garret Hugger, and Rev. Alexander Danskin, the present one. The present membership numbers seventy.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873. The following were among the original members: L. Duskee, Luther Torrey, A. J. Echerd, P. Kiser, H. P. Newton, G. P. McCrary and J. F. Graham. In the fall of 1873 a frame church-building was erected at a cost of $2,500. In January, 1874, the building was dedicated by Bishop Andrews. Revs. Messrs. Twining, Gortner, Davis, Miller and Pugh have been the pastors up to the present time, the latter serving in that capacity now. The membership numbers sixty.

The Baptist Church was organized in December, 1872. J. K. Bryson and wife, A. Sypher and wife, Aaron Richardson and wife, Samuel Wise and wife, G. W. Cady and wife were some of the first members. The

church-building was erected prior to the organization of the church; in October, 1872, it was completed. It is a neat frame structure and cost $1,871. The building was dedicated in October, 1872, by Elder N. A. Reed. Elders Wood, Frey and Tracy have been the pastors. The congregation have no regular pastor at present. There are about ninety members now.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1873. Theopilas Kirkpatrick and wife, Samuel Srocox and wife, Samuel McKee and his wife, with fourteen others, constituted the first organization. A frame church-building was erected in 1876 at a cost of $4,087. It was dedicated on the sixteenth of December, 1876. Rev. Robert H. Barnes has been pastor from the first. There are at present about one hundred members.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 353 A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in July, 1875. The charter members were Hon. J. F. Wilson, Isaac Farley, E. Moses, N. G. Field, E. M. Ritchey, H. Henkle, J. Palmer, William McLoud, Hon. H. N. Newton, H. P. Newton, A. L. Erdice and Daniel McFarlane. The present officers are, Isaac Farley, W. M.; Daniel McFarlane, S. W.; J. Palmer, J. W.; F. B. Home, treasurer; E. M. Ritchey, secretary; A. J. Lindner, S. D.; Robt. Renfroe, J. D. There are thirty-six members of the order.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F., was originally organized at Talleyrand, and was removed to Keota in 1872. It has about fifty members with the following officers: B. F. Elliott, N. G.; H. Mantz, V. G.; E. M. Ritchey, treasurer; A. Green, secretary.

Keota Lodge, No. 103, A. O. U. W., was organized in February, 1876. Daniel McFarland, G. L. Reed, Isaac Farley, J. C. Clarke, H. Henkle, J. O. Wallace, F. M. Smock, J. H. Stauffer, A. L. Lindner and E. M. Ritchey were the charter members. J. O. Wallace is M. W.; Z. W. Hutchinson, F.; J. C. Clake, O.; J. E. Glover, recorder; E. M. Ritchey, financier; M. A. Hulse, receiver; A. Stewart, guide; are the present officers of the Lodge, whose membership numbers thirty-three.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Keota also has a public library containing about three hundred volumes. The library is located at Irwin's drug store and is accessible to all the members of the association, free of charge. The officers of the association are: Mrs. J. C. Clarke, president; J. B. Irwin, librarian; Miss Mollie Stewart, treasurer; A. L. Lindner, secretary.

The town contains at the present time over one thousand inhabitants, and its municipal authorities consist of the following officers:

Mayor—J. W. Tallman.
Recorder—J. E. Eaton.
Treasurer—J. C. Huskins.
Aldermen—J. F. Wilson, A. E. Stewart, A. L. Erdice, Joseph Charlton, J. S. Kulp, J. T. Webber.
Assessor—J. Koehler.
Street Commissioner—Isaac Schrecpengast.

HARPER.

This is a thriving trading-point on the C., R. I. & P. railroad near the western boundary of the township, five miles west of Keota. It was laid out in 1872 and is situated on section thirty. It contains a post-office, flouring-mill, one hotel, a church, a comfortable school-house, and a lodge of I. O. O. F. The church belongs to an organization of Methodists, Mr. Salisbury manages the hotel, Robert Renfrew is the leading grain-dealer, Namur, Neiss & Fetzer are proprietors of the flouring-mill, while B. A. Cleveland and Hoffman & Bro. are proprietors of two stores of general merchandise.

Though Harper is a comparatively small place, the shipping done there is no small affair. During the month of October, 1879, it reached the number of fifty-three care, as follows: Hogs, 16; corn, 22; wheat, 6; oats, 4; rye, 3; potatoes, 1; emigrant's goods, 1.

Creswell is a post-office located in Lafayette township, north of Harper.

ST. ANDREW'S SOOCIETY.

This organization, as will be seen from the following preamble to the constitution, was formed in November, 1875. The society has flourished from the beginning and has done a good work in the community. The northern part of Lafayette township is settled to a very large extent by people of Scotch origin. They are a moral, order-loving, benevolent and enterprising class of people, and that section of country is one of the most delightful in the State.

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION:

The benevolent feelings implanted by the Creator in the hearts of men are given for practical development, and if it is true that no braver hearts beat than those that throb under a Scottish plaid, much more so is it true that nowhere does the development of the benevolent feelings find a readier expression than among Scotchmen; the expression of these benevolent promptings is not confined to individuals; it assumes an organized form, and thus becomes more efficient, and concentrates individual efforts into a well-digested and laudable system of benevolence; especially is it true of Scotchmen in foreign lands; ever since the organization in 1657, of the "Scots' Charitable Society, of Boston," wherever a few Scotchmen located are together, an immediate desire arises to form a Charitable or St. Andrew's Society, for the purpose of relieving their distressed fellow-countrymen.

In accordance with this natural trait of character, a few of the Scottish residents bestirred themselves to organize the St. Andrew's Society of Keokuk and adjoining counties. A call to meet and celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew at Keota, was heartily responded to by the residents of the neighborhood and adjoining counties; among those present were Hon. J. F. Wilson, David Ferguson, D. H. Gregg, James Gregg, Dr. McFarland, Robert Patterson, A. Patterson, James Lyle, Robert Renfrew, James Wilson, Thomas Simpson, and other patriotic Scotchmen, who earnestly discussed the propriety and duty of forming a St. Andrew's Society; consequently, on November 30, 1875, the St. Andrew's Society was organized.

A committee was appointed to make drafts of a constitution and by-laws for the society (with David Ferguson as Chairman). A call to meet on February 7, 1876, which constitution and by-laws were adopted, with list of members' name, appended:

Hon. J. F. Wilson.	Hon. David Archer.
Dr. McFarland.	David Ferguson.
D. H. Gregg.	James Gregg.
A. Patterson.	R. Patterson.
James Wilson.	James Lyle.
Robert Lyle.	Thomas Simpson.
H. Gemeal.	John C. Wilson.
William Booth.	George G. Clyde.
David Clyde.	A. Teakle.
W. Ferguson.	James Ormsbey.
James Gregg, Jr.	Robert Renfrew.
John Driburg.	Alex. Robertson.
Arc. Stewart.	A. Stewart.
William Veitch.	

LAFAYETTE PRESBYTERIAN CHUCH.

This church was organized in 1855, under the direction of Rev. D. V. Smock.

J. F. Wilson, wife and daughter, David Gregg and wife, James Palmer and wife, David Clyde and wife, D. H. Gregg and wife, and Miss Susanna Wilson, were the original members.

In 1869 a frame church was erected at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. D. V. Smock. The present pastor is Rev. Alexander Danskin. The membership at present numbers forty.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

SIGOURNEY.

ADAMS, J. M., insurance agent; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830; at an early age he was taken by his parents to Perry county, Ohio, and in 1852 came to this county and was engaged in teaching, and followed mercantile pursuits; he held the office of sheriff for two terms; filled the position of cashier of the Sigourney bank and remained such until it sold out to the First National Bank; he has had a large experience in insurance and express business, and at the present time is the agent of the United States Express Company; he represents the following insurance companies: Home, N. Y.; North America, Philadelphia; Continental and Springfield Fire and Marine, Royal of England, North British Mercantile and Queen, besides various State companies; he married Miss Eunice I. McLean, in 1854; she was born in Green county, Ohio, and died in 1855; he married for his second wife Miss Susan C. Cissna, in 1857; she was born in Indiana; they have five children: Hattie I. (now Mrs. T. C. Weaver), Charles E., Milo A., Mary B. and Gertrude D.

Adams, R., blacksmith.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, farmer; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and raised there until 1821; he was raised a farmer and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith; he came to Washington county, Iowa, in 1839, and lived there until 1844, and since that time has made his home in Sigourney, where he worked at his trade for a long time; he owns a farm near town of 80 acres; he married Miss Mary Tracy, in 1839; she was born in Maryland and died August 11, 1879, leaving seven children: Margaret (now Mrs. Farra), Henry C., sheriff of the county, John B., Mattie A. (now Mrs. Ellis), James A., Mollie (now Mrs. Hay), and William.

ADAMS, H. C, sheriff of Keokuk county; was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1844, and brought to this county by his parents the same year; he was raised a farmer; he enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry during the late war, in Co. D., and after serving three years re-enlisted as a veteran; he was present at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in the grand review at Washington; he was mustered out as orderly sergeant of Co. D; after returning to his home he worked at the trade of blacksmith, and in 1877 was elected sheriff, and again in 1879 re-elected to the same office; he married Miss Sophronia Minteer in 1871; she

was born in Ohio; they have two children: Stella, and an infant daughter.

Abernethy, J. F., clerk.

Alexander, Mrs. A. E.

Allbright, Geo., farmer, Sec. 35.

Alsup, G. W., farmer, Sec. 20.

Alsup, T. F., farmer, Sec. 8.

Ames, J. W., farmer, Sec. 35.

Anchors, John, farmer, Sec. 35.

ANDERSON, J. T., hardware merchant; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and lived there until nine years of age, when his parents removed to Saux City, Wisconsin, where they resided eighteen months and then decided to settle in Washington county, Iowa, coming there in 1857; here the subject of this sketch was educated, and after a mercantile experience of four years came to this county in 1873, and connected himself with T. C. Cunningham, under the firm name of Cunningham & Anderson, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements and farm machinery; he married Miss Virginia I. Cunningham in 1872; she was born in Indiana; they have one daughter: Mary Victorine.

Applegate, J. H., principal of schools.

ARMSTRONG, DR. J. N., dentist; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1851, and lived there until 1865, when he removed to Iowa; he entered the office of Drs. Wilson & Denise, dentists, of Burlington, to learn his profession, after which he settled in this city, in 1876, and has since been engaged in the practice of dentistry; he married Miss Mary E. House in September, 1877; she was born in this county; they have one child: Lewallen.

BAIRD, J. C., station agent C. R. I. & P. R. R.; was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1835, and resided there until 1845, when he was taken by his parents to Illinois; he enlisted in the 112th Ill. Vol. Infantry during the late war, and was sergeant-major of the regiment, and was in the service three years and three months; came to this county in 1874, and has been connected with the company he now represents eight years; he married Miss Josephine Annison, of Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, in 1867; she was a native of New York; their family consists of five children: Raymond, Evelyn, Lucy, Henderson and Elsie.

BAINES BROTHERS., dealers in general merchandise; the firm is composed of John M. and G. P. Banes; they are natives of Ohio and came to this state in 1856 and settled in Henry county; they have been selling goods from boyhood, and may be said to have grown up to the business; they came to this county in 1872, and have built up a successful and profitable business and command a large trade.

Baldauf Bros. & Co., clothing dealers.

BARKER, W. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney; born in Vermont, August 12th, 1828; was raised there a farmer, until 1856, when he moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin; he remained there until February, 1860, when he moved on the place where he now resides; owns 215 acres of land; in 1851 he married Miss Laura Wilcox, a native of Vermont; they have one child: Alice B. (now Mrs. Page), who has two children: Anna L. and Lloyd S.; in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. F, Eighth Iowa Infantry; served for three years and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Corinth, and others; Mr. and Mrs. Barker are members of the M. E. Church; he also belongs to Lodge No.

Ninety-eight, I. O. O. F., and A, O. U. W., No. Sixty-two, Sigourney; he and his son-in-law, Mr. Page, run the farm and also have a blacksmith shop in connection.

Baker, J. N., farmer, Sec. 17.

Basil, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 8.

Basil, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 8.

Beatty, J. A., stock dealer.

BEATTY, WM., photograph artist; was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1844, and remained in Ohio until 1855, when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where they lived until 1856 and then settled in Burlington, Iowa, and in 1857 he changed his place of residence to Johnson county, Missouri, and while living here learned the art of photography, in which occupation he has since been engaged; he came to this county in 1873; married Miss Katie Shanafelt, in February, 1870; she was born in Mooresville, Indiana; they have four children: Lottie, Willie, Anna and James D.

BEATTY, THOS., proprietor of the Beatty House; born in Missouri in 1814, and was raised in that State; his youth was spent in attending school and in mercantile pursuits; he became a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and accumulated a large sum of money, which he lost in steamboat investments; came to Iowa in 1851, settling at Pleasant Plains, and in 1852 removed to Richland, Keokuk county, where he engaged in general merchandise and buying stock; this occupation he followed twenty years, and in 1872 changed his business, came to Sigourney and purchased the Beatty House; he married Miss Mary A. Taylor, in 1840; she was born in Virginia; they have five children: Catharine (now Mrs. McIndoe), James, Callie (now Mrs. Charlton), Mary, and Celia (now Mrs. Dr. Higgins).

Beard, Eliza, farmer, Sec. 17.

Belcher & Stranahan, beer saloon.

BELCHER, WM., billiard saloon; born in Steuben county, New York, in 1844, and was raised there a farmer; came to this county in 1867 and engaged in farming, and soon turned his attention to railroad building, and has been engaged on the B. & M. road, Burlington & Cedar Rapids, Chicago, R. I. & P., Muscatine & Western, St. Louis & Kansas City, and the C. B. & Q.; his latest work was building the bridge across the river at Plattsmouth; he was married to Miss Amanda Moore in 1867; she was born in Ohio; they have four children: David, Sidney, Samuel and Harry; Mr. Belcher enlisted in the Eighty-sixth New York Infantry in the late war, and served two years, and was then transferred to the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and served two years and four months; his service was in the Army of the Potomac.

Bensmiller, Peter, farmer, Sec. 7.

BENTON, THOMAS H. M., barber; born in Morgan county, Missouri in 1847, and lived there until 1861, and then went to Kansas; from here to Monmouth, Illinois, where he resided some time, and then came to Iowa, and settled in Washington county, and came to this county February 27, 1871.

Berry, L. A., horse dealer.

BIRTSCH, PHILIP, billiard saloon; born in Germany in 1853, and came to the United States in 1869, and settled in Pekin, Illinois, and came to this county in 1871; in 1874 he went to Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, returning in 1875; he married Miss P. Huodeck in 1879; she was born in Germany, and came to this country when young, and was raised principally in Washington county.

BIRTSCH, JACOB, meat market; born in Germany in 1833, and raised there until fifteen years of age; in 1848 he emigrated to America, and landed in Baltimore, and in 1851 went to Washington, D. C., and lived there until 1854; he came to Davenport in 1855, and to this county in 1869; he married Miss Catharine B. Jacobs in 1857; she was born in Germany; they have four children: Anna and Mary, twins, Jacob M. and George; lost five sons and two daughters.

Black, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 35.

BOEGEL, H. H., dealer in general merchandise; born in Waynesburg, Stark county, Ohio, June 1, 1822; he was raised there, and learned the trade of tailor, and followed the occupation in that state until April, 1855, when he came to this county; he owns a farm of forty acres. He was a member of the first city council; he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, Co. B., and served three years; he married Elizabeth Mang in 1853; she was born in Jefferson county, Ohio; they have five children: Florence, Inez, William Charles and Ralph.

Boaton, S. W., retired farmer.

Bracken, R. F., merchant.

BROLLIAR, J. C., deputy sheriff; born in Richland township, Keokuk county, April 12, 1846, and was raised on a farm, and has divided his time between teaching and farming; he has held the office of justice of the peace and other township offices previous to his appointment as deputy sheriff; he married Miss Sarah Cox, February 28, 1872; she was born in this county; they have two children: Gill B. and Olga.

Brown, Grantson, farmer, Sec. 35.

BROWN, C. M., attorney, of the firm of Sampson & Brown; born in Knox county, Ohio, November 7, 1845; his early life was that of a farmer, but he had the advantage of the common schools and the high schools of the place, and entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, Ohio; he came to this State in 1868, and settled in Muscatine county; he read law in the office of the Hon. Thomas Hanna, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University, in 1871, and July 6, the same year, he came to this county, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has made it his home since that time; June 18, 1874, he married Miss Flora Sampson, a daughter of the Hon. E. S. Sampson, his law partner; the fruits of this union are two children: Eunice Anna and Roy Chase.

BROWN A. G., farmer and stock raiser; born in Virginia, in October, 1823, and lived there until 1833, and then removed to Greene county, Ohio, and remained there until 1855, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Sigourney, and engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits, and in this was very successful; he gradually bought up a large tract of land near the city, and now owns 1,140 acres of choice land; he closed out his mercantile business, and has since devoted his time to raising stock, and his returns from this, as well as other investments, have been attended with satisfactory results; he has always taken great interest in educational matters, and has been on the school board a large portion of the time; he is one of the directors of the First National Bank, and one of the largest taxpayers of Keokuk county; he married Miss Ettie Yerger in 1862; she was a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children: Harry B. and Stock.



T. F. Ford

Bowen, James, Sigourney.

BRUNT, J. M., born in Madison county, Indiana, in 1837; when ten years of age his parents removed to Keokuk county and settled in Lancaster township; he was raised a farmer; he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, August 13, 1862, and served three years; he was in various engagements, and was wounded at Helena, Arkansas; he has served the county four years as clerk of the courts, and one term as treasurer; he married Miss Mary A. Davis in 1859; she was born in Morgan county, Indiana; they have seven children: Viola M., Samuel, Lydia M., Isaac, Homer, John, and Ralph W.

Buck, Dudley, farmer, Sigourney.

Burkholder, Geo., farmer, Sec. 2.

Byrne, N. P., farmer, Sec. 35.

Butler, M. H., grocer.

CATTELL, J. B., dealer in general merchandise; is a son of Samuel G. Cattell, and Elizabeth, *nee* Hair; born in Ohio; his father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Pennsylvania; when young his parents removed to Indiana, where the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent as a farmer boy; in 1857 his parents removed to this county, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and served three years; in 1867 his father engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became the successor of Brown & Yerger, in what was known as the New York Store; the house is one of the prominent ones of the city, and commands a full share of public patronage; he married Miss Eliza Loffer in 1867; she was born in Ohio; they have two children: Willie and Rettie.

Cattell & Co., merchants.

Cissna & Selby, merchants.

Cissna, G. W., merchant.

Cissna, J. B., carpenter.

CLARK, J. T., stock-raiser and stock dealer; was born in New Hampshire in 1823, and moved to Ohio when young, and remained there until 1844, and then settled in Indiana, and lived there four years, coming to this county in 1850; for eight years he was engaged in the hotel business, and it was at his house that John Brown and James Lane of Kansas fame, had their first meeting; of late he has devoted his time to the stock business; he owns about 500 acres of land; he has been twice married, first to Miss Nancy Richards, in 1850; she was born in Ohio, and died in March, 1873; he married for his second wife Margaret Marks; their family consists of seven children: Mary (now Mrs. Shean), Kate, Charlie, Ella, Jennie, Nettie and George.

Clark, C. C., stock dealer.

Clubb, James, stock dealer.

Cook, G. B., retired.

COOK, S. D., M. D., physician and surgeon; was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1832, and was raised in Knox and Delaware counties; he received a common school education, which was supplemented by attendence at the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant; he commenced the study of medicine in 1851, and was educated at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa; in 1855 he came to Henry county, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been in constant practice since that time, excepting a short time he commanded a Company in the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, previous to his being promoted to the Medical Staff of the Eighth

Iowa Infantry; he was in the service three years; has pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal and energy; he started on his professional career with a laudable ambition to succeed, and has not been disappointed; Dr. Cook is a man of acknowledged ability as a physician, and his services are recognized by a host of appreciating friends, and his kind and sympathetic nature makes him a welcome visitor in the sick room; he is known all over the county, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance; he is very kind to the poor and has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to their necessities without expectation of any compensation; he married Miss Jennie Moore in 1865; she was born in Henry county, Iowa; their family consists of five children: Ida E., Lulu, Homer, Roscoe and Minnie.

Corbin, S. L., salesman.

Cowell, John, farmer, Sec. 18.

Covey, A., foundry.

Coy, John, farmer, Sec. 36.

Croneweth, J. W., grocer.

Croneweth, P., painter.

Crouse, N., farmer, Sec. 6.

Crouse, John, farmer, Sec. 5.

CUNNINGHAM, T. C., dealer in hardware, agricultural implements and farm machinery; was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1842, where he was educated and raised in mercantile pursuits; he came to this State in 1868, and settled in Washington county, and in 1872 came to Sigourney and engaged in his present business; during the war he enlisted in the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability; he afterwards re-enlisted, and was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the 134th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and a considerable portion of the time was the acting quartermaster of the regiment; he married Miss Emma M. Pickett in 1878; she was born in Ohio; they have one daughter: Charlotte V.

DANA, G. B., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sigourney.

Darner, P. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

DAUT, GEORGE, bakery, lunch and refreshment house; born in Germany in 1827, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits and learned the trade of baker; he came to the United States in 1848; after a residence in various places he visited Australia, Alaska, California, Caraboo, Mexico and South America; when he concluded to return to the United States he was without money and worked his passage on board a steamer, and arriving in New York he borrowed $75 and returned to Germany, and came back in 1866, bringing with him $25,000 in gold and U. S. bonds; he invested largely in real estate in Sigourney and has made valuable improvements; he married Miss Mary T. Mitchell in 1866; she was born in Germany; their family consists of five children: Peter, Katie, Rosa, Lizzie and Willie; they lost one son: George.

Dern, W., grocer.

Detchon, F. R.

Disney, J. B., harness-maker.

Dobie, G. W.

Donnell, R. L., attorney.

DONNELL, JOHN A., attorney and counselor at law, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1838; when sixteen years old he came to Iowa; he was educated at Washington College, and graduated in 1861; about the time of graduation, and a short time before, in conversation with the judge of the District Court, and a number of lawyers, about the war of

Rebellion which had begun shortly previous, he stated his determination to enlist as a volunteer, which he did shortly afterward in a company which afterward became a part of the first cavalry; entering the service, he was promoted from one rank to another till he finally became adjutant of the regiment, which office he held at the time he resigned to accept the office of county clerk, to which he had just been elected; after serving acceptably in this office till the expiration of the term, he began the study of law under the instruction of G. D. Woodin; he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and the success which has attended him in the practice of his profession has been most extraordinary; there are few men of Mr. Donnell's age and experience to whom has been committed the management of such important cases; the skill and ability which characterized his management of the "White murder case" became a matter of common report in this and adjoining counties; besides being a close student in matters pertaining to his profession, Mr. Donnell gives a portion of his time to literary pursuits, and to him more than to any other one belongs the credit of maintaining one of the most interesting and successful literary societies in the State; Mr. Donnell is yet a comparatively young man, and has a long career of usefulness in store for him; in 1867 he married Miss Sue C. Hogin, daughter of Hon. J. C. Hogin; his family consists of five children: Una Z., Willie W., Birney, Orrella M., and an infant.

Downing, T., laborer.

Durland, A. F., coal dealer.

Dwyer, E., tailor.

Dwyer, James, farmer, Sec. 35;

EASTBURN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 5.

ECKLEY. T. R., grain dealer; born in Ohio in 1831 and lived there until 17 years of age, and then came to this State in 1848; he learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker and followed it as an occupation for many years; he spent two years in Van Buren county, and came to Lancaster, Keokuk county, in 1855; he owns 520 acres of land and his home is one of the choicest locations of the county; he held the office of postmaster in Lancaster for sixteen years; he married Miss Honora D. Hart in 1852; she was born in Washington county, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829; by this union they have five children living: William T., Abraham L., Romaine, Mary and Maggie; Mrs. Eckely died Oct. 5, 1879, and we copy the following from the Sigourney News in a notice of her death: "She was a woman of retiring nature; had to be known to know her true worth; she had a strong desire for knowledge; she was a graduate of the Ladies' Seminary at Harmar, Ohio; to the last, her intellect was kept polished by study; granted a home, she neglected it not; blessed with children, for them she cared; a faithful wife and true mother, yet the ambition of her life was to educate her children; nothing prevented her from leading them into the sphere of knowledge; while in this sphere with them the morning came to her a brighter day; years ago she united with the Presbyterian church; clouds of doubt at times flitted across her sky of faith; those getting nearest to her Christian life should not her doubt; they caught the gleams that shone from a bright inner life—gleams that shone upon the path along

which her spirit quietly ascended into a world of cloudless faith and higher knowledge."

ECKLEY, P. L., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Ohio in 1824, and raised there a farmer; in 1848 he emigrated to Jefferson county, Iowa, and came to this county in 1852, and in 1856 he came to Sigourney; during the late war he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Iowa Infantry, and after serving three and one-half years was mustered out as second lieutenant; he engaged in his present business in 1869; has held the office of town trustee; he married Miss Mary Martin in 1849; she was born in Ohio and died in January, 1871, leaving two daughters: Elcina (now Mrs. Corbin), and Ella; he married for his second wife Mrs. Isabella McKibben, in May, 1879; she was a native of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and was previously married, in 1851, to Robert McKibben, a native of Scotland, who died October 8th, 1865, leaving three sons: Robert, James and Joseph.

Ellis, E., restaurant.

FARRA, J. R., proprietor of the Paragon Job Printing Office; born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1837, and lived there until eighteen years of age; he learned the printer's trade in the offices of the "Stanton Messenger" and "True American"; he came to Iowa in 1857 and settled in Sigourney, and in 1858 established the "Iowa Democrat," in connection with S. B. Evans, now of Ottumwa, and continued it until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Co. D, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry during the late war, and was captured at Holly Springs in December, 1862, and paroled in April, 1863; he was discharged on account of disability; he returned to Sigourney and bought out the "Sigourney News," which he afterwards sold out and established the "Review," in connection with A. J. Kenney, and sold out in 1873; he then bought an interest in the "News" with J. W. Havens, and sold out in 1876 and went to California and had charge of the "California Daily and Weekly Star," Los Angelos, for six months; he married Miss Margaret A. Adams, in 1858; she was born in Washington county, Iowa, and was the first white child born in Washington county, Iowa.

Fair, S. C., marble dealer.

FERGUSON, J. M., saddler and harness-maker; born in Ohio, in 1825, and learned the trade of harness making; he moved to Washington county, Iowa, in 1853, and lived there nine years, and came to this county in 1862, and has been in this business continuously longer than any man in the county in the same line; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. Workmen; he married Miss. Laura M. Coleman, in 1855; she was born in Knox county, Ohio; they have one son: Charles W.; lost one daughter: Ella M.

Fear, J. H., farmer, Sec. 5.

Fidler, D. L., merchant.

Fisher, J., Merchant.

FONDA, S. L., attorney; born in Saratoga county, New York, November 26, 1848, and raised there and received an academical education, and, having a preference for the law profession, entered the office of W. T. Odell, in Ballston Spay, and prepared himself for admission to the bar, which occurred at Schenectady, in April, 1869; September 29th, the same year, he came to Iowa and engaged in his chosen avocation; he is associated with Hon. S. Harned in business, and holds the office of mayor of the city; he married Miss Mattie

E. Harned in December, 1871; she was born in this county and died March 23d, 1877, leaving one daughter: Ella B., born February 14th, 1873; lost two children: Seward L. and Staats S.

FRANKEN, B., druggist, of the firm of Cook & Franken; born in Siegburg, Prussia, in 1833, and was raised there; he came to the United States in 1852 and settled in New York, and afterward removed to Illinois and thence to this State, in 1856; he has held various township offices; he married Miss L. Schirmer in 1860; she was a native of Bavaria; they have two children: James L. and Edwin; he has been connected with Dr. Cook in the general drug business for ten years.

FREY, REV. J.; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1827, and was raised there; in his youth he received the benefits of the common schools and supplemented his education by attendance at the Granville College, near Newark, Ohio; after preparing for the ministry, he was ordained in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1851, and his first pastorate was at Tomaka, Coshocton county, Ohio, and this relation existed until 1856, when, owing to his wife's impaired health, he came to Iowa and made Sigourney his home in 1857; and of the eleven congregations of the Baptist denomination in existence in the county at the present time, all but three have organized since he came to the county, and for years he was the only Baptist clergyman in the county, and these are largely the outgrowth of his labors; he has served as pastor of the Baptist Churches in Sigourney, South English and Keota, Talleyrand, Fairview, Ioka and Rock Creek; he married Miss Louisa Arnold, of Licking county, Ohio, August 8th, 1851, she being a daughter of Hon. John H. Arnold, of that county; they have five children: Roger W. (now living in Livingston county, Illinois), Charles E., Sarah P., Samuel H. and Mary E.; have lost three: Judson C., James N. and Frank A.; Mr. Frey was elected superintendent of schools for Keokuk county in 1861 and 1862.

FRITZ, F., saloon keeper, and of the firm of F. Fritz & Sons, cigar manufacturers; born in Bavaria in 1833, and lived there until 1853, when he came to the United States and enlisted in the regular army and served five years, and in 1859 came to Sigourney and learned the cooper's trade; he married Miss Louisa Kleitz, in 1856; she was born in Alsace, Germany; they have six children: Edward, George, Josephine, Nellie, Louisa and Emma.

FUNK, L. A., miller; born in Ohio in 1845, and in 1846 his parents removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and remained there until he was eight years of age and then changed their residence to Davis county, this State, and came to this county in 1862; he has grown up in his present business from boyhood, and can well be termed a practical miller; he built his present mills, known as the Garden City Mills, in 1877; it has four run of burrs and fitted with all the improved machinery; the demand for his flour and the high repute in which it is held speaks creditably for the manufactor; he married Miss Mary P. Davis in May, 1868; she was born in Indiana; lost one son: Claude.

GASTON, WM. J., attorney; born in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1842, and in 1844 his parents removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch was educated and raised with a mer-

cantile experience, in which business he has been engaged since attaining a proper age, until a short time since; he owns, beside city property, eighty-seven acres of land in Lancaster township; he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers during the late war, and after serving about eighteen months was discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas, on account of impaired health; he married Miss C. A. Bottorff, in 1864; she was born in Indiana and died in 1867; he married for his second wife Miss M. McRunnells, in 1872; she was born in Jefferson county, Iowa; has one child by first marriage: John J.; and lost one daughter: Cynthia.

Gann, L. O., Sec 35.

Gann, A., Sec. 35.

GOLDTHWAIT, C. J., boot and shoe dealer; born in Waterville, Somerset county, Maine, in 1833, and was raised a farmer the early part of his life, and afterward learned the trade of shoe making; he came to this county in 1855, and has been engaged in the shoe business since that time; during the late war he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry and served three years; he was wounded at Saline river; he married Miss Fidelia E. Lyon, in March, 1858; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died in August, 1875; he married for his second wife Mary Shawhan, in 1876; she was born in Indiana; their family consists of one daughter: Mary, by first marriage; and two sons: John and George, by second marriage.

GORTNER, H. D., attorney; born in Green county, Ohio, in 1847, and was brought by his parents to Washington county in 1850, and from this place removed to Iowa county; he was raised a farmer, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school and taught eleven years; at the same time he commenced reading law and attended the law department of the State University, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1877; he married Miss Mary C. Boltz, in 1869; she was born in Ohio; they have one son: Perry S., aged five years.

HAUGHENBERRY, J. T., laborer.

HAIR, DR. J. H., physician and surgeon; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and while young his parents removed to Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and having made choice of the medical profession, he prepared himself to enter the Western Reserve Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1857; after practicing a few years, he was appointed surgeon of the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, in which capacity he served faithfully and acceptably; he came to this county in 1866, and established himself in the practice of his profession and in the drug trade, in connection with the late Dr. Parks; he married Miss Mary Gaston in 1854; she was born in Ohio; they have five children: W. Maud, Lizzie, Mary, L. Roy and Walter.

HANKINS, W. H., of the firm of Johnson & Hankins, abstracters and loan agents; was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 13, 1852, and was raised there until sixteen years of age, and came to this county in 1869; he received an academical education, and has been engaged in his present business since 1877; he married Miss Ella M. Randall, November 19, 1873; she was born in Keokuk county, her father, W. W. Randall, being one of the older settlers of the county; they have one son: Homer H.; and one daughter: Grace G.

HANSON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney; was born in Park county, Indiana, in 1827, where he was raised a farmer; he came to this county in 1853, and settled where he now resides; he owns 270 acres of land, and has made all the improvements since he came here; he has done considerable civil engineering since coming to the county; he is the author of the first Greenback platform in the State of Iowa, and ran for Congress on the Greenback ticket in 1870, on the same platform on which Gen. Weaver was elected in 1878; he married Miss D. Horner, June 3, 1849; she was a native of Ohio; they have five children: Mary E. (now Mrs. John A. Benson, of California), Solon A., civil engineer, Alpheus P., Della (now Mrs. L. D. Bond), and Monta.

Haffner, G., painter.

Henke, D. R., carpenter.

Harlan, C. M., lumber dealer.

HARNED, S., attorney; among the early settlers of Keokuk county who have been identified with its interest officially and civilly, is the subject of this sketch; he was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1814, and was raised there in various occupations until twenty-one years of age; in 1835 he removed to Warren county, Illinois (now Henderson), and in October, 1839, changed his residence to Iowa City; having a professional turn of mind, he entered the office first of A. Calkins, as a student of law, and afterward, one year with Curtis Bates, Esq.; he was admitted to the bar in Sigourney in July, 1844, and the same year he settled in Richland, Keokuk county, and engaged in the practice of his profession; in 1846 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention; in 1852 he was elected to the senate, but not admitted owing to a legal technicality; in 1855 he was elected county judge, re-elected in 1857, and during his term of office the present courthouse was built; in 1864 he was appointed quartermaster of the Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in July of the same year, he was appointed A. Q. M., with rank of captain, and ordered to Virginia, and was present at the surrender of Lee; he was afterward on duty in Texas, and was mustered out in March, 1866; in 1875 he was elected to the lower house of the Iowa State legislature, and in 1877 was elected to the State senate; he was married to Miss Evaline Galbreath in 1837; she was a native of Tennessee; they have two children: Amanda and Z. T.; they have lost six children: Jonathan T., Elizabeth, Maria, Mary, Irena and Martha E.

HAVENS, J. W., born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 17, 1842; he removed to Illinois in 1854: here he learned the trade of marble cutter, which occupation he followed until 1863; upon arriving at the age of twenty-one he determined to change his occupation; he had for some time an inclination to enter the newspaper profession and for this purpose came to Sigourney in December, 1863, and in connection with a brother, H. E. Havens, bought the "Sigourney News;" upon taking charge of the "News" that journal soon gained a widespread reputation, and Mr. Havens proved his genius for the new profession he had chosen by making the "News" one of the spiciest and sprightliest papers in the State; his connection with the "News" lasted till November, 1878, a period of nearly fifteen years, during which time he had exclusive editorial charge;

in the fall of 1870 he was chosen to represent Keokuk county in the State Senate, and although the youngest member of the Thirteenth General Assembly he acquitted himself with honor and made a record for statesmanlike sagacity which would have been creditable to one of more advanced age and wider range of experience; Mr. Havens was married to Miss E. J. Dunn in 1863; she was a native of Ohio; they have five children: Jessie, Benjamin, Josie, Birdie, Blanche and an infant daughter; Mr. Havens sold the "News" in November, 1878, to Mr. Needham, of Oskaloosa, in order to relieve his mind from the cares of a business so long successfully managed, and to permit him to accompany his wife, who of late years was in feeble health, on a trip to the mountains; fifteen years of journalism in one place is a more than average career, and when successful, as was that of Mr. Havens, is something to be proud of; as an anti-grange editor and legislator, Mr. Havens especially distinguished himself, and in this particular did his conduct contrast most favorably with those truckling time-servers who embraced the Granger in prosperity only to abandon his falling fortunes when the tide ebbed.

HENTON, W. C., stock dealer; was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, August 25, 1831; when young his parents removed to Hendricks county, Indiana, near Danville, where the subject of our sketch was raised on a farm until nineteen years of age; he came to this county in 1850, and has been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits and the stock business; for the last few years he has devoted his time to the latter; he has served the city as a member of its council and on the school board; he married Miss A. E. Homan in February, 1853; she was born in Indiana; they have two children: Alice and Ollie

HIGGINS, G. W., harness maker; was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1821, and was raised there; he was apprenticed for five years to a tanner to learn the business, and one of the conditions of the indenture was, that the apprentice was to have all holidays and general muster days for himself, and these he occupied in learning the collar trade, so that by the time his apprenticeship had expired he was able to make a full hand at this business as well as a tanner; he engaged in business on his own account in Washington, Illinois, and remained there until 1856, when he came to Sigourney, which has since been his home, excepting two years, when he had charge of a collar manufactory in Albia; he has recently discovered, after a great deal of experimenting as well as expense, a process for tanning lace leather in an incredible short time, and claims as a merit, that the glutinous substance of the skin is extracted in such a manner that the fiber is stronger than in its natural state, although manufacturing by this process is in its infancy; Mr. Higgins cannot begin to supply the demand; he married Miss Isabel Smith of Irish Grove, Illinois, in 1842; she was born in Ohio; he enlisted in Co. F, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and served three years and six months.

Hull, W. Mc., farmer, Sec. 14.

Hiser, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 17.

HOGIN, HON. JAMES L., deceased; for many years a distinguished member of the Masonic order, and in 1854 grand master of Iowa, was born in Kent county Delaware, on the 7th of March, 1801; his father was of Scotch-

Irish ancestry, and his mother of English origin; both families were strong patriots during the revolution, and several of them bore arms in the cause of the colonies; the subject of this sketch received but a limited education in early life, and during his minority learned the shoemaking trade, at which he worked for many years, but he was always a diligent student, and noted as a lover of books; even when poor and earning but a scanty livelihood, he was continually adding to his stock of historical and standard works, and in after years possessed one of the finest libraries in the State; in March, 1819, he removed to Indiana, and located in Brookville, Franklin county, of that State, where he worked at his trade for a number of years; he afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, a pursuit which he followed as long as he contined in business, and from which he derived a reasonable competency; in the spring of 1832 he removed to Indianapolis, and continued in business there until 1845, when he removed to Danville, where he remained till his removal to Sigourney, in 1850; here he made his home, and passed the remainder of his life time, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens; although shrinking from public notice, yet the importunities of his fellow citizens of Keokuk county pressed him into their service, and he was elected to the State senate in 1854, and served with distinction two regular, and one special session; but it was as a Mason that he was especially distinguished, having taken a deep interest in the order from the time he connected himself with the fraternity, and held the prominent offices of the order in the State in 1854, being elected grand master; Mr. Hogin married Miss Eliza J. Crouch, of Wellsburg, Virginia, September 3, 1822; she was a woman of high intellectual attainments, and led a blameless and useful life; her social qualities were highly developed, and she was the centre of a large circle of friends, who looked up to her as a counselor and leader; she died in 1864; of their family of twelve children eight are still living: John C. (now one of Sigourney's prominent business men), Caroline N. (now the wife of Dr. N. Henton, of Salem, Oregon), Elvia A. (wife of Wm. M. Wells Esq., of Oskaloosa), Mary (now the wife of T. B. Matthews, of Kansas), Cornelia E. (now the wife of Rev. C. W. Shaw, of Salem, Oregon), George B. (is a druggist, of Newton), Juliett W. (now the wife of A. C. Romig, of Abilene, Kansas), and Benjamin R. (now living in Kansas; they have lost four: one son, Wm. F., was captain of Co. F, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennesse, on the 5th of April, 1862, having just reached his majority; he was a youth of great promise, a gallant soldier, and estimable gentlemen; in the home of a son he forgot the world of care and the battle of life, which had furrowed his earlier years and drawn closely around the hearths of children and grandchildren, and in their loved presence awaited the hour when he should be summoned to meet his beloved partner in the mansions of rest; the hour came in peace and quiet, and "the spirit ascended to the God who gave it;" he died on the 7th of December, 1876; James L. Hogin was one of nature's noblemen; living an upright and honorable life, he did much to build up the town and county in which he cast his lot for life, and to-day

many rise up and call him blessed in their recollection of pleasing memories of his intercourse with them.

HOGIN, HON. JOHN C., merchant; whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1823, and is the oldest son of Jas. L. Hogin, and Eliza, *nee* Crouch; his father was a native of Delaware, and his mother of Virginia; In 1832 his father removed to Indianapolis and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the son became a very valuable assistant of his father; of Mr. Hogin, it may well be said that he was bred a man of business, and the uninterrupted success which has attended him through life thus far may be attributed to his early training; in 1848 he removed to Sigourney, Keokuk county Iowa, and engaged in business on his own account; in a few years his father became associated with him, and the name of the firm was James L. Hogin & Son, and continued some time, when it was afterward changed to Hogin, Harned & Glandon, and in a few years Mr. Hogin again became sole proprietor, and remained so until his retirement from business, near the close of the year 1877; when Mr. Hogin retired from business it created quite a sensation, and the press of the city took occasion to comment on the event in poetry and prose; like many other successful businesss men Mr. Hogin, soon after retiring, became uneasy and restless, and he came to the conclusion it was better to wear out than to rust out, and he again embarked in business, after a brief retirement, changing, however, to to the drug and book trade, and in this as in other pursuits, he has made it a success; we here recall an incident in his life worthy of a record in these annals of the county; in 1853, while he and his father were partners in business, the Democratic party selected the subject of this sketch as their nominee for the State senate, and in order to defeat him, if possible, the Whig party nominated his father; although the contest was a spirited one, it did not cause the least ill feeling between the two partners, who long afterwards continued their present business relations; the record of the election as made by the canvassing board, shows that James L. Hogin was elected by sixty-one votes; at the same election M. M. Crocker (afterwards General Crocker), who was the Democratic nominee for representative, was defeated by 131 votes; neither Mr. Hogin nor his father sought the office for which they were nominated; during the rebellion Mr. Hogin again became a candidate (much against his will) for the State Senate on the Union war ticket, and instead of being defeated by a small majority, was elected by a majority of 500 votes; Mr. Hogin's uninterrupted business career in Keokuk county covers a period of thirty years and six months, and justly entitles him to the credit of being in business longer than any merchant in the county; he may well be termed an old citizen, and can remember nearly all the period covered by the county's history; he has risen slowly but steadily; he accepted the hardship of pioneer life with good grace, and even zest, and has built up his prosperity on the business principle that in every fair bargain both parties gain, consequently he has become a man of mark and influence in the community, and has made an enduring impression on the business and social life about him; his life has been one of

ceaseless activity and industry; his official record without a stain, having served with credit and ability; as a business man he has proven himself upright, reliable and honorable in all places and under all circumstances; he is loyal to truth, honor and right; socially he is pleasant and affable; few men have more devoted friends or merit more the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens; he was married to Miss C. H. Richards in 1847; she was a native of Highland county, Ohio, but a resident of Hendricks county, Indiana; their family consists of five children: Clara (now Mrs. Hutchinson), Susan C. (now Mrs. J. A. Donnell), Samuel R. (a merchant in Delta), Josephine (now Mrs. Ellis), and Lillie.

HOLLINGSWORTH, L., retired; was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1831, and spent his early years on a farm, and afterward learned the trade of cabinet maker; he came to this county in 1854; he settled in Prairie township, where for twelve years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; he has held the office of county auditor for four years, and also the office of county treasurer, and in 1862 represented Keokuk county in the State Legislature; at the present time he is the coroner of the county; he has filled his official positions with ability and unswerving integrity; he is modest and unassuming in his manner, an upright citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him; he married Miss Hannah Fawcett in 1859; she was born in Ohio; their family consists of two children: Luella E. and Horace S.

HOLLINGSWORTH, W. R., editor and proprietor of the "Sigourney Review;" born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1840, and removed with his parents to Des Moiens county, Iowa, in 1841, and remained there until 1856; then went to Ohio, and entered Oxford College; he graduated from this institution in 1861, and returned to Iowa, and in 1863, purchased a farm in Henry county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and lived there until he came to Sigourney and bought the "Review, in connection with Mr. Kinney; he soon became sole editor and proprietor, and continues as such at the present time; he married Miss Anna S. Thorneloe, in 1874; was born in England.

House, E. B., plasterer.

House, D., plasterer.

HOWARD, J. Q., of the firm of Howard & Kerr, dealers in books, stationery, etc.; was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and in 1833 removed with his parents to Licking county, Ohio; he came to this State in 1855 and settled in Davis county, and was engaged in teaching; he enlisted in the 113th Ohio infantry during the late war and served three years; he came to this county in 1868, and owns a farm of 168 acres; he has held the office of county treasurer for six years, and served as a member of the school-board. He married Miss Julia A Deming in 1868; she was born in Washington county, Ohio; they have seven children: Wm. D., Hattie E., Kittie A., Bertie, Edward, Mabel and May.

Huddleson, N., butcher.

Huffman, W. D., physician.

HUFF, SANFORD W., M. D., deceased; born in Hamburg, Erie county, New York, on the 25th of December, 1826, and was the son of Timothy Huff and Phebe, *nee* Potter, and was the youngest of five children; his early boyhood days were passed on his father's farm and attend-

ing school; financial embarrassments prevented his father, in a measure, of carrying out his cherished design to give the subject of this sketch a thorough collegiate education, so that he was left to achieve his own mental discipline as best he could; he was able, by dint of perseverance, economy and industry, to avail himself of the advantages of academical schools; he chose the medical profession for an occupation and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in the spring of 1851, and commenced as the partner of a practitioner of high standing in that city; but the severe application incident to his professional studies began to recoil on his health and he was obliged to change his location to the country; he came to Iowa and located in Iowa City, in 1857; during the first two years of his western experience his attention was divided between his profession and outside operations; he then devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and when the war opened in 1862, he accepted the surgeoncy of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he participated in nearly all the great achievements of the army of the southwest and filled all the grades of responsibility to which a regimental surgeon is eligible, and rendered valuable service on the staff of Gen. Mower, and afterward of Gen. McArthur, as surgeon-in-chief of the department of Alabama, on the staff of Gen. Davis, and remained in this position until he was mustered out in the winter of 1866; he then returned to his home and resumed his practice, and soon after was elected to the position of secretary to the State Historical Society and editor of its annual. This little publication grew in his hands, from a pamphlet of some thirty odd pages, to a dignified quarterly of magazine proportions; he visited the legislature during its session of 1868–9, at his own expense, and secured an appropriation of seven thousand dollars with which to defray the expenses of printing and preserving the records and accumulations of the society for the benefit of the future historian of the State; after three years of toilsome but successful labor, he was compelled, on account of private business, to resign; he soon afterward engaged in a newspaper enterprise, but his professional duties requiring his attention, the paper was absorbed by the "Republican;" he received a very flattering unofficial invitation to a chair in the medical department of the State University, which he declined; he was president, for several years, of the Johnson county Medical Association, and a member of the State Medical Association, and in 1877 was a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Medical Association held at Chicago; his taste for literature has not prevented him from concentrating his intellectual forces on the great science belonging to his profession, and in it he has always been a success, taking leading parts in professional gatherings, making an eviable reputation as a practitioner; he was twice married, first to Miss Harriet E. Borland, in 1853; she died in 1863, leaving one daughter: Alice (now Mrs. H. Sheldon, of Fremont, Ohio); he married for his second wife, Miss Laura S. Nickerson, in 1870; she was a native of Fort Crown Point, N. Y., a lady of high education and refinement, and of fine artistic talents; she was educated in the art department of Cooper Institute;

by this union they had three children: Wirt S., born October 3, 1871; died in July, 1873; Laura C., born September 16, 1875; Frances, born April 18, 1877; died February 19, 1878; Dr. Huff died November 7, 1879.

JACKSON, THOMAS, barber; was born in Washington county, Mississippi, February 10, 1849, and lived there until 1866, when he came to Iowa and settled in Washington, where he learned his trade; in June, 1869, he came to this county and has followed his present business since that time; he married Hattie Black in 1874; she was born in Davenport, Iowa; they have one son: George.

JACKSON, B. F., merchant, dealer in iron, hardware and agricultural implements; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 25, 1833, where he was raised on a farm; he came to this county in 1871 and engaged in his present business; the house is one of the oldest in the city and was established by Wm. Jackson and Hugh McElroy in the spring of 1856; January 1, 1859, William Jackson bought out McElroy; in 1865 J. H. Shawhan became a member of the firm, under the name of Wm. Jackson & Co.; in 1869 Mr. Shawhan withdrew, and Wm. and R. B. Jackson continued under the same firm name; in 1871 B. F. Jackson purchased Wm. Jackson's interest and the business continued under the firm name of R. B. & B. F. Jackson; in January, 1879, R. B. Jackson sold his interest to B. F. Jackson, who is now sole proprietor. Mr. Jackson married Miss L. C. Carrington, of Piqua, Ohio, in May, 1867; she was born in Baltimore.

Jackson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1.

Jacobs, J. W., farmer, Sec. 20.

JAMES, SAMUEL A.; born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 27th day of December, 1823, his parents being Thomas James and Barbary, *nee* Britts; his father was of mixed Scotch and Welsh lineage, while his mother was of German origin; in 1829 the family removed from Virginia to Indiana and settled in Hendricks county, in which and the adjoining county of Montgomery the subject of this sketch obtained a common school education; as soon as he was old enough he had recourse to the usual expedient of aspiring youths —school teaching; he taught three winter terms, being at the same time an industrious and diligent student himself; in the spring of 1842 he resolved to follow the star of empire westward, and, turning his back upon the scenes of his boyhood, he started alone and on foot, with a pair of saddle-bags thrown over his shoulder containing his worldly effects; he crossed the States of Indiana and Illinois into the then Territory of Iowa, and to the town of Washington, which he reached on the 25th of March, 1842; in the fall of the same year he taught one term of school in Washington, but in the year following, 1843, he removed to Keokuk county, Iowa, and made a claim four miles north of Sigourney; in the autumn of this year he returned to Washington and spent the following winter in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Sigourney soon after; as yet the territory now forming Keokuk county was a part of Washington, and in March, 1844, Mr. James was appointed clerk of the District Court with a special commission to organize the county of Keokuk, and accordingly, equipped with the same old saddle-bags, he journeyed to the southeastern part of the county, where he arranged places for holding the first election and desig-

nated the judges thereof, after which he canvassed the returns and qualified the first set of officers; soon after the organization of the county he was appointed postmaster; he remained at Sigourney until, the seat of justice having been removed to Lancaster, he followed the office to the latter place; in 1849 he removed to the city of Keokuk, in Lee county, where he was soon appointed deputy clerk, with headquarters at Fort Madison; in 1852 he was elected clerk, and re-elected in 1854; the business of this office required such incessant labor and close confinement that his health became impaired and he was obliged to resign as the only means of prolonging his life; in the autumn of 1855 he returned to Keokuk county; in May, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Sigourney by President Lincoln, a position he held for five years, but refusing to Andy Johnsonize, as the movement was then phrased, he was superseded in August, 1866; the interval between that date and the present time he has devoted to private pursuits, giving his attention mainly to transactions in real estate and in the brokerage and money-loaning business; judicious and prudent investments in real estate and other business operations have combined to make him one of the large tax-payers of Keokuk county; during the period of the civil war he was unable to enter the military service on account of defective eye-sight, from which he had long suffered, but he did excellent work for the Union cause with his pen in the columns of the Sigourney "News," of which he was principal editor during the first year of the war; he has been prominently identified in educational matters of the county; he has always been a man of public spirit, advocating every measure calculated to benefit the city; he was married in Sigourney on the 2nd of September, 1847, to Miss Sarah Moody, of Licking county, Ohio; they have three children living: George S. (now associated with his father in business), Libbie A. (now Mrs. H. A. Seamans), and Ida Bell; they have lost three; Mr. James is a man of great decision of character, with strong and enduring convictions of right; he has filled his official positions with marked ability and always with unswerving integrity and unyielding firmness; he is modest and unassuming in his habits and manners—an upright citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him.

JAMES, GEO. S., son of S. A. and Sarah James; born in Lancaster, Iowa, April 16, 1849, and was married to Miss Frances S. Barringer, April 10, 1879; she was born in the State of New York, in 1857, and came to Iowa in 1877; he is the junior member of S. A. James & Son, in real estate and loan business.

Johnson, R. M., carpenter.

Johnson, T., tinner.

Josbaker, Peter, farmer, Sec. 35.

JOHNSTON, C. G., attorney and abstracter, of the firm of Johnston & Hankins; born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1837, and was raised there until 1851, on a farm; at this time he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Davenport; he read law and was admitted to the bar in Scott county in 1859; he returned to Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1864 accepted a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.; he came to this county in 1867 and engaged in the practice of his profession; he has been honored with the office of mayor of the city; he married Miss Hannah

Updegraff in February, 1867; she was born in Jefferson county, Ohio; they have three children: Edward A., Josiah and Zella.

KELLER, C., butcher; born in Germany in 1840, where he lived until 1860, when he came to the United States and settled in Ohio, and remained there ten years; he learned his trade in his native country, and has followed it successfully since coming to this county in 1870; he married Miss Louisa Emdre in 1862; she was born in Germany; they have eight children: Charlie, George, Jacob, Lula, Theodore, Ida, Maggie, Clara and Baby; they lost one daughter: Ida.

Kelley, G., shoemaker.

KECK, IRVING A., born in Washington county, Iowa, in March, 1846; his mother was a daughter of John Jackson, one of the first settlers of Washington county; his father, Joseph Keck, settled in Washington in 1842, and as a successful financier and public-spirited citizen has been prominently connected with the interests of that flourishing city almost from the first to the present time, a period of thirty-nine years; Irving A. Keck was bred and trained a banker; he was educated in the schools of Washington—first in the public schools and then in the academy of that place; during his leisure hours while attending school, and his whole time after graduation, he was in his father's bank, and received his ideas of financiering while assisting in the practical work of that institution; upon the organization of the First National Bank of Sigourney, he was appointed cashier in 1871; since that time he has had exclusive charge of the management of that institution, and the best proof of his skill and industry is the bank's record, which for stability, accuracy of accounting and liberality of dealing has no superior in the State; Mr. Keck is an author as well as a banker, he having contributed several of the most interesting and reliable articles appearing in the "Annals of Iowa," a periodical published some years since and edited by a number of the most distinguished gentlemen who settled in the State during an early period; considering the fact that Mr. Keck is now but thirty-three years of age, his life has certainly been an exceptionally successful one; he married Miss A. D. Wait, of Boone, Iowa; she was born in New York.

KERR, E. B., of the firm of Howard & Kerr, dealers in books and stationery, wall paper, etc.; is the son of the Rev. Joseph and Mary J. Kerr, and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1838, and was raised in that State until sixteen years of age; he came to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Jefferson county; he was raised a farmer and afterward learned the trade of carpenter; during the late war he enlisted in the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry and was commissioned captain of Co. G; he served three years; he came to this county in 1861, engaged in farming and owns a farm of eighty acres; he has held the office of county surveyor, and is the present incumbent of the office; he married Miss Kate A. Deming in 1862; she was a native of Ohio; their family consists of three children: Mary A., Clara H. and Julia.

Keys, L. H., grocer.

Klett, G., blacksmith and carriage works.

Klinesmith, G. E., wagon maker.

Knape, F., cigar manufacturer.

LAFFER, E., druggist and jeweler; born in Tuscarawas

county, Ohio, April 17, 1837; he was raised in Ohio in mercantile pursuits until seventeen years of age; in 1854 he came to Keokuk county, and has been engaged in merchandising since that time; he has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county; he has attained a large measure of success and gained an enviable place in the confidence of the people; he has served the county on its board of supervisors and the city in its council; he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry during the late war; he married Miss Susan F. Godson in 1864; she was born in New York; they have one daughter: Stella May; Mr. Laffer is one of the organizers of the Union Bank and vice-president of the same.

LAFFER, PHILLIP., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney; born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 2, 1827; he was there raised on a farm and lived there until 1855, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives; he owns one hundred and nineteen acres of good land, well improved; has on his land a fine bearing orchard; August 28, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F. Fifth Iowa Infantry; served fifteen months and was then discharged on account of disability; he participated in several small battles; he married, in 1850, Miss Catharine E. Williams, a native of Ohio; they have four children: Hannah E. (now Mrs. Randall), Franklin, George and Edward.

Laffer, H., farmer, Sec. 9.

Landers, J., farmer, Sec. 3.

LASH, D. W., restaurant and confectioner; born in Johnson county, Indiana, in November, 1842, and came to this State in 1845; he was raised a farmer until seventeen years of age, when following the impulses of his patriotic nature, he enlisted in Co. F, Eighth Iowa Infantry and served four years and nine months, and was in the engagements at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, and many other engagements of less importance; he married Miss Isadora Stickney in 1868; she was born in Louisa county; they have two children: Lola and Lulu; lost one daughter: Lottie.

Leachman, Wm., clothing merchant, Sec. 35.

Lewis, J. G., farmer, Sec. 35.

LOWE, J. M., merchant, dealing in clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods; was born in Indiana in 1844, and was brought by his parents to this county in 1849; he was raised on a farm until 18 years of age and then enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry in August, 1862, and served until discharged on account of disability; he returned to his home and then attended school for some time at Oskaloosa; he has been engaged in his present business since 1866; he has held the office of city treasurer four years; he married Miss Belle Hair in 1869; she was born in Ohio; they have three children: Elsie, Thomas L., and Addie.

Loux, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 21.

Lucie, D. J., merchant.

Lyons, G. T., laborer.

McCARTY, T. F., county auditor; was born in Onedia county, New York, in 1842; from that county he removed to New England, and came to this State in 1858 and engaged in railroad building; his home since 1865, when he came to the county, and previous to his election to his present office, was in Layfayette township, where he owns a farm of 80 acres; he was elected auditor first in 1877 on the Democratic ticket, and although his township was strongly Republican he car-



Fraternally Yours
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ried it by a large majority; he was re-elected again in October, 1879; he married Miss Mary Boyer in 1869; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have four children: Catharine M., Theressa, Charlie and George.

McClelland, J. S., printer.

McCLENAHAN, R., postmaster; was born in Stark county, Illinois, in 1840, and lived there until 12 years of age; he came to this county in 1854 and was raised on a farm; heeding his country's call for troops to defend it against the traitors of the South, he enlisted in Co. F, 5th Iowa Infantry, and was the first man to enlist from this county; he was wounded at the battle of Iuka, and discharged on account of disability; after his return he learned the marb-lework-ing business and followed that occupation until June 5, 1869, at which time he received the appointment of postmaster, on the recommendation of the popular vote of his party; he married Miss Tillie Hoover; she was born in Stark county Ohio; they have a family of two children: Curtis and Freddie.

McCollough, A., farmer, Sec. 16.

McJUNKIN, E. W., attorney; was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1844; in early life his time was divided between farming and mercantile pursuits; he received an academical education, but while pursuing his studies the call for troops to suppress the rebellion of the South awoke the student from his dreams over mathematical problems, and he enlisted in the 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; the war being over, he came to Iowa in 1865 and entered the office of his uncle, Attorney-General McJunkin, of Washington, as a student of law; after preparing himself he was admitted to the bar in September, 1868; he was engaged in the practice of his profession for two years in Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, previous to his coming to this county, in 1872, and since which time he has been associated with G. D. Woodin, Esq., in the practice of law. He married Miss Sally A. Jenkins in December, 1872; she is a native of Kentucky; they have one son: Paul.

McIntire, J. A., pattern maker.

McLean, M. H.

McLean, W. I., farmer.

McNabb, John, farmer, Sec. 6.

McMurry, David, farmer, Sec. 4.

McNabb, H., farmer, Sec. 5.

McMullen, Wm., hotel-keeper.

McWILLIAMS, W. C., county recorder; was born in Knox county, Ohio, in November, 1851, and raised there until six years of age, and at that period was brought by his parents to Keokuk county; he was raised a farmer, and divided his time between farming and teaching until elected to his present position in 1878.

McWILLIAMS. DR. T. B., physician and surgeon; was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 12, 1843, and was raised in that State until 14 years of age, when he removed to Iowa; he came to this county in 1857; he studied medicine and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in 1871, although he had been practicing for three years previous to his graduation; he married Miss Amanda Gore in 1867; she was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, and died September 23, 1870; he married for his second wife Miss Sadie R. White in 1877; she was born in Pennsylvania; he has two children by his first marriage: Lucy Addie and Frank.

MACKEY, C. H., attorney; born in Fulton county, Illinois, in

1837; here he received his education and learned the trade of carpenter; he came to this county in 1855; having a natural taste for the profession of law, he prepared himself for admission to the bar, and was admitted in 1858; in August, 1862, filled with patriotism, and obedient to the calls of his country, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was mustered out in July, 1865; returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession, and has built up a large business; he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature in October, 1879; he married Miss Lydia Reed in 1858; she was born in Ohio; they have five children: James R., Mollie, Frank, Lizzie and Charles; lost two: Nellie and Freddie.

MACAULAY, CHARLES, dealer in stoves, agricultural implements, hardware and tinware manufacturer; was born in the north of Ireland in 1834, and when thirteen years of age removed to Scotland; he was brought up a a farmer, and remained in the employ of one man nineteen years, who, in recognition of such services presented him with a valuable testimonial; he emigrated to the United States October 28, 1869, and came to this county in 1870; he is doing a prosperous business, and building up a large trade.

Maleby, A., egg dealer.

Mahon, Richard, farmer; Sec. 35.

Marsh, G. L., jeweler.

Mead, Clark, farmer; Sec. 35.

MERRIAM, W. D., real estate dealer; was born in Lowell, Washington county, Ohio, in 1825, and lived there until he arrived to years of manhood; his early life was spent on a farm, and afterward he devoted considerable attention to the grain and produce business, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was doing a large business in shipping to New Orleans and other river towns; he came to this county in 1864, and engaged in his present business; he owns a farm of 160 acres near Sigourney, beside wild lands in other places; he married Ruth Clark, in October, 1868; she was born in Hamilton county, Ohio; Mr. Merriam has one daughter: Angevine (now Mrs. West), living in Ohio, by a former marriage.

Middleton, J.J., farmer, Sec. 20.

Miller, Fred, carpenter.

Mitchell, Mathias, farmer, Sec. 19.

Miles, William, farmer, Sec. 8.

Minteer, J. P., farmer, Sec. 12.

Minteer, B. C., livery stable.

Miles, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 5.

Miles, John, farmer, Sec. 5.

Miller, C. E., farmer, Sec. 2.

Miller, J. W., farmer, Sec 1.

Mohme, Henry, farmer, Sec. 36.

Morrison, John, grain dealer.

Myer, A., farmer, Sec. 35.

NAMUR, THEODORE, saloon; born in Paris, August 24, 1842, and was raised there; he emigrated to the United States in 1865, and settled in Chicago, where he remained one year, and came to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1866; he married Miss Christine Triebel in 1868; she was born in Keokuk county; they have four children: Charles, Henrietta, George and Theodore.

Neas, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 2.

NEEDHAM, WM. H., editor of the "Sigourney News," is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and was born on the 22d day of August, 1840, and lived there until thirteen years of age, and then came with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Oskaloosa in October, 1853; he received the benefits of the educational advantages of the town and entered the "Herald" office and learned the print-

ing business, and followed it for a time as an avocation in Des Moines and Albia until the outbreak of the rebellion; he enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa volunteer Infantry as a private, andafter several promotions, was mustered out as first lieutenant at the close of the war; he participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Jackson, Black River Bridge, and in the charge on Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863, and was also under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, at the battle of Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek; after the war he returned and bought an interest in the "Herald" and was connected with it for twelve years; he held the office of postmater of Oskaloosa from February 1, 1870, until March 1, 1876; in November, 1878, he became the editor of the "Sigourney News;" he married Miss Olive A. Knowlton December 26th, 1866; she is a native of Clinton county, Ohio; their family consists of four children: Charles K., John R., Edna Pauline and Emma; lost one daughter: Alice Pearl.

Neff, Mrs. M., physician.

Neff, Samuel, stock dealer.

Nelson, John, farmer, Sec. 10.

Newkirk, C. J., farmer, Sec. 17.

Newkirk, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 20.

Nuller, David, farmer, Sec. 8.

Neiman, Fred, farmer, Sec. 35.

OLEMAYER, JOSEPH, furniture dealer and undertaker; born in Germany, October 3, 1828, and was raised there until 1854; in his youth he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker to learn the business; he came to the United States in 1854, and settled first in New York, where he remained one year then came to Iowa, City, and during the year 1855 came to Sigourney, where he has since resided; he has served as a member of the town council, and is one of Sigourney's prominent business men; he married Miss Mary Rupf in 1855; she was born in Germany in 1827; they have three children: Joseph, Mary and Lucy.

OLIVE, D. P., merchant, dealer in general merchandise, agricultural implements and lumber; was born in Perry county, Ohio, January 19, 1821, and lived there until 1857; while living there he read law, and was admitted to the bar November 5, 1844; he came to this county December 15, 1857, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued for many years, but owing to impaired health he relinquished his profession and engaged in his present business; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Margaret Sellers March 30, 1845; she was a native of Perry county, Ohio, and died June 10, 1877; he married for his second wife Mrs. Belle Williams, October 12, 1878; she was born in New York; their family consists of three children: James, Louisa and Emma.

PAGE, T. B., farmer, Sec. 14.

PAGE, A. T.; born in Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, September 15, 1806, and lived there until eighteen years of age, when his parents removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he lived for twenty-eight years; his youth was divided between teaching school during the winter months, and working on a farm in summer; he was also engaged to some extent in mercantile pursuits previous to his removal to this county, in 1854; this business he resumed after coming to Sigourney; he held the office of justice of the peace many years, and very satisfactorily; he owns an undivided half of about eighty-five acres of

land in Sigourney township; he married Miss Cynthia J. Dana in May, 1829; she was born in Utica, New York; they have three children: Joseph, Thomas, and Cleora (now Mrs. Huffman).

Parker, I. B., farmer, Sec. 10.

Parker, Sam., house-mover.

Parker, J. T., carpenter.

Parks, E. A., jeweler.

Pernell, M., farmer, Sec. 35.

Penell, J. S., farmer, Sec. 35.

PFAFF, M., furniture dealer and undertaker; born in North Carolina, in 1828, and removed with his parents to Indiana, in 1830; he was raised a farmer; having a desire to come to Iowa, and wanting some one to come with him, he paid the expenses of a companion to accompany him, and when he arrived here, in 1851, he had but fifty cents left, and this he paid for the lodging and breakfast of the person coming with him; he has worked at his present business since that time; he owns a farm of fifty-one acres, beside valuable city property; he married Miss Amelia Strong, in 1853; she was born in Michigan; they have six children: Harriet (now Mrs. Clark), Carrie (now Mrs. Cheney), Frank, Ettie, Belle and Earl.

Pfaff, G. W., farmer, Sec. 16.

PFAFF, A. J., stock raiser, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney; born September 1, 1820, in North Carolina; when seven years of age his parents emigrated to Indiana and settled in Morgan county; he was raised a farmer and has followed it as an occupation to the present time; he came to Iowa at an early day and without means; when he arrived here he had only fifty cents in his pocket and owed fourteen dollars, but he had what was more valuable than gold—he combined industry, perseverance and economy together with a strong constitution and fixed principles of honor and honesty; he went to work with a will, and has been eminently successful; he owns 450 acres of land, and his homestead is one of the best improved farms in the county; he married Miss C. Jackson in September, 1851; she was born in Ohio; they have three children: George, Harriet and Della; they lost an infant daughter.

PFAFF, SAMUEL I., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney; is the son of John D. and Lourana Pfaff, and was born in North Carolina in 1819; the family moved to Morgan county, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age; his early life was spent on a farm; he afterward learned the wagon-making trade, and after he came to Sigourney, in 1848, he worked at the busines 16 years; in 1865 he bought the farm he now occupies, containing 160 acres, well improved; he came here without means, and has accumulated what he now enjoys by honest labor: he married Miss Caroline Jackson in 1851; she was a native of Ohio; they have four children: Willis B., William C., Charles D. and Samuel I.; lost one son: Jackson A.

Pilkington, R., farmer, Sec. 2.

Pinkerton, C, billiard saloon.

Plessner, O., blacksmith.

POPE, MAJ., A. J., deputy auditor; was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1837, and learned the trade of tinsmith in youth, and came to this county in 1856, and worked at his trade; heeding the call of the government for troops to preserve the honor of the country and to suppress the rebellion of the South, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, October 21, 1861, and after passing through several grades of promotion, he was mustered out as major at the close of the war; he was

at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, seige of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and many of less importance than the last named places, he was prisoner July 22, 1864, and taken to Macon, and afterward to Charleston, and placed under fire of the federal guns; he participated in the grand review at Washington, and after his return to this county, he was appointed an assistant in the office of collector of internal revenue, and afterward, he was appointed collector, and held the office four years; he has also had four years experience in the auditor's office; he married Miss Hannah Pinkerton, in 1861; she was born in New York; they have a family of five children: John, Jessie, Mary, Worth B., Eakes.

Prather, C. G., drayman.

Prather, John, drayman.

PRICE, A. C., M. D., physician and surgeon; among the medical practitioners of Keokuk county, no one is more deserving of a place in these memorials than the subject of this sketch, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this county more years than any other in his profession; he was born in Urbanna, Ohio, in 1822, and is the son of Abraham and Martha Price; the former was a native of New Jersey; the latter was born at Fort Hamilton (now Cincinnati), and is one of three of the first white children born in this place; the family moved from Ohio, to Sangamon county, Illinois, and thence, to Morgan county, and in 1841, he came to Iowa, and located in Iowa City; he was raised a farmer, with very limited advantages, but after his removal to Iowa City, feeling desirous of acquiring an education, he availed himself of the facilities offered by the Academy in the town, and at intervals teaching school; he turned his attention to medicine, and read with Dr. S. M. Ballard, as preceptor; he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institute in 1850; he came to this county at an early day, and soon built up a large and fairly remunerative practice; he established himself in the confidence of the public, and was always prompt in responding to the calls of duty, whether the patient was able to pay for professional services or not, and in no instance has ever refused to attend the suffering on this account; he responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to assist in putting down the rebellion, and recruited Co. D, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned captain, but after serving for a time was compelled to resign in consequence of impared health; after his discharge, he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession; in his medical relations he has built up his reputation by skill and energy, and much of his success may be attributed to his careful attention to the details of his profession; he is a well-read man, of independent thought, and has strong convictions of his responsibility as a citizen, never wavering in the discharge of his duties; he has held the office of postmaster at Sigourney, and one of the State commissioners for the insane; he was married to Miss Amanda F. Stebbins, in the autumn of 1852; she was a native of Kentucky, and died April 14, 1877; he has two children: Imogene and Maud.

RANDALL, MAXON., retired farmer; born in Steuben county, New York, September 10, 1810, and was raised there until sixteen years of age; he then went to Salem, Ohio, in 1826, to

learn the trade of millwright; he returned to New York and also lived for a time in Erie county, Penn.; in 1822 he removed to Illinois and was one of the inspectors of election that organized Kendall county, in that State; he came to Iowa with a wagon and four yoke of oxen, bringing two plows with him; he reached Talleyrand May 5, 1843; he settled in Warren township, where he resided thirty-five years; he has held various offices of trust; he served as county commissioner for many years, and also drainage commissioner, beside filling all the township offices; he is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and has been closely identified with its material growth and prosperity; he married Miss Drusilla Greenfield, in 1832; she was born in Montgomery county, New York; they have six children: Sarah (now Mrs. Hankins), Sabra (now Mrs. Payton), Nancy (now Mrs. Hildebrand), James P., John and Thomas J.; two sons, Maxon W. and Charles, enlisted in the late war; the former died at Helena, and the latter in Mississippi.

Randall, W. W., stock dealer.

Raumaker, F. S., mail carrier.

Rehkoff Bros., carriage makers.

Rickey, C. D., farmer, Sec. 35.

Richmiller, A., farmer, Sec. 17.

Rice, J. W., retired.

RICHARDSON, JOEL., clerk of the courts of Keokuk county; born in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1839, and lived there until 1845, when his parents removed to this county; he was raised a farmer and owns a farm of 130 acres in Lancaster township; he has held various township offices previous to his election to his present position; he married Miss Mary Brown, in 1860; she was born in Indiana, and died in 1875; he afterward married Miss Lizzie Hubbird, in 1876; she was born in Keokuk county; their family consists of four children: Schuyler, Julia and Viola by first marriage; and a daughter: Lucie, by second marriage.

Robison, A. G., tailor.

Robison, T., cashier of Union Bank.

ROGERS, JOHN, justice of the peace; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1808; when eight years of age his parents removed to Ohio; here he learned the trade of shoemaker, and in 1839 he removed to Indiana, and in 1856 came to Keokuk county, bringing with him a printing press, and published the first paper published in Sigourney; he has held the office of county judge seven years, from 1861 to 1868; and mayor of the city for two terms, and justice of the peace for seven years; he has been thrice married: first, to Elizabeth Davis, in 1830; she was a native of Ohio, and died in 1846; he married for his second wife Elizabeth Derrick, in 1846; she was a native of Ohio, and died in 1853; he was married a third time to Diadana C. Adamson, in 1853; she was a native of Ohio; he has two children by first marriage: Howard S. and Mary (wife of G. W. McKean); by the second marriage, one son: Horace; and by the third marriage, one daughter: Alice (wife of Charles A. Gray).

Rohloff, farmer, Sec. 18.

Rosecrans, H. C., miller.

SAMPSON, HON. E. S., attorney; born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1831, and is the son of Ezekiel Sampson and Polly, *nee* Merifield; his father was of English origin and his mother a native of Vermont; the family, when the subject of this sketch was young,

moved to Fulton county, Illinois; thence to what is now Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1843, the first year the whites were permitted to enter upon that portion of the territory called the New Purchase; the subject of our sketch attended the public and subscription schools a portion of the time between the age of seven and twelve years; from twelve to nineteen he worked on his father's farm, attending school but one winter; he was, however, a diligent student, and extremely fond of his books; he studied arithmetic and grammar at night and during intervals of labor; his father, being in limited circumstances, was able to render but little assistance to his son in the way of procuring an education, so that he was mainly thrown on his own resources; from 1850 to 1853 he attended the high school of Prof. S. S. Howe, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; the last two years of his stay at the academy he was enabled to pay his board and tuition by learning to set type, setting type mornings and evenings and on Saturdays; in the autumn of 1853 he entered the sophomore class of Knox College; his father died during the year, which terminated his educational privileges; having developed a taste and aptitude for professional studies, he entered the office of Messrs. Eastman & Rice, of Oskaloosa, as a law student; in the year following he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1856 moved to Sigourney (which has since been his home); in August, 1856, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and held the position till January, 1859, at the same time carrying on a general civil practice; he enlisted in the late war, and was commissioned captain of Co. F, Fifth Iowa Infantry; in 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and served in that capacity until mustered out in 1864; on returning from the army he entered again upon the practice of law, in partnership with G. D. Woodn, Esq., and soon took a leading rank at the bar; in 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, and in the autumn of 1866 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State, and served in that capacity till the end of 1874, having been re-elected in 1869, without opposition; in this situation he won and maintained the reputation of being one of the foremost jurists in the State, receiving on his retirement the most flattering testimonials as to his ability from the bar of every county in the district; while yet on the bench, and after having declined to become a candidate before the convention, he was nominated to represent the Sixth District of Iowa in the Forty-fourth Congress; he was elected by a majority of two thousand, four hundred votes, and re-elected, in 1876, by a majority of four thousand; he served on several important committees with credit to the State, to his district, and honor to himself; he is at present engaged in the practice of his profession, and is associated with C. M. Brown; he is characterized as a man of great industry, and is governed by the most rigid principles of honesty and integrity; he was married to Miss Eunice McCann, in 1855; she was a resident of Keokuk county but a native of Indiana; they have a family of seven children: Lee, Edmund, Flora (now Mrs. C. M. Brown), Leona, Clara, Ellen and Lavina.

Sanders, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 3.

Schriever, Wm., cigar maker.

Snodgrass, H. S., clergyman.

SCHIPFER, F. A., merchant, and dealer in general merchandise; born in Germany, in 1832; he was raised there, and came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Sigourney in 1856; he has always been engaged in selling goods, and is the oldest house in his line in the city; he married Miss Emily Knape, in 1857; she was born in Germany; their family consists of seven children: Francis A. (who is associated with his father in business), Herman, Lewis, Oscar, Eugene, Clara and Freddie.

SCHOTT, ANDREW, lumber dealer; born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1843, and lived there until 1856 when he came to Iowa and settled in Muscatine; he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war; he then received the appointment of post-trader in Texas, and remained there two years; he came to this county in 1871 and engaged in the lumber business; he is also connected with a firm in the same line at What Cheer, and also at Keswick, in this county; he is associated in business with Charles M. Harlan; they deal in all kinds of lumber, doors, sash, blinds and wagon stock; he married Miss Emma Berry, in Muscatine, in 1865; they have one son: Edward H., born September 9, 1866.

Seevers, Paul, farmer, Sec. 13.

Scott, John, retired.

Seamans, H. A., telegraph operator.

SELBY, MRS. M. D., whose maiden name was Cissna, was born in Ohio, and removed to Michigan in 1859; she married Dr. H. W. Selby in 1860; he was born in Knox county, Ohio, and after making choice of the medical profession he prepared himself for its practice and followed it for an occupation for several years; owing to impaired health, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and while absent in Chicago purchasing goods, was taken sick and died, April 11, 1876.

SEAMANS, H. A., telegraph operator; born at Wheaton, Illinois, in 1853, and came to Iowa in 1876; he married Miss Libbie A. James, daughter of S. A. and Sarah James, April 3, 1878; they have one son: Worth J.

SHAFER, E., dealer in general merchandise; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1838; he came to this State in 1844 and settled first in Washington county, and afterward removed to Jefferson county and remained there until he settled in this county, in 1858, where he has been engaged for the greater portion of the time selling goods: he has held school and township offices; he married Miss Cynthia A. Jones, in 1863; she was born in Jefferson county, Iowa; they have six children: Alta E., Mary L., Nina L., John E., Mattie, and an infant; lost one daughter: Carrie.

SHAWHAN, JOSEPH H., dealer in agricultural implements; born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1838, and when seven years of age was brought by his parents to Keokuk county, Iowa, settling here in 1845; his father, Benjamin P. Shawhan, was born in Kentucky, and his mother's name was Maria A., and she was a native of Virginia; Mr. S. enlisted in Co. B., Thirty-third Iowa Infantry during the late war, and was commissioned first lieutenant; he was compelled, on account of sickness, to resign, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he recruited Co. K, Ninth Iowa Calvary, and remained in service until February, 1866; he married Miss Mary A. Jackson, in March, 1861; she was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio; their family consists

of six children: Benjamin P., Harry H., William J., Ethel G., Bessie and Glenn.

Shilling, E., tinner.

Shilling, S, farmer, Sec. 35.

Shiflett, A. J., farmer, Sec. 6.

Shults, F. W., shoemaker.

Sidenbender, S., horse dealer.

Sims, E. T., painter.

Simpson, Nic, farmer, Sec. 8.

SKILLMAN, DR. E. H., retired physician; prominent among the citizens of this county who have passed the ordeal of pioneer life in the west and whose early struggles well deserve a place in these memorals, is the subject of this sketch, Dr. E. H. Skillman; he was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 21st day of June, 1812; he received his education at Washington, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; having made choice of medicine as a profession, and after preparing himself, he attended the Medical College, at Cincinnati; in 1842, following the star of empire westward, he came to Iowa and settled in Columbus City, Louisa county, and lived there four years, and then removed to this county, in 1846, and engaged in the practice of his profession; he pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal and energy and with a success which has earned for him an enviable reputation and acquired an extensive practice; to the poor he was ever kind and obliging, and has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to their necessities without expectation of pecuniary compensation; after practicing his profession for several years he engaged in mercantile pursuits and finally abandoned his practice, and in this, as well as in other pursuits, was eminently successful; he owns over 700 acres of land and is one of the large taxpayers of Keokuk county; he married Miss E. A. Browder, in 1838, she was born in Green county, Ohio; they have a family of six children: Nancy J. (now Mrs. Moore), Lizzie (now the wife of Hon. Geo. D. Woodin), Allen C., Elnora (now Mrs. Havens), Evan H., Jr., Eliza A. (now Mrs. Marshal,) Sarah (now Mrs. Kelley); he is a man of strong convictions and bold and fearless in advocating them; he is modest and unassuming in his habits and manners and an upright citizen.

Smith, Samuel, billiard hall.

Smith, Albert, farmer, Sec. 7.

Smith, J. G.. farmer, Sec. 35.

SMITH. G. H., attorney; born in Hancock county, Indiana, in 1843, and when three years of age his parents removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, and remained there until March, 1856, when they came to Keokuk county, and settled in Jackson township; in October, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry and after serving three years was mustered out second lieutenant, November 25, 1865; having been denied school privileges in youth, and ashamed of his backwardness, he hired a teacher after he became of age; having a taste for the profession of law, he studied and was admitted to the bar October 3, 1871; he has held various township offices and owns a farm of forty-six acres of land; he is associated in business with W. J. Gaston and H. L. Richardson, who in connection with their general business make a specialty of collecting pensions and U. S. claims; they also do a large insurance business and represent a large line of companies, among which may be mentioned the Commercial of Hartford, National of Hartford, Orient of Hartford, Meriden of Connecticut, Fire Association of Phil-

adelphia, American of Philadelphia, Glenn Falls of New York, Niagara of New York, Watertown of New York, Newark of New Jersey, British America and Commercial Union of London; Mr. S. married Miss C. Porter January 31st, 1866; she was born in Indiana; they have five children: Frankie, David B., Samuel S., Gad O. and Eva.

Sonwalts, Fred, farmer, Sec 17.

Sparks, J. S., restaurant.

STARR, J. C., editor of the Sigourney Courier; born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1848, and was raised there until eighteen years of age, at which time his parents removed to this county; he divided his time between the farm and attending school; having a taste for the practice of law, he entered the office of Mackey, Harned & Fonda, and was admitted to the bar April 6, 1877; he married Miss Minnie Mohme, in 1871; she was born in Prussia, Germany; they have four children: Rosa, Ella, Annie and Mertie.

Startzman, C. D., harness maker.

Stevens, W., teamster.

STEVENS, OWEN., farmer; born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1811, and was taken by his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1816, where his father engaged in farming; he also gave his attention largely to tobacco culture, curing and shipping; the subject of this sketch remained in Ohio until 1864, and then removed to this county, where he owns a farm of 230 acres, adjoining the city, and is devoting his attention mostly to stock; he married Miss Ann Chambers, in 1838; she was born in Ohio; they have a family of seven children: Oliver P., Lida, Mollie (now Mrs. McLean), John Q. A., Belle, Pauline and Pigeon.

Stewart, R., farmer, Sec. 14.

STRANAHAN, A.; born in Philadelphia, in 1841, and lived in Pennsylvania until 1855, when he came to this county, where he has since resided; he was raised a farmer; in 1868 he was elected sheriff of Keokuk county, and served eight years in this capacity; since his retirement from the sheriff's office he has been engaged in railroad building; of his promptness and success in arresting criminals mention is made in another part of this work; he married Miss C. E. Smith, in 1867; she was born in Illinois; they have three children: Lizzie, Melinda P. and Carrie.

Stuck, H., carpenter.

Swails, D. P., planing-mill.

THORNLOE, W., stock raiser.

THOMPSON, DR. JAS., dentist; born in Harrison county, Ohio, July 9, 1846, and was raised in that State; he enlisted in the 172d Ohio Infantry during the late war; he made choice of the dental profession, and has followed it for twelve years; he came to Iowa in 1868, and settled in Washington county, and in 1872 changed his residence to Sigourney; he married Miss Anna M. Snyder, of Jefferson county, Ohio, March 26, 1868; they have one son: Robert A.; lost one daughter: Minnie V.

TODD, H. D., formerly county superintendent of schools; born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1847, and came to this State in 1854 and settled in Washington county, and lived there until 1858, when he made his home in this county; he was educated at the Oskaloosa College and the Iowa State University, and was engaged in teaching four years previous to his election as county superintendent, in 1873; he married Miss Mary E. Deering, March 20, 1877; she was born in Maine.

Trussler, H. C., farmer, Sec. 18.

Trussler, H. O., farmer, Sec. 7.
Trussler, G. D., farmer, Sec. 18.
Trussler, R. M., farmer, Sec. 7.
Turner, H. J., farmer, Sec. 2.

UPDEGRAFF, A., dealer in groceries and provisions, boots and shoes; born in Ohio, in 1836, and was raised there a farmer; he enjoyed the benefits afforded by the common schools, and supplemented his education by attending the McNeely Normal School, in Harrison county, Ohio; he followed teaching as an occupation very successfully for ten years; he came to this State in 1863, and settled in Mahaska county, and came to this county in 1872; he married Miss Hannah Harlan, in 1869; she was born in Muskingum county, Ohio; they have two children: Harlan and Zena M.

VALERIUS, PETER, saloon; born in Fondulac, Wisconsin, in 1846, and was raised there a farmer; he came to this county in 1867; he married Emma Fritz, June 15, 1878; she was born in Germany; they have five children: Henry, Michael, Mary, Johnnie and Jennie.

VEITCH, WM., proprietor of the Sigourney woolen mills; born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1839, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio; his father was a practical woolen manufacturer, and the son was educated in the business from boyhood; he came to Iowa in 1859, and settled in Henry county, and while living here had the experience of building two mills; he came to this county in 1872, and established his present business of manufacturing—principally, cassimeres, flannel, jeans, blankets and knitting yarn, giving employment to about twenty hands; the goods manufactured by these mills are of a good quality, and meet with a ready sale; Mr. Veitch was married in 1859, to Miss Lydia A. Booth, a native of Ohio; they have a family of six children: Marietta, Frank, Minnie B., Pearl E., Paul L. and Margaret; lost three: William, Annie and James.

Vert, John, farmer, Sec. 7.
Vickery, C., stock dealer.
Vogle, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 2.

WEAVER, T. C., assistant cashier of the First National Bank; born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and removed to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1850, and was principally raised there; he came to Washington, Washington county, Iowa, in 1871, and in 1872 came to this county; he married Miss Hattie Adams in September, 1878; she was born in English River township, this county; they have one son: Waldo T.

Wait, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2.
Warren, Geo., farmer, Sec. 35.
Wallace, J., teamster.
Warick, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 16.
Wells, Edward, farmer, Sec 35.
Welsch, John, blacksmith.

WELLER, R. F., grain dealer; born in Nelson county, Kentucky, August 9, 1820; the family removed to Indiana when he was an infant; his early life was spent on a farm; he then learned the cooper's trade, and in 1841 removed to Illinois and lived there four years, and in 1845 came to Keokuk county and worked at his trade, and afterward engaged in general merchandise; Mr. W. has endured all the hardships of pioneer life; he taught the first school in Steady Run township, in a log school-house, 14x14, with puncheon floors, and for light one log was left out and paper pasted over the opening thus made;

the roof was so open that when it snowed the floor would be covered with snow; he married Miss Harriet Jacobs, in 1848; she was born in Harrison county, Indiana; she died November 30, 1859; he was again married, in 1867, to Miss Jane R. Shafer; she was born in Knox county, Ohio; he has one daughter by first marriage: Julia M. (now Mrs. Dunn); lost four; and two by second marriage: Mabel and Alexander J.; lost three.

Wallace, J., teamster.

Welch, John, blacksmith.

Westman, G. E., tailor.

Westman, G., tailor.

Williams, Henry, farmer, Sec. 7.

WILLIAMS, MATT., attorney; born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1834, and lived there until he came to this county in 1846, and settled in Lancaster township, where he now owns a farm of 160 acres; he was engaged in agricultural pursuits the early years of his life and has held various township offices; having a taste for the profession of law, after preparing himself, he was admitted to the bar, in April, 1870; in 1877 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature and served his term acceptably to his constituents and creditably to himself; he married Miss Martha Vittetoe, in 1856; she was a native of Johnson county, Indiana; she died in June, 1864; He married for his second wife Henrietta Morrow, in 1867; she was born in Missouri; has one daughter by first marriage: Margaret (wife of Wm. Eulin); and four by second marriage: Martha, Lillian, Jettie and Mattell.

WHITE, J. S., dealer in general merchandise; born in Indiana, in 1842, and lived there until 1855, when he removed to Missouri, and after a residence of a few years in that State came to Iowa in 1859; has been engaged in selling goods eighteen years; he married Miss Phebe A. Williams in 1863; she was a native of Indiana; they have a family of four children: Ida, Ellsworth, Eddie and Bertie.

WIGHTMAN, M., grocer; born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1835, and lived there until eleven years of age, when his parents removed to Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, in 1844, where he was raised on a farm; he came to this county in 1855; during the war he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry, as a private, and was mustered out as first lieutanant; after his discharge from the army he returned to the county and has since been elected county clerk three successive terms; he married Miss Hattie Forgrave in March, 1860; she was born in Ohio; they have four children: Louie B., Abbie E. George R. and Hattie V.

Whiteman, Calder, farmer, Sec. 4.

Woods, Pack, farmer, Sec. 35.

WOODIN, GEORGE D., attorney and counselor-at-law, born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of February, 1827, and is the son of David and Parthena Woodin, natives of Monroe county, New York; his father was a descendant of Puritan stock, the original ancestor having come over with the Massachusetts Bay Company, in 1628; the mother of our subject traces her ancestry to Irish origin; the youth of Mr. Woodin was spent at work on his father's farm during the summer, and attending school in winter until 1844, when he attended one term at the Waterford (Pennsylvania) Academy, and the next winter taught a district school; the two following summers were spent at Jamestown Academy, New

York, and the winters were spent in teaching; with one term of preparatory still to complete he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, in 1847; the full course of one term in the preparatory department, and four years in the college were completed in four years, while at the same time he taught school for three months each winter and made one year in his law studies with A. B. Richmond of Meadville, Pennsylvania; he graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1851, having defrayed the entire expense of his education by teaching, except ten dollars given him by his mother; after leaving college he taught in the academy at Warren, Pennsylvania, for one year, reading law at the same time in the office of L. D. Wetmore; he was admitted to the bar in 1862, and for one year after practiced his profession with his preceptor, developing at the same time rare powers and genius as a practitioner; in 1853 he decided to come to Iowa and he made the then incipient town of Iowa City, his future home; his entire stock in trade consisted, on arrival, of a few books, a suit of clothes and four dollars in money, the bar of Iowa City, at that time being one of the ablest in the State, and had as its shining lights Gilman Folsom and W. Penn Clark; in 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Johnson county and in 1855 was elected mayor of Iowa City; in 1856 he was elected to the legislature from Johnson county and served one term with credit to his constituents and honor to himself; in 1857 he moved to Sigourney, which has since been his home, and in 1858 was elected district attorney for the Sixth Judicial District, and served four years, during which time he earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most skilled and successful criminal lawyer's in the State; Mr. Woodin has had great success as an attorney and has been engaged on one side or other of almost every important case since he came to Sigourney, and during a period of twenty years he has not been absent from the court room one full hour at any one time during the session of court; his addresses to the jury are quick, pungent and exceedingly earnest and he rarely fails of success with either judge or jury; he is a man of great penetration, seeming to know a client's case before it is half stated; he has steadfastly refused all offices since those above named which were in the line of his profession; he has devoted himself to the duties of his profession and may emphatically be termed a man of one work; in July, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary E. Skillman, of Sigourney; she was a native of Louisa county, Iowa; they have three children, Link, Guy and Grace.

YERGER, J. P., president of the Union Bank; born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvinia, in 1825; he studied dentistry and followed it as an occupation for some years; he came to this county in 1856, and after relinquishing the practice of his profession engaged in mercantile pursuits; his investment in this direction proving satisfactorily remunerative, in connection with E. Laffer, vice president, T. Robison, cashier, and others, he organized the Union Bank, July 1, 1875; his financial ability and integrity have never been questioned; careful and accurate, he has the fullest confidence of the people as a man, upright, reliable and honorable; he has served the county as a member of the board

of supervisors and has always taken great interest in educational matters; he is a genial gentleman, a quick observer and as prompt in his business relations as he is generous in his social relations and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens; he married Miss Matilda Colder, in 1858; she was a native of Baltimore, Maryland; they have one son: Frank, now a student of law in the office of Woodin & McJunkin; they lost one daughter: Kate C.; she died on May 16th, 1877, aged eighteen years.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

ABEL, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Slagle.

ABRAMS, V., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Butler; born in Licking county, Ohio, July 2, 1813; he was raised there on a farm, and in 1845 went to Noble county, Indiana; from there he removed to this county and settled on the place upon which he now lives, in 1854; he has a fine farm of 80 acres of well improved and cultivated land; August 20, 1840, he married Miss Julia A. Mayfield, a native of Licking county, Ohio; by this union they have five children: Mary E. (now Mrs. J. N. Sheets), Melissa (now Mrs. F. Hamilton), Elinor J. (now Mrs. J. R. Francis), John W., Almira (now Mrs. Solon Helm); they have lost two: Louisa and William, who was a member of company F, 33d Iowa regiment; enlisted August 13, 1862; served for nearly two years, and died January 18, 1864, at home, of disease contracted in the army.

Abrams, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Abrams, Miles, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Abrams, Henry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Akerman Nathan, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Slagle.

AKERMAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Slagle; born in Bavaria, Germany, in April, 1825; in 1833 he emigrated with his parents to the United States, landing at New York; he went from there to Butler county, Ohio, and was there raised on a farm; he came to this county in 1849, and settled where he now resides; he owns 398 acres of well improved and cultivated land; February 4, 1839, he was married to Miss Catharine Lentze, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have nine children: Nathan M., Lizzie (now Mrs. N. Linawaver), Lydia, George, Catharine, David, Philip, Lillie; they have lost five: Christina, Maggie, John, Peter and Anna M; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a well respected citizen.

Alderman, E. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Slagle.

Allman, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle.

Allman, Jacob; P. O. Slagle.

BEAVER, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Slagle.

Bennett, J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Butler.

Bennett & Wood, merchants; Butler.

BENNETT, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Butler; born in Warren county, New York, March 15, 1814; he was raised there, and in 1844 went to Kane county, Ills., where he remained until 1851, and then moved to Wapello county, Iowa; in 1856

he came to Benton township and settled on the farm where he now resides and which consists of 100 acres of well improved and cultivated land; he had at one time 320 acres, but has given each of his three children 40 acres; he married Mrs. L. Knight in April, 1839, a native of New York; they have seven children: Richard W., George S., Charles H., Marion (now Mrs. Gilmore), Margaret J. (now Mrs. Boyce), Alice G. (now Mrs. Scott), and James W.; have lost six.

BENNETT, JAMES W., was born in Wapello county, Iowa, May 8, 1851; he came to Keokuk county and settled in Benton township, where he was raised on a farm; at the age of 19 he engaged in traveling for Root & Brainard, of Ottumwa; he then engaged in business for himself, traveling through Kansas, Texas, Colorado and other States; he then returned to this county and still resides on the same place; he is postmaster at Butler, and is engaged in merchandising also; he was married to Miss Mary Gaskill October 15, 1876; she is a native of this State; they have one child: Lum R., born January 29, 1879.

Bennett, Richard, Jr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Butler.

Bennett, S. G., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Butler.

Bergman, Fred., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Butler.

Birchner, C. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Butler.

Boldozer, Henry, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Slagle.

Bottorff, W. F., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Butler.

Broadhead, Elisha, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle.

Brooks, J. G., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Butler.

Brown, George, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Butler.

Burtlow, Wm., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

CHADWICK, J. L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Slagle

Chadwick, J. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Butler.

Chadwick, Jerome, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Slagle.

Cheek, Wm., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Slagle.

Clark, W. G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Slagle.

Coleman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Slagle.

Cook, Clark, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Slagle.

Craft, E., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Butler.

Craft, J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Butler.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN M., merchant, and postmaster of Slagle; born in Brown county, Ohio, June 8, 1839; in 1853, in company with his parents, he moved to Linn county, Iowa; he was raised on a farm, and followed farming until 1873, when he built a store at Slagle, and is now engaged in business at that point; he keeps a fine assortment in his line; he went to California, crossing the plains with ox-teams and returning on horseback; he was married on the 21st of March, 1867, to Miss S. A. Matthews, a native of Iowa; she was born December 24, 1849; Mr. Cunningham is a member of the M. E. Church.

Curtis, J. C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Butler.

DALTON, ROB'T. farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Butler.

Dean, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Slagle.

Denny, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Butler.

Dixon, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Butler.

Durfee, S. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Butler.

Durfee, D. P., farmer, Sec 34; P. O. Butler.

FARDICE, Rob't, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

FISHER, NATHAN., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Butler; born in Norfolk, Mass., February 23, 1816; there he was raised; he learned the boot and shoe trade, but that not being to his taste, he learned the the carpenter's trade; this he has followed for some twenty years; he was at one time engaged in the manufacturing of pianos in Boston; in 1868 he came to this county and located where he now resides; he owns 96 acres of good land; in 1860 he lost his house and all its contents by fire, which left him destitute, for a time, of things necessary for the maintanence of life, but being a ready workman and a good carpenter, he has built himself a large, fine house of rock and cement, that would be difficult to burn; in December, 1836, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Baydon, of Norfolk, Mass.; had three children, Charles E., Harriet E. (now Mrs. A. S. Hussey), and Henry S.; lost two: Ella M., and Waldo B.; was again married to Miss Lucinda Greeley in April, 1868, a distant relative of the late Hon. Horace Greeley.

Francis, Matilda, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Butler.

GAY, K., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Butler.

Goehring, Peter, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

Goehring, Jacob, Sr., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Slagle.

Goehring, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

Graves, Joseph, Sr., farmer, section 28; P. O. Butler.

HAGON, J. M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Martinsburgh; born in Ohio, April 1, 1839; he was raised on a farm; at the age of eighteen years his father died, and on him and an elder brother was left the responsibility of caring for the family; on the breaking out of the war his brother enlisted and he was left in charge of the farm; in 1862 he removed with his mother to this county locating where he now resides; owns a farm of 320 acres, which is well improved and shows the evidences of thrift and industry; November 26, 1862, he married Miss Ellen Barnes, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; she was born October 14, 1844; by this union they have four children: Nora, Minnie, Addie and Gay; have lost two: an infant child and one son by the name of Ralph.

Hamilton, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Harshbarger, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Butler.

HARPER, J. T., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Martinsburgh; born in Harrison county, Ohio, July, 1828; there he was raised on a farm; in 1853 he came to Washington county, Iowa, and from there traveled across the plains to California where he remained four years, meeting with good success; he then returned to New York by way of the Isthmus and from there removed to Washington county, Iowa; after residing there for four years, he came to Keokuk county and settled on the farm upon which he still lives; his farm consists of 235 acres of well improved and cultivated land; January 20, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisiana S. Wortman; she is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born December 22, 1844; have five children: Mary C., Samuel J., Ettie E., Virdy, and Gracie M.; Mr. Harper has held various offices in this township; also represented this Twenty-eighth district to the Fifteenth General Assembly in



Yours truly,
J. Agassiz

1874; he is one of the leading men of his township.

Hedges, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Slagle.

Helm, D. P., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Butler.

Helm, Seneca, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Butler.

Helm, Franklin, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Butler.

Helm, Chas., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Butler.

Helm, George, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Butler.

Hiberg, Milton, farmer, Sec. 11.

Hibler, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Butler.

Hickman, J. H. farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Butler.

Hix, Orin, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Butler.

Hough, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Butler.

Hults, James, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Butler.

Hunter, Joel, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

JOHNSON, J. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Slagle.

Jordan, W. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Slagle.

KIMICAT, J. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Slagle.

Koontz, Henry, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Butler.

Kriese, Louis, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Slagle.

LAWSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Butler.

LENTZ, C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle; born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1832, and settled in New York; although quite young at the time, he recollects distinctly of seeing the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, in the city of Buffalo in 1833, when he was escorted through the largest cities of the East in order that he might be impressed with the strength of the whites; the same year he removed to Butler county, Ohio, and engaged in farming; in 1846 he came to Keokuk county, when it was but a territory, and settled in Benton township, where he now owns 220 acres of land; he has held offices of town trustee, etc.; he married Miss Malvina Trimble in 1849; she is a native of Illinois; the family consists of eight children: Anna M. (now Mrs. Charles Stedter), Caroline (wife of Alexander Watts), Rachel (wife of John Gilstrap), Albert, Hettie, Edna, Nathaniel and Ellsworth.

LONG, A. H., miller, in the town of Slagle; born in Greene county, Ohio, in the year 1830; when quite young he moved with his parents to Butler county, Indiana, where he was raised, being engaged in farming; he came to this county in 1856 and followed farming until 1870, when he bought the ——— & Palmer mill, which he, in company with Mr. McClure, has been operating up to the present time; the mill is situated on a tract of land known as the mill property, and consists of 142½ acres; it has been in operation for many years and is one of the best on the South Skunk river; he married Miss A. C. Briggs, March 11, 1852; she is a native of Ohio; they have three children: Eva M., Stella R., and Earl C.; Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the M. E. Church, having his membership at Delta.

LYNN, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Butler; born in Gibson county, Indiana; when fourteen years of age he, with his parents, moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, but the location not being desirable he moved to Keokuk county in 1854, and settled on the place where he now resides; he has

ninety-one acres of land, well cultivated; he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, in June 1862, and served with his regiment, participating in all the engagements of the company; served three years and was mustered out at Davenport in 1865, after which he returned to this county; in October, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Waugh; she was born in Ohio in 1834; by this union they have a family of seven children: William E., Albertine, Dora, Lucy (now Mrs. O. Locke), Alfred W., James E., Gertrude; have lost four: Ellsworth, Robert, Charlie, and Anna L.

Lynn, James, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Butler.

Lynch, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Slagle.

McBETH, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Butler.

McCreery, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Slagle.

McKELVEY, DAVID, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 27; P. O. Butler; born in Washington county, Maryland, June 9, 1822; was there raised and learned the blacksmith trade; he came to Iowa at an early day, but not being satisfied with the country returned to Pennsylvania; after remaining there sometime he returned to this State, settling in Wapello county; from there he went to California, but did not remain long and then came to Keokuk county and settled in Martinsburgh; in 1875 he settled where he now lives, owns a nice farm of seventy acres; in connection with farming he does a successful business at the blacksmith trade; December 25, 1845, he was married to Miss Eliza Fridley; she died November 19, 1858, leaving five children: Winfield, Lewis, Jane (now Mrs. D. Shutes), Joseph and David; was married again January, 1868, to Miss Amanda Francis, of Illinois; she died, leaving one son: John; he married for his third wife Miss Amanda Koonts, of Iowa, in August, 1871; have three children: Rosie B., Jessie and William H.

McKibben, W. E., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Slagle.

McKinney, F. A., farmer, Sec 21; P. O. Butler.

McKINNEY, H. L., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler; born in Brown county, Ohio, April 21, 1816; he with his parents moved to Johnson county, Indiana, where he was raised; in 1844 he came to Iowa (then a territory), and settled in Mahaska county; the location not being satisfactory, he came to Keokuk county, in 1862, and located where he now resides; owns 240 acres of well improved and finely cultivated land; he has held various offices of trust in the township; he is a thorough business man and a model farmer; in 1838 he was married to Miss Nancy A. Landers; she was born in Greene county, Kentucky, in 1818; by this union they have five children: Franklin A., Oliver H. S., Winfield S., Fletcher H. and L. M.; have lost six: Lizzie Iowa (wife of James Baldozer), Ephraim H., enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry; he was killed October 9, 1864, at the seige of Vicksburg, just at the close of his last term of service; was in all the battles participated in by the regiment; Mr. McK. is a member of the M. E. Church.

McVey, J. N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Butler.

MANUEL, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Morton, Wapello county; born in Montgomery, Ohio, April 24, 1815; when quite young he moved with his parents to

Parke county, Indiana, where he was raised on a farm; has followed the occupation of farming until the present time; in April, 1837, he married Miss Hannah Wise; she was born in Ohio, in 1815; they have six children: Melinda (now Mrs. Brittanstine), Wm. C., Catharine E. (now Mrs. Buckner), Margaret B., Nancy A. (now Mrs. F. Buckner) and Dick; have lost eight: Sarah, Jane, David L., two infants, John D., who was a member of Company B, First Missouri Cavalry, Francis M., a member of Company A, One Hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, died of disease contracted in the army, and Harvey N., was in 100 day service; Mr. and Mrs. M. came to Iowa in 1865; and settled on the place where they now reside; the farm consists of eighty-nine acres of good land; he is a member of the M. E. Church.

Mansfield, Riley, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Slagle.

Martin, H. C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Butler.

MARTIN, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Butler; born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 6, 1826; the family moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1833, and after living there seven years became dissatisfied with the country, and concluded to try their fortunes in Iowa, and in 1840 they settled in what was known as Blue Point, in Jefferson county, where they remained until 1843, when he came to Keokuk county, and entered the land on which he now resides; so anxious was he to secure the land which he had selected, that he came on it at 12 o'clock at night the day they were permitted to come and make their claims; he owns a farm of seventy-six acres, and among those who have passed the ordeal of pioneer life in the West, and whose early struggles well deserve a place in these memorials, is the subject of this sketch; obstacles have been overcome that, in looking back, it seems impossible to have been accomplished; he has felt the want of food and the necessities of life in common with others of the early settlers; he has gone fourty-four hours without eating, and then had to pound corn in a wooden mortar to supply the want; he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and was one of the first in the county; he was married January 1, 1850, to Miss Charity Thomas; she is a native of Ross county, Ohio, and was born July 5, 1826; they have five children: Cicero F., Harriett A., Sarah E., Emma L. and Lucretia G.; lost four: William P., Mary J. Elmina E., and Lewis W.; Mr. and Mrs. Martin have long been, and are at the present time, active members of the United Brethren Church.

MERRYFIELD, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle; born in Brown county, Ohio, October 18, 1822; he was raised there, following the occupation of farmer; he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed, in connection with farming, up to the present time; Mr. M. moved to Indiana, after residing in Cincinnati, but not being satisfied with the location, he again moved, this time coming to this county in 1856; he settled on the tract of land upon which his present home is located; his farm consists of 180 acres of well improved land, kept in a fine state of cultivation; he has held various township and county offices, and is now justice of the peace; in 1844 he was married to Miss Eliza A. Miller; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1824; they have a family of ten

children: Martha J. (now Mrs. A. J. Hewitt), John F., Vianna (now Mrs. William Vaughn), William J., Eleline (now Mrs. S. Quick), Caroline L. (now Mrs. C. Morton), Josiphene (now Mrs. F. A. McKinney), George F., Susan and Charles S; Mr. Merryfield is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most influential citizens of the township; for the past twenty years he has been intimately connected with all the interests of the county.

Myers, George, farmer, Sec, 3; P. O. Slagle.

Miller, Ernest, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Slagle.

Mock, John, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Butler.

Monk, C. W., farmer, Sec 34; P. O. Butler.

Morrison, James, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Slagle.

NEECE, WM., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Slagle.

OTT, CHARLES, farmer and stock-feeder, Sec. 2; P. O. Slagle; born in Franklin county Ohio, November 26, 1838; there he was raised, and there he remained until 1855, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk county; in 1860, he moved upon the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land; he makes stock-raising and feeding a specialty, and has about 150 head of stock at the present time; he is, and has been for the past thirteen years, school director of his district; he was married September 18, 1862, to Miss Eliza Bowersox, a native of Pennsylvania; she was born May 30, 1843; have a family of four children: Charles J., Wm. F., Ollie and an infant not named; three have died: Clara B., Cora E. and an infant.

PARR, WM., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Butler.

Palmer, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Butler.

Pepper, Conrad, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Slagle.

Pfeiffer, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler.

REED, D. M., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Butler.

RICKETT, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Butler; born in Gallia county, Ohio, October 2, 1831; he lived there until 1845, when he went to Green county, Ohio, remaining there for five years, and then removed to Wapello county, Iowa; the location not being desirable, he came to this county and settled on the farm upon which he now lives; he has 122 acres of well-improved and cultivated land; July 23, 1854, he was married to Miss Amanda Dimmett, a native of Indiana, born October 25, 1827; by this union they have six children: Rachel, Albert D., Lincoln C., Ida A., Jennette and Willie J.; Mr. R. has held various offices in Benton township, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Toleration Lodge, No. 236, Fremont.

Ritter, Wm., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Butler.

RITTER, JOHN., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Slagle; born in Louden, Prussia, 1827; when nineteen years of age he came to the United States, landing at New York; from there he went to Butler county, Ohio, remaining there for six years; he owns a nice farm of 100 acres of land, well cultivated and improved; he is town trustee, which office he has held for several years; during his residence in Butler county, Ohio, he married Miss Caroline Haker, a native of that State; she died in 1853; he married for his second wife, Miss Christina Achreman, a native of Ohio; they have four children: Matilda M., John P., Adaline K.

and Elizabeth; five are deceased: Fred., George, Charles, Joseph and an infant not named; Mr. Ritter is a member of the Church of God.

RITTER, ANDREW., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Slagle; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1841; he came to the United States with his parents in 1857, landing in New York city; from there he came to Keokuk county and located where he now lives; he owns a fine farm of 120 acres upon which he has a nice barn, as good as any in the township, and also, a fine brick house, where he can live at ease for the remainder of his days and enjoy what it has cost to have it; he was married February 27, 1866, to Miss Louisa M. Stodter, a native of Crossan, Prussia; they have four children: Frederick W., John A., Geo. W. and Albert D.; Edward, and an infant deceased; Mr. Ritter is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Ritter, Fred., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Butler.

Roach, James, farmer Sec. 27; P. O. Butler.

Rooker, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Butler.

Royquett, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Butler.

SANCHEZ, PHILIP, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Butler.

Sanchez, Fred, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Butler.

Scott, Robert, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Butler.

Scott, E. P., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Scott, David, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle.

Shaffer, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Slagle.

Sheets, J. N., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Butler.

Showman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Butler.

Shute, David, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler.

Shute, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler.

Shute, Cornelius, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler.

Shute, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Butler.

Stevens, J. L., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

Street, W. E., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Butler.

Sykes, Charles, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Slagle.

TERESO, PHILIP SANCHEZ, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Martinsburg; born in Kaiser's-lantern, Bavaria, Germany, June 4, 1828; he was raised there in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1849, when he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York; from there he went to Philadelphia and Baltimore, being engaged in the printing business at each of those places; from Baltimore he moved to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, at which place he remained some four months, being employed in the iron works; in 1850 his parents landed at New York City; Philip remained at that city with them until 1851, they then coming to this county; here he has a nice farm of 260 acres, well improved and cultivated; he settled on this farm in 1860; April 11, 1854, he married Miss Mary J. Garrett; she was born in Indiana in 1835; they have one child by adoption: Lucinda B.; he has held various offices in his township, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

TERESO, FREDERICK SANCHEZ, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburg; born March 30, 1824, at Hackenheim, Hessen, Germany; his father was a native of Spain, and his mother was of

German ancestry; his youth and early manhood were passed at the place of his birth, where he attended first the common school and then the high school; German, Latin, Greek and French were some of the studies here pursued; at the age of 17 years he was appointed clerk of the court, which official position he filled to the satisfaction of the higher officials, and with credit to himself; on the outbreak of the revolution of 1849, when but 24 years old, he received the important appointment of General Financial Secretary, under the Republic at that time established; this position he held for about six months, when the Republic collapsed, and in company with other patriots he crossed the Rhine into France, and after remaining there a short time, he embarked at Havre for America; he arrived at New York in September, 1849, and from there he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the printing business; after remaining there for ten months he returned to New York to meet his parents, and while there awaiting the arrival of the ship he was employed by a publishing house as a translator; upon the arrival of his parents they set out for Iowa and settled in Jackson township, this county; in 1866 he removed to Benton township and settled where he now resides; owns a farm of 270 acres, under good cultivation; has a comfortable, well arranged house, in which is a choice library of rare books; in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry; June 2, 1863, he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant; served until the close of the war, and was discharged July 25, 1865, at New Orleans, and after his discharge returned home; December 24, 1857, he was married to Miss Matilda J. Britton, a native of Henry county, Iowa; they have seven children: Milton F., Helen (now Mrs. Handleman), Nancy A., Sheridan P., Viola, Theadore, and Oscar G.; Mr. T., after having undergone the vicissitudes of two wars and adventures in a strange land, is now comfortably located and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him; none are more active in all public enterprises, and all schemes for the development of his adopted county meet his cordial support.

VANWINKLE, MILES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Butler;

Vanwinkle, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Butler.

Vaughn, Charles, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Slagle.

WALL, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Butler.

Watts, W. A., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Butler.

WATTS, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Butler; born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 29, 1821; he was raised there on a farm; in September, 1849, he moved to Indiana and remained there for some five years, but the location not being desirable he came to Keokuk county and located on the place upon which he now resides; he has 429 acres of finely cultivated land on which he is building a commodious dwelling; he has held various offices in his township; March 16, 1843, he was married to Miss Mary A. Woods, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; she was born March 5, 1825; by this union they have nine children: Wm. A., George W., Henry D., Rachel A. (now Mrs. Burgman), Hulda, John C., Andrew H., Joseph M., Emma R.; have lost one son: Thomas, who was a member

of Company B, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; enlisted at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1862, served until May 23, 1863; he died at home of disease contracted in the army, his father having brought him home from Helena where he had been left; he expired surrounded by loving friends.

WAUGH, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Martinsburgh; born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1800; with his parents he moved to Warren county, Ohio, remaining there until 1816; in the same year he emigrated to Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, North Carolina, where he engaged in the mercantile business being employed as a clerk; in 1827 he removed to Petersburg, Virginia, and in 1839 to Fairfield, Jefferson county, this State; from there he went to a point near the Des Moines river, not far from where Oskaloosa now stands, but the location was not desirable and he again removed coming to this county and locating where he now lives in 1845; owns 360 acres of good land; he is an influential citizen and has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years; in 1829 he married Miss Elizabeth Freeman; have five children: Cordelia M. (now Mrs. Baker), Sarah M. (now Mrs. J. Lynn), Susan E. (now Mrs. H. B. Sturgess), Mary J. (now Mrs. William Gray), and James; lost two: William A., and F.; the latter was second sergeant in the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry; he died at St. Louis, January 19, 1863, of small-pox; Mr. Waugh belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Wells, Obed, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Butler.

White, Wm., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Butler.

White, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Slagle.

Williams, P., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Slagle.

Wilcox, Wm., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Slagle.

Wilcox, A. G., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Slagle.

WILCOX, B. G., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Slagle; born in Athens county, Ohio, in February, 1842; in 1854 he came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa; he came to this county in 1862 and located where he now lives; he owns a farm of 110 acres of well improved land; he has been twice married: first to Miss Susan Helm, September 28, 1861; she was a native of Iowa; she died September 3, 1874, leaving two children living: Emma J. and David P., and Ollie and Rosa deceased; he married again to Miss Parmelia Waltman, in 1876; she is a native of Ohio; by this union they have one child: Oliver.

Williams, Jefferson, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Slagle.

Wilcox, Riley, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Butler.

Wood, J. H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Butler.

Wyckoff, S. D., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Butler.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Martinsburgh; born in Clarke county, Indiana, April 11, 1842; when twelve years of age he with his parents moved to this county and settled in Benton township, near Marrtinsburgh; his early training was on a farm and he continued at this occupation until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, 13th Iowa Infantry; in 1864 he re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the same year was taken prisoner and conveyed to Andersonville, Charleston, Florence and Richmond; after undergoing the

vicissitudes of imprisonment at each of these places, he was finally paroled, in February, 1865; he then returned to his regiment, with which he was engaged in active service until the close of the war; on being mustered out of the service he again came to Keokuk county and engaged in the mercantile business at Martinsburgh, in which he continued until quite recently, when he disposed of his stock and moved on the farm upon which he now resides; his farm consists of 400 acres of fine land under the best cultivation; he was married to E. M. Hursey, daughter of William Hursey, October 13, 1869; they have one child: Hattie E.; have lost an infant, not named; Mr. Young is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow's fraternities; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now in the full vigor of manhood, and is regarded as one of the most active, energetic and influential citizens of that part of the county.

STEADY RUN TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, J. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Martinsburgh.

BERRIDGE, W. B. C. Sr., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Martinsburgh.

BERRIDGE, WM. H., farmer, P. O. Martinsburgh; born February 26, 1847, in Madison county, Ohio; he was educated and lived there till 1854, when he came with his parents to Iowa, and located where he now lives; he was married October 10th, 1868, to Miss Celinda J. Smith, a native Hawkeye.

Berridge, W. B., Jr., Martinsburgh.

BERRIDGE, WM., farmer; Sec 33; P. O. Martinsburgh; owns a farm of 187 acres; born April 7th, 1811, in Lincolnshire, England; he lived there till 1832, when he came to the United States, landing in New York, and coming immediately to Ohio, where he lived till 1854, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; he is one of the old settlers of the township; he was married January 15th, 1839, to Miss Mary Swazey, a native of Ohio; they have had four children: Lovenia, Loretta J., Wm. H. B., living, and Mary deceased.

BOTKIN, Z. T., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Martinsburgh; born December 4, 1817, in Clark county, Ohio; there he grew to manhood, was educated and lived till 1845, when he came to Iowa and stopped in Henry county till the next February, when he came to this county and located where he now lives; he entered his land from the government, but first had to buy a claim under what was known as the club law at that time; he is one of the oldest settlers now living in the township; he was married September 22, 1842, to Miss Cynthia A. Smith, a native of Ohio; they have a family of eight children: Jemima (now Mrs. Elijah Arganbright of Neb)., Samuel E., Sarah H. (now Mrs. Joseph Pollock of this township), Mary, (now Mrs. Newton Ogden of this township), James, Wm., now living, and Eliza and Jasper, deceased; he owns a splendid farm which he has well improved with everything to make home pleasant, all the work of his own hands.

Bottorff Mrs. Eliza, Martinsburgh.

BOTTORFF, ISAAC W., merchant, Martinsburgh; born June 26th, 1833, in Clarke county, In-



W. W. Newsome M.D.

diana; his parents moved to Iowa and located in this township; he is one of the oldest settlers in the township; he enlisted October 21st, 1861, in company D, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served to November 18th, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh; he was postmaster at Martinsburgh for about one year in 1864--5; he began the mercantile business in the fall of 1862, in this place, and has followed it since; he keeps a large stock of goods generally kept in a country store, and also a stock of drugs and medicines; he enjoys a good trade, and the confidence of his customers as to fair dealing and integrity; he was married February 16th, 1845, to Miss M. H. Smith, a native of Illinois; they have a family of eight children: Sarah O., Nancy J., Jacob G., Anna R., and Ernest, and Harvey, Aminda and Omer, deceased.

BOTTORFF, E. W., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh; born December 25, 1835, in Clarke county, Indiana; he was raised, educated and lived there till 1852, when he came with his parents to this county, and located on Sec. 20 of this township; he came on his present farm in 1856 and has made all of its improvements himself; he has a splendid, commodious dwelling, and good barns that any man might well be proud to own, especially if he had earned it all himself, as he has done; his son, James W., has displayed a good deal of genius in the manufacture of a wind mill, which is so arranged as to drive, when in motion, a circle of figures which are constantly changing position to the passer-by, and we think is worthy of notice in this volume; he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Martinsburgh invincibles (State Militia) March 9, 1863, which he held during the Skunk river unpleasantness, and to the close of the war; he has always been a strong partisan and a strong Union man; he has held the office of town trustee and several minor offices; he was married January 25, 1856, to Nancy A. Heninger, a native of Missouri; she was born November 14, 1839; they have a family of four children: Henrietta R., James W., Sarah E. and Mary E., all living; he owns a farm of 139 acres of fine land.

BRITTAIN, WM. P., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Martinsburgh; born December 14, 1845, in Henry county, Iowa; his parents came to this county in 1847; he enlisted October 10, 1863, in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and served till the close of the war, and was discharged February 10, 1866; he was taken prisoner September 6, 1864, while bearing dispatches to headquarters, at Gum Springs, Arkansas, and taken to Batesville, where he was paroled September 9, after having been stripped even to his boots, and given an old butternut suit, and left barefoot; he was fed on parched corn and paw-paws, and told to go north; he went to Memphis, that being the nearest point where he could reach our troops; on arriving there he was sent to St. Louis to the parol camp; soon after arriving there he was taken sick and got a furlough and came home, where he remained till December 11, 1864, when he was exchanged; he then went to his company at Brownsville, Arkansas, where he remained till discharged; he was married September 27, 1866, to Miss Lydia O. Redbearn, a native of Ohio;

they have six children: Isaac M. M., Mary E., William O., Fred F., Pearl A., and Almeda M., all living.

Burns, Mrs. Susan, Martinsburgh.

Burns, S. C., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Martinsburgh.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Martinsburgh.

CHACEY, ITHAMAR, farmer and teacher, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh; was born April 14, 1830, in Wayne county, Ohio, and lived there until 1856; he received a good common school education and commenced teaching at the age of nineteen, and has divided his time between farming and teaching since that time; he came to this State in 1856, and owns a nice farm of 150 acres; he has held school offices but has steadfastly refused others; he married Miss Mary E. Wettmer, October 9, 1851; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children living: Ithamar J., Ida R., Ulysses S., Elmer W., Samuel C.; lost three: William S. B., Almina E., and Mary E. A.

Clary, W. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Colston, Mrs. Eliza, Martinsburgh.

COOK, WM., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Martinsburgh; born January 27, 1852, in Fayette county, Indiana; moved to Iowa in 1873 and located where he now lives; he has followed farming all his life; he was married, November 7, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Fritzler, a native Hawkeye, as she was born in this county; they have one child: Dottie Estelle, now living.

Cook, W. A., Martinsburgh.

Cook, John A., Martinsburgh.

CROCKER, B F., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Martinsburgh; born October 2, 1821, in Franklin county, Indiana; he was educated and lived there till 1854, when he came to Iowa and located in Henry county, where he remained only about six months, when he came to this county and located where he now lives; he owns a fine farm of 360 acres of land; he is a blacksmith by trade, and worked at it about twenty-five years; since his return from the army he has done but little at it; he is an auctioneer, and cries most of the public sales in the country near him; he enlisted June 13, 1861, in company I, First Iowa Cavalry, and was promoted to sergeant at the organization of the company; he served to October 10, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service; was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged while he was in the service; he has been married twice: first, February 4, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Cassaday, a native of New York; she died May 10, 1872, leaving nine children: Emily J., Thomas H., Perry, Sumner, Mary P. and Curtis, living, and Luther, Hannah E. and Melville, deceased; again January 14, 1875, to Mrs. Barbara Fritzler, a native of Germany; they have one child: B. F., living; she had three children by her former husband.

DARDEN, D. B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Darden, H. J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Darden, S. N., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Darden, W. C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Martinsburgh.

DAVIS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh; born May 1, 1819, in Washington county, Virginia; parents moved to Indiana in 1828; there he was educated in the log school-house; he lived there till 1853, when he

came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county, where he raised one crop; in the same year (1853) he moved over into Jackson township in this county, where he lived till March, 1866, when he came to this township, and in the spring of 1867 moved to the farm, where he now lives; he owns 180 acres of land; he was married October 30, 1845, to Miss Lillie Smith, a native of Indiana; they have a family of ten children: Theophilus, Louisa (now Mrs. F. P. Richardson), John Q., J. M., Joriel, George R., Wm. H. and Elmer E. living, and Mary I. and Robert E., deceased.

Dawson, John M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Dawson, J. K., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Martinsburgh.

DAY, PHILIP S., farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Martinsburgh; owns a farm of 185 acres of well improved land; born February 25, 1824, in Madison county, Illinois; he lived there till 1848, when he came to this county and located where he now lives, locating a land warrant for 160 acres, which he still owns, and which he received for his services in the Mexican war; he enlisted in May, 1846, and served one year, when he was honorably discharged; he was in the battles of VeraCruz, and Cerro Gordo where he received a wound in left leg by which he has been partially disabled ever since; has never drawn a pension, although he is rightfully entitled to one; he was married in November, 1847, to Miss Gracie Taylor, a native of Kentucky; they have a family of ten children: Solomon, Clarrissa, William, Robert, Franklin, James, Philip S. and George, living, and Rebecca an infant, deceased; he is the only Mexican soldier now living in the township.

DEMARCE, A. L., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Martinsburgh; born August 1, 1835, in Canada West; there he was raised; he came to the United States when he was nineteen years of age, and could not read or write; he started to school at once, attending the common and high schools at Fairfield, which he continued till he gained a fair education; in the fall of 1854 he located in Washington county, where he remained till 1867, at which time he came to this county and located on German Creek, where he bought a sawmill; located where he now lives in 1869, and owns a farm of 135 acres and also a steam sawmill on Sugar Creek, which he runs during the winter season; he enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, served till the close of the war, and was discharged May 22, 1865; he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged during his term of service; he was married July 16, 1871, to Miss Mary Snakenberg, a native Hawkeye, born in this county, six miles east of Sigourney; they have a family of four children: Jno. D., Nelson H., Crinhilda F., Maggie G. Meyer, all living.

Densmore, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh.

DINSMORE, SAMUEL., carriage and wagon-maker, Martinsburgh; born May 30, 1816, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; his parents moved to Ohio in 1817; here he was educated in the common schools and lived till 1857, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; he holds the confidence of his neighbors where he lives, as he has been elected justice of the peace for three terms, which office he now holds; he owns a nice comfortable home, where he lives, upon which he has

quite an extensive vineyard, which is a source of revenue to him; also a shop where he works at his trade most of his time, always finding plenty to do at his door; he was left an orphan at the age seventeen, and being the eldest of the family, had the care of his younger brothers, two of them learning the trade with him; he was married February 13, 1840, to Miss Sarah A. Sheppard, a native of Ohio; they have no children.

Donnell, James B., farmer Sec. 13; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Donnell, S. H., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Dunn, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Martinsburgh.

ECKLEY, PETER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Edwards, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Martinsburgh.

ENGLE, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Walden; born December 24, 1838, and is a native of Ohio; his parents came to Iowa and located in Washington county, in 1853, where he lived till March, 1862, when he came to this county and located where he now lives; he owns a good farm of 180 acres of land; he was married February 6, 1862, to Miss Jennie Griffith, who is also a native of Ohio; they have a family of two sons: Frank C. and Richard D., both living.

Eyestone Bros., merchants, Martinsburgh.

Eyestone, Albert, Martinsburgh.

FOGLE, PETER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Fuller, H. K., Martinsburgh.

GLASS, A. W., Matinsburgh.

Glap, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Martinsburgh.

GODFREY, ELIJAH, shoe-maker, Martinsburgh; born March 14, 1811, in Ross county, Ohio, his parents moved to Virginia in 1856, when he came to Indiana, where he remained till 1856, when he came to Iowa and located in Wapello county, where he remained till 1864, when he came to this county and located where he now lives and started a boot and shoe shop, which business he has continued to the present time; he enlisted in October, 1862, in company E, Thirty-seventh Iowa volunteers, and served to May 18, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of a rupture received while in the line of duty, guarding prisoners of war; he was married October 1, 1831, to Miss Jane Jones, a native of Virginia; they have ten children: Elijah H., David, Marion, Almira, Leander, Hannah M., Ira J., living, and Elizabeth, Louis and Mahala J., deceased.

Goepel, August, Martinsburgh.

Goepel, Gustavus, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Golliher, Mrs. M. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Goodwin, A. C., Martinsburgh.

GOW, DR. A. N., physician and surgeon, Martinsburgh; bornJuly 3, 1834, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; he was educated at the high school at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; he came to Iowa and located in English River township in February, 1863; he returned to Ohio on account of the death of his father, Rev. Daniel Gow, a noted Baptist minister; he lived there till September 13, 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio volunteers and was made hospital steward of the regiment; he served to the close of the war and was discharged August 25, 1865, when he returned to his old home in Ohio; he studied medicine, off and on, from the time he entered school at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, till he entered the army; he attended lectures at the

Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati during the winters of 1872 and 1873, graduating in June, 1873, in which year he returned to Iowa, and locating in this place, began the practice of his profession, which he has followed since; he enjoys a good practice and the confidence of his patrons; he invented and patented a corn-planter and cultivator combined, known as the "Farmer's Friend," some of which were used in this county; he was married January 2, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Hogue, a native Hawkeye, having been born in Martinsburgh, Iowa, April 10, 1858.

Graves, Johnson; Martinsburgh.

HAGAN, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Martinsburgh; born June 29, 1820, in Guernsey county, Ohio; his parents moved to Tuscarawas county in 1826; he lived there until 1848, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; in 1850 he was burned out, losing a good two-story house and all its contents except a few bed-clothes, which his wife saved; the next spring he rebuilt the house he now lives in; he owns a fine farm of 400 acres upon which he has fine improvements; he was married June 25, 1848, to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Ohio; they have a family of eleven children: Margaret, Sarah, Charles J., Wm. W., Alfred and Alice (twins), James, Horace L. and Lillie M., living, and Daniel and Otis deceased.

Hagan, C. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Hampton, James, Martinsburgh.

Hampson, L. G., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HAWK, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Martinsburgh; born April 18, 1811, in Greenbriar county, Virginia; his parents moved to Athens county, Ohio, in 1815; there he grew to manhood and was educated; he came to this county in 1853 and located on section 22 in this township, having entered the land in 1847, being the second entry made in this township; he was in Burlington in 1839, when there was but one two-story house in the place; he has been town trustee and assessor; he has followed farming all his life, in which he has made a competency for his old age; he has always been a hard-working, straight-forward, honest man, respected by all who knew him; he was married November 21, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Loving, a native of Virginia; they have had nine children: Christopher Ezra, Andrew, Elijah, Sarah E., Hilda, (now Mrs. C. J. Hagan), and Allen, living, and Stephen and Keziah, deceased; he owns 610 acres of land.

Hawk, Christopher, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HAWK, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec 14; P. O. Martinsburgh; he has a farm of 130 acres of land that is well improved; he was born May 25, 1845, in Vinton county Ohio; his parents came to Iowa and located where he now lives in 1853; here he grew up and was educated; he is one of the old settlers of the township; he was married March 23, 1870, to Miss Rhoda E., daughter of Rev. Benjamin Hollingsworth, of this county; they have a family of four children: Charles E., Edward I., and Carl, living, and Howard L., deceased.

Hawk, John F., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HAWK, EZRA, farmer, Sec. 22; P.O. Martinsburgh; he owns 546 acres of highly cultivated land, with a splendid house and barn and all the appurtenances of a first-class farm; he was born

March 22, 1842, in Vinton county, Ohio; his parents came to this county in the fall of 1853 and located where he now lives; he enlisted June 13, 1861, in company I, first Iowa Cavalry, and served to September 9, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; he was married March 3, 1869, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of Henry McGee, of this township; they have a family of three children: Ida E., living, and William H. and Frankie, deceased.

Hawk, J. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Hawk, J. N., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Hay, G. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HENRY, J. D., M. D., physician and surgeon; Martinsburgh; born January 15, 1846, in Adams county, Illinois; he was educated at Payson seminary, Payson, Illinois; he came to Iowa in 1867 and located in Wapello county, where he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. S. Henry; he studied with him three years, during which time he attended medical lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and Belleview Medical College, of New York, where he graduated in 1871; he then settled in this place and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued since with success; he has built up a good practice and is very successful as a physician; he was married October 2, 1873, to Miss Maggie Dunn, a native of Ohio; they have two children: Rex V., and an infant daughter not named.

Heninger, P. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HENINGER, HENRY S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Martinsburgh; owns 125 acres of well improved land; born November 15, 1837, in Missouri; he came with his parents to this county in 1846 and has been a resident of this township ever since; he came on to his present farm in the fall of 1871; he enlisted in Aug., 1862, in company F, Thirty-third Iowa volunteers, and served to March, 1863, when he was discharged for general disability brought on while in the service; he has followed farming all his life, at which he has made a fine home; he was married March 11, 1867, to Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Illinois; they have a family of three children: Eddie and Ida (twins), living, and William H., deceased.

Henson, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Martinsbnrgh.

Heninger, Mrs. Sarah K., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Heninger, John W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Heninger, S. E., farmer, Sec 21; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Herman, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Haysville.

HERMAN, JOHN U., of Wimer & Herman, proprietors of Woodbury Mills, Walden; born March 3, 1820, in Pennsylvania; there he was raised, educated and lived till 1859, when he came to Iowa and located in Ioka, where he remained two years; then moved to Jefferson county, where he remained till 1870, when he returned to this county and bought the Manhattan Mills, which he ran for three years, when he sold out and bought a half interest in Woodbury Mills, which he now owns; they have a good custom trade and make a good quality of flour; he was married April 6, 1845, to Miss Sarah Aultman, a native of Pennsylvania; they have ten children: Andrew, Michael, Elizabeth, Mary

A., John, Samuel and William, living, and Sarah, and two infants not named, deceased.

HOGNE, S. R., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 33; P. O. Martinsburgh; born December 2, 1827, in Virginia; he came to Ohio in 1844 and lived there till 1849, when he came to Indiana, where he lived till 1856, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; he enlisted June 13, 1861, in company I, First Iowa Cavalry, and served to September 9, 1864; he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; he was promoted to sergeant at the organization of the company; he owns a nice farm of 80 acres; he is a carpenter by trade, and works at it a good deal of his time; he was married, June 18, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, a native of Indiana; they have a family of five children: Anna S., Rachel E., Willie, Jennie A., living, and Mary F., deceased.

Horton, Tyrus, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Martinsburgh.

HURSEY, WILLIAM., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Martinsburgh; born June 3, 1827, in Ohio; there he was raised and educated; he lived there till 1858, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; he owns one of the finest farms in the county, containing 420 acres in all, which he has under a high state of cultivation, with splendid house and barns; he has taught school sixteen terms during his life; he is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been W. M. of his lodge some twelve years; is also a member of the chapter, and assisted in the organization of the chapter at Sigourney; he was married April 20, 1848, to Miss Margaret A. Honnold, a native of Ohio; they have had twelve children: Elizabeth M., John E., Lucinda J., S. Alice, H. Eliza, Wm. Sherman, Belle, Maud and George W., living, and Doratha, Robert N. and Wilmina, deceased.

Hutton, D. S., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Martinsburgh.

INGLE, JACOB, farmer Sec. 13; P. O. Walden.

JOHNSON, A. J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Jones, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Martinsburgh.

LAMB, J. M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Larrimore, J. F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lawson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lehman, A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lister, Abram, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Loenberg, Sohn, Sr., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lotspeich, J. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lotspeich, W. C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Lynn, H. C., Martinsburgh.

Lynch, P. A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Martinsburgh.

McCONNELL, A. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P.O. Martinsburgh; born December 18, 1841; he is a native Hawkeye, having been born on Brushy Bend, Richland township, in this county, his father having come to the county in 1839; he located on his present farm in 1870; he owns a farm of 120 acres of well improved land; is unmarried, a son of honest toil, and still clinging on to the ragged edge of single blessedness; is a candidate for matrimony whom any young lady would do well to catch.

McCONNELL, W. J., farmer, Sec. 15; P.O. Martinsburgh; born De-

cember 27, 1838, in Delaware county, Indiana; his parents came to Iowa in the fall of 1839, and located in Richland township; he has resided in this county since; he has followed farming all his life; he enlisted August 13, 1862, in company F, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers and served till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865; he is one of the oldest settlers of the county and township, his father being the oldest permanent settler of the township now living in it; he was married January 6, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Miller, a native of Ohio; they have three children: George A., William F. and Elias O., all living; he owns a farm of 125 acres, which he has made by his own efforts.

McCONNELL, M. E., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Martinsburgh; born February 19, 1817, in Ohio; there he grew to manhood and lived till 1837, when he came to Indiana, where he remained about two years; in September, 1839, he came to Iowa, and located on Brushy Bend, in Richland township, where he lived till the second purchase was opened to settlement; he then came and located where he now lives with his family; so he is undoubtedly the oldest permanent settler now living in the township, and one of the oldest in the county; he was married February 1, 1838, to Ruth S. Hulton, a native of Ohio; they have a family of nine children: William J., A. J., Ruth A., Nancy E., Lydia J. and Emily A. living, and Barbara, Mary A. and Francis M. deceased, the latter dying in the army at Little Rock, Ark., December 16, 1863; he owns a farm of sixty acres.

Martin, Daniel, Martinsburgh.

McCreery, Horatio, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh.

McElroy, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Martinsburgh.

McGHEE, HENRY., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh; born February 20; 1826, in Lawrence county, Indiana; parents moved to Orange county in 1827; he was raised and educated there; he came to Iowa in 1856, and located where he now lives; he owns a well improved farm of 195 acres; has followed farming all his life, and has been very successful in making for himself and family a pleasant home in his old age; he was married December 3, 1846, to Miss Mary E. Ham, a native of Kentucky; they have had two children: Eliza A. (now Mrs. Ezra Hawk), living, and John W., deceased.

McNutt, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 36.

Mallonee, W. D., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh.

MALLONEE, W. D., M. D., physician and surgeon, Martinsburgh; born August 23, 1821, in Madison county, Kentucky; parents moved to Orange county, Indiana, in 1822; here he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools; he came to Iowa in June, 1847, and remained till October, 1848, when he returned to Indiana, and remained till 1849, during which time he worked at the carpenter trade about nine years; the other two years he combined the study of medicine with his work; he studied with Dr. A. J. Ritter, of Orangeville, Indiana; he came to this county in the fall of 1869, and began the practice of his chosen profession January 1, 1860, in this place, which he has continued to the present time; he has, however, partly retired from his profession, as he refuses to ride nights, or practice except in the families of particular friends; he enlisted June 22, 1861, in company I, First

Iowa Cavalry, and served to September 13, 1864; he was on detached duty in the medical department from August, 1861, to March, 1862, and again as hospital steward from February, 1864, till his discharge from the service; he married July 25, 1861, Mrs. Harriet M. McCoy, a native of Ohio; they have no children; she had one child by her first husband: Agatha (now Mrs. W. E. Street, of this place).

Martin, R. S., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Martin, Geo. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Mathys, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Messerschmitt, Jacob Sr., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Monohon, Owen, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Monohon, J. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Monohon, Columbus, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Moore, Calvin, farmer, Sec 34; P. O. Martinsburgh.

MORGAN, WM. F., farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Martinsburgh; born July 31, 1804, in Pulaski county, Kentucky; his parents moved to Indiana in 1818; here he grew up and was educated in the old log school-house with its big fire-place; in 1849 he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, entering his land from the government; in 1854 he was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature, beating Col. Crocker, a noted lawyer of Des Moines; he served one term and refused a second nomination; he was the first Whig to carry the district; he has been twice elected to the board of supervisors and been justice of the peace about half the time since he has been in the State; he voted to move the capitol of the State from Iowa City to Des Moines; he was never beaten but once in his life when running for office, and that was by J. M. Chancey for county judge, and was only beaten then by thirty votes, which shows the high position he occupied in the confidence of the people; he has followed farming all his life; he owns a farm of 120 acres where he is enjoying his declining years; he has been twice married; first March 1, 1827, to Miss Elizabeth Boggs, a native of Kentucky; she died October 7, 1862, leaving seven children: Lydia J. and Harriet C. living, and Alfred W., and John B., who died in the army at Little Rock, Arkansas, Joseph C., Mary E. and W. H., deceased; he was married again July 16, 1863, to Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, a native of Ohio; they have no children; she had six children by her former husband.

Morgan, Mrs. Sarah J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Mowrey, Mrs. Eliza, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Abingdon.

NUGENT, C. J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh.

OAKS, E. A., farmer, section 7; P. O. Martinsburgh; moved to Illinois.

OGDEN, NERI, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Martinsburgh; he owns a good farm of 140 acres; he was born August 20, 1849, in Indiana; his parents came to Iowa in the spring of 1864, and located near Martinsburgh; he was educated in common schools and Birmingham Academy, in Van Buren county, Iowa; he came on his present farm in the spring of 1875; he was married December 16, 1874, to Miss Mattie J. Gaston, a native Hawkeye, having been born in this township; they have one child: Zane, living.

Ogden, Daniel, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Martinsburgh.

PARRISH, BEN., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Martinsburgh; he has 305 acres of land which he has got under a high state of cultivation, with good house and barns, where he can enjoy his old age in peace and plenty; he was born May 12, 1811, in Belmont county, Ohio; there he was raised and educated in the old log cabin, with fire-place in one corner; he lived there till 1839, when he moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he lived till 1851, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives; he has been elected county supervisor, town trustee, and has held the office of justice of the peace about half the time since he has been in the State; he has been twice married; first, February 26, 1833, to Miss R. Thompkins, a native of Ohio, who died December 28, 1840, leaving three children: Edward F., William and Malissa, all deceased; again January 6, 1842, to Mary J. Motmiller, a native of Pennsylvania, who died July 9, 1864, leaving a family of eleven children: Alonzo, Celina J., Anna M., Montraville, George M., Sarah E., J. C. Fremont, Millard F. and Thomas C. living, and Eliza, who died in the army in July, 1864, and Deborah, deceased.

Pollock, George, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Pollock, Samuel, Martinsburgh.

Porter, Silas, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Martinsburg.

Porter, Theodore, Sr., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Martinsburgh.

RAYBURN, N. B., Martinsburgh.

Redfern, Mrs. Susan, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Martinsburgh.

RICHARDSON, FRANCIS P., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Martinsburgh; born April 25, 1834, in McDonough county, Illinois; parents came to Iowa in fall of 1845 and located where he now lives; since his father's death he has bought the home place of the heirs, his mother living with him; he owns a fine, well improved farm of 140 acres, which his father entered under the "club" law of early days; the logs of the old house are still doing service on the farm, as a stable, and are as sound as they were the day they were cut; he crossed the plains to Nevada in 1864, where he remained till 1866, when he returned well satisfied that Iowa was a good enough State for him to live in; he was married November 8, 1868, to Miss Louisa C. Davis, a native of Indiana; they have had four children: Nora B., Arthur and George, living, and an infant deceased.

Ruder, John, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Martinsburgh.

SAAR, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Shaufelt, Wesley, Martinsburgh.

Sheeler, Isaiah, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Shultz, Wm., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Martinsburgh.

SMITH, A. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P.O. Martinsburgh; owns a farm of seventy acres of land; he is a native Hawkeye, having been born in Des Moines county, Iowa, June 1, 1856; he was raised there and educated in common schools and the Denmark academy; he came to this county in the spring of 1879, and located where he now lives; he was married April 3, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Miller, who is also a native Hawkeye, having been born in Des Moines county, Iowa.

Smith, Rev. Geo. B., Martinsburgh.

Smith, A. D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh.

SMITH, HIRAM, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Walden; born February 28, 1805, in Washington county, Virginia; his parents moved to Indi-

ana, in 1821; he was raised and lived there till 1853, when he came to Iowa and located upon the place where he now lives; he was sheriff of Rush county, Indiana, for four years, and has filled several minor offices; he was married September 26, 1849, to Miram Davis, a native of Virginia; they have two children: Daniel and Moses, both living in this county.

Smith, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Spears, Robert, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ioka.

Spencer, Chas. L., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Stewart, W. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Martinsburgh.

STREET, MRS. AGNES, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh; owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres of land; born November 29, 1821, in Jackson county, Ohio; she came with her husband to this county in 1860, and settled where she now lives; she was married January 28, 1847, to Jacob Street, who was born October 27, 1818, in Derbyshire, England; he died April 25, 1872, leaving her with a family of eleven children, two of whom (Samuel F. and Rebecca E.,) were by his first wife, both living, and Sarah J., William, Leah G., Jacob A., John W. and Robert A., living, and George W., David and Joseph S., deceased; she has kept her family all together since her husband's death, and carried on the farm the same as before, for which she is certainly entitled to much praise.

Street, Mrs. Aminda, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Sutton, Henry, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Swickard, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Martinsburgh.

TAYLOR, G.W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Martinsburg; born September 22, 1824, in Bath county, Kentucky; parents moved to Menard county, Illinois, in 1829; there he was raised and educated; the first surveyor he ever saw was Old Abe Lincoln, when a boy; he lived there until 1867, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, having bought his land in 1855; he enlisted October 1, 1864, Company B, Eighth Illinois Infantry, and served to the close of the war, being discharged September 26, 1865; he was in the seige of Mobile and charge on Fort Blakely; he has been twice married; first, February 28, 1851, to Miss Doratha Day, a native of Illinois, who died July 15, 1863, leaving five children: Mary M., Sarah A., James Z., living, and Louisa and Dollie A., deceased; second, May 8, 1867, to Mrs. Mary A. Miner; they have two children: Robert S., living, and Anna, deceased; she had one child by first husband; he own 104 acres of land.

Terrell, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Martinsburgh.

WALL, JAMES, Martinsburgh, proprietor of the Iowa House; born December 18th, 1832, in Galway county, Ireland; he lived there till the spring of 1854, when he came to the United States, landing in New York and going immediately to Pittsburgh, where he remained something over two years, at work in a wholesale grocery house; his health failing him he moved out to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he went into the iron and farming business, which he continued for several years, when the oil excitement broke out he went to Oil City and vicinity, where he spent about two years; but not having amassed the fortune he had anticipated he concluded he would take Greeley's advice and go West, which he did

landing in Ottumwa, Iowa, July 4th, 1867; he stayed there, however, but a few days, and after looking around for a location to go into business, he finally bought the hotel property where he now lives; he keeps a good house, where the hungry can get a square meal, and the weary find rest; he also owns a neat little farm of eighty acres in section 29 of this township.

Welch, Mrs. P., Martinsburgh.

WHEELOCK, A. H., Martinsburgh, proprietor of Wheelock Mills; born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 21st, 1846, and lived there till sixteen years of age, when he came to Washington county, and came to this county and located where he now lives in 1865; he and his father bought the mills of A. J. Ulin; his father died in October, 1868, when he took charge of the mill and run it since; he was a member of the Home Guards during the Skunk river war, and came out without a scratch; was married March 28th, 1868, to Miss Louisa Moore, a native of this State, born in Washington county, Iowa; they have a family of three children, Adam N., Bertha K., and Max., all living; Mr. Wheelock was educated at the Iowa State University.

WIMER, E. M., of Wimer & Herman, proprietors of Woodbury Mills, Walden; he is a miller by trade; born February 18th, 1835, in Delaware county, Ohio; his parents came to Iowa and located in Lancaster township in the fall of 1844; followed farming until ten years ago, when he bought a half interest in this mill, which is the oldest in the county; they now have two run of burs, and are doing a good business, as they make as good flour as can be made anywhere; he is one of the oldest settlers of the county; was married October 9, 1856, to Miss Amy Moor, a native of Ohio; they have a family of seven children: Francis E., Mary C., Oliver A., Ada E., Marcellus C, and Elgie; Rosella, deceased.

WILSON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Martinsburgh; born April 12, 1848, County Derry, Ireland; came with his paronts to the United States in September, 1860, landing first at Quebec first and then coming and locating near Quincy, Illinois; lived there about five years, when he came to Iowa in September, 1865, and located in Jefferson county, where he lived till October, 1875, when he came to his present farm; was married October 5th, 1875, to Miss Ida E. Ogden, a native of Indiana; they have two children: Raleigh and Rhoda, A, both living; owns a farm of 108 acres; was educated at the Axline Seminary of Fairfield, Iowa, an institution that is now extinct.

Woods, C. D., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Martinsburgh.

YOUNG, JAMES B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Martinsburgh.

Young, W. H., Martinsburgh.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ABEL, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Abel, Rufus, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manhattan.

Adams, Wm., Manhattan.

Adams, Mary, farmer, Sec 5; P. O. Manhattan.

Adams, Thomas T., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Manhattan.

Allen, G. W., farmer, Sec 15; P. O. Manhattan.

ALTMAN, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka; born April 21, 1827, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; there he was raised and educated; he came to this county in 1855, and settled where he now lives; he owns a farm of 160 acres of land; he was married March 28, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Welch, a native of Virginia; they have a family of three children; Franey, Cordelia and Walter M.; all living.

Altman, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Andrews, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ioka.

BAKER, CAPT. D. C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Ioka; born July 22, 1833, in Jefferson county, East Tennessee; here he grew to manhood; he was educated in the common schools and Holston College, at New Market, Tennessee; he came to this county, and settled in Richland township, in 1853; he located on his present farm, where he now lives, in 1876; he has a beautiful home of 270 acres, where he can pass the remainder of his life, and enjoy the good things the world affords; he has been honored by his friends and neighbors by being elected town trustee and constable, and he is now a member of the board of county supervisors, an office which he is eminently well qualified to fill; he enlisted in October, 1861, in Company E, Third Missouri Militia, to serve six months, at the expiration of which time he was discharged; he enlisted again August 15, 1862, in Company I, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, as a private; at the organization of the company he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on the 20th of March, 1864, he was promoted to captain of his company; he served to January 1, 1864, when he was compelled, on account of his health, to resign and return home; on regaining his health he resumed farming, which avocation he has followed since; he was in the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas; Little Rock, siege of Vicksburg; on Bank's Red River expedition, and all the fights and skirmishes his regiment was engaged in while he was in the service; he was married December 28, 1854, to Miss Virtue A., a daughter of Rev. M. L. Milton; they have a family of ten children: Martha W., Joseph E., Mary E., John, Nora, Charles and Willie, living, and Margaret A., Virtue T. and Minnie J., deceased.

Ballard, Susan, Walden.

Ballard, Milton, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Manhattan.

Bailey, S. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manhattan.

Bean, A. F., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka.

Bell, John B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ioka.

Belveal, Seth, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattnn.

BENDER, C., shoe-maker, Ioka; born November 25, 1836, in Hohenzollern, Hackengen, Germany; his parents died when he was about four years old, leaving him an orphan and alone in the world; he came to the United States in 1849, and landed in New York, where he stopped a short time, and then went to Indiana, where he began to learn his trade, but did not stay long till he went to Harrison, Ohio, where he finished his trade; in the spring of 1853 he came to this county, and located in Lancaster, and went to work at his trade; he came to this town in the fall of 1858, and has lived and worked at his trade here ever since; he was married

February 2, 1857, to Miss Louisa Hahan, a native of Pennsylvania; they have had ten children: Julius A., George W., Mary A., Winnie C., Anna E., Laura and Emma, living, and Geo. H., Louie and John, deceased; he has been town trustee three terms, and school director several times.

Bergman, Julius, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Bottger, J. J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Bottger, J. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Bottger, Otimer, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manhattan.

Bottger, J. C. Sr., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

BOWMAN, SAMUEL, retired farmer and merchant; he resides in Ioka; born Aug 16, 1804, in West Virginia; here he grew to manhood and was educated; he came to Iowa Territory in the spring of 1839, and to this county in 1845, before it was yet a State, and located where he now lives; he followed farming till 1860, when he went to merchandising in Ioka, which he followed till 1869, when he retired to a quieter life, having laid up a competency for his old age; he was a son of poor parents, and has always had to look out for himself; how well he has done it his neighbors can judge; his motto was "Excelsior," and his guide honesty and integrity; he is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county, and has always taken an active part in all public matters pertaining to the advancement of the interests of his town and neighbors; he has been twice married; first, June 7, 1827, to Elizabeth Bowman, a native of West Virginia; she died April 1, 1865, leaving a family of ten children: Susannah, Solomon, Washington, Harriet R., Martha E., Mary M., Joshua M., Amelia A., Polly C. and Samuel H.; Solomon, Susan and Harriet R. are deceased; he married again August 21, 1865, Mrs. Delila Sanders, a native of Indiana; they have one child: Zue E., living.

BOWMAN, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28; P. O. Ioka; born March 25, 1838, in Randolph county, Virginia; parents came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county in 1839; he came to this county in 1845, while it was yet a Territory; here he grew up and was educated; he located on his present farm in 1860; he owns 190 acres of land, upon which he has a fine dwelling and out-buildings; he was married February 23, 1860, to Miss Irena Siceloff, a native of Indiana; they have a family of six children: Della, Cora, Nora, Delilah and Samuel D., living, and Cordelia N., deceased.

BOWMAN, WASHINGTON, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka; born July 6, 1830, in Virginia; his parents moved to Iowa Territory in 1839 and located in Jefferson county, where they lived till 1846, when they came to this county and located in this township; he located on Sec. 27, Jackson township, in 1855, where he lived till 1872, when he located where he now lives; he owns a fine farm of 100 acres; he is one of the oldest settlers of this county; he knows and has realized all that the word "pioneer" means, in its broadest sense; he was married January 18, 1855, to Miss Jane M. Sisson, a native of Indiana; they have a family of eleven children: Wm. H., Malinda C., Eugene B., Martha M., Laura A., Charles S., Wilson J. and Floria A., living, and Mary E., Margaret E. and M. E., deceased.

BOWMAN, SAMUEL H., farmer,

Sec. 27; P. O. Ioka; born March 9, 1845, in Jefferson county, Iowa, so that he is a native Hawkeye in every sense of the word; has chased the deer across the prairie and gone home with the girls from spelling-school; has a fine farm of 180 acres of well improved land; he is now hunting for a housekeeper, and will make a good catch for some of the Hawkeye girls, as he is still hanging to the "ragged edge" of single blessedness.

Bowman, James S., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ioka.

Braden, J. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ioka.

Braden, R. C., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ioka.

Bragg, W. H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Ioka.

Braden, J. G., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ioka.

Braden, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka.

BROWN, JAMES M., farmer, P. O. Martinsburgh; he lives on Sec. 19, where he owns a farm of 170 acres; born March 15, 1813, in Frederick county, Virginia; his parents came to Ohio in 1824, and to Indiana in 1843; he came to this county in 1853 and located where he now lives; he has followed farming all his life, and has made what he has by hard, honest toil; he was married twice: first, October 25, 1847, to Miss Cornelia Ball, a native of Indiana, who died June 8, 1855, leaving three children: Henry C. and Lydia A., living, and Henrietta, deceased; he married again October 28, 1857, Mrs. Mary Jane Laswell, daughter of Elijah McGee, of Martinsburgh; they have had six children: John M., James H., Wm. A., living, and Joseph A. and Alfred E., deceased; she had one child by her first husband; it died in infancy.

Brown, John R., Farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manhattan.

Brown, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Brown, Thomas E., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan.

Brown Joseph, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Richland.

Brown, James, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Richland.

Bryson, J. D., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ioka.

Burrough, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ioka.

CAPPS, J. G., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka; born August 11, 1840, and a native of Indiana; his parents moved to this county in 1846; here he was raised and educated in the common schools; he is one of the old settlers of the county; he was married December 15, 1866, to Miss Susan Cooper, a native of Illinois; they have a family of five children: Alice, Walter, Lizzie, Oscar, and Joseph, all living.

Capps, W. P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ioka.

Carter, J. V., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

Carter, Nancy J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

Carpenter, J. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka.

CATHEY, W. C., tin and coppersmith, Ioka; born August 26, 1829, in Warren county, Tennessee; here he grew up and was educated; he enlisted June 2, 1846, in the First Tennessee Infantry, for the Mexican war; he served twelve months and was discharged; he was in the battle of Monterey, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; he was presented with a corps badge made from condensed cannon, bearing his name, by the National Association of Veterans; in 1850 he came to Jonesborough, Illinois, where he learned his trade with A. C. Calwell, and continued

to work until 1857, when he came to this place; in 1860 he went back to Tennessee and went into business and continued until 1862, when he was conscripted into the Confederate army, but not wishing to fight against his country, he made his escape, and joined Rosecran's army at Murfreesborough; entered the secret service and served till June, 1863, when he got his family out and again came to this place; he went to Chicago and on March 29, 1864, enlisted in Company K, One hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and served till the close of the war; he was married September 6, 1848, to Miss Nancy Finley, a native of Tennessee; she died June 30, 1863, leaving a family of four children: Isaac H., William K., Mary and an infant; Mary J. and the infant are deceased: in 1857 he was appointed postmaster at Warm Fork, Missouri, which he held for eighteen months, when he resigned; he was also postmaster at Ioka from March, 1869, to September 1, 1879, which he also resigned.

Cleavenger, C. G., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka.

Collins, G. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Manhattan.

Crowner, Wm., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ioka.

Cutler, R. H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Darby, Henry, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ioka.

Dare, George, farmer, See. 15; P. O. Manhattan.

Dare, Abile, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Manhattan.

DAVIS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Walden; born February 5, 1828, in Washington county, Virginia; his parents moved to Hancock county, Indiana, in 1828; here he lived till the spring of 1853, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives, on the land he claimed from the government; he is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county; he has made the most of his estate since coming here; he established a general store here on his farm, which he ran in 1854–5, and sold goods on credit till it came near "busting" him, when he concluded he had better sell out, which he did, and turned his attention to farming exclusively, which he has followed since; he keeps the Walden post office in his house, and is postmaster; he was married September 23, 1857, to Matilda Kauble, a native of Indiana; they have eight children: Cortez F., Ulysses G., David E., Flora A., Lillus E. and Etta F., living, and John C. and Mary A., deceased; he owns 414 acres of land.

Davidson, Daniel L., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manhattan.

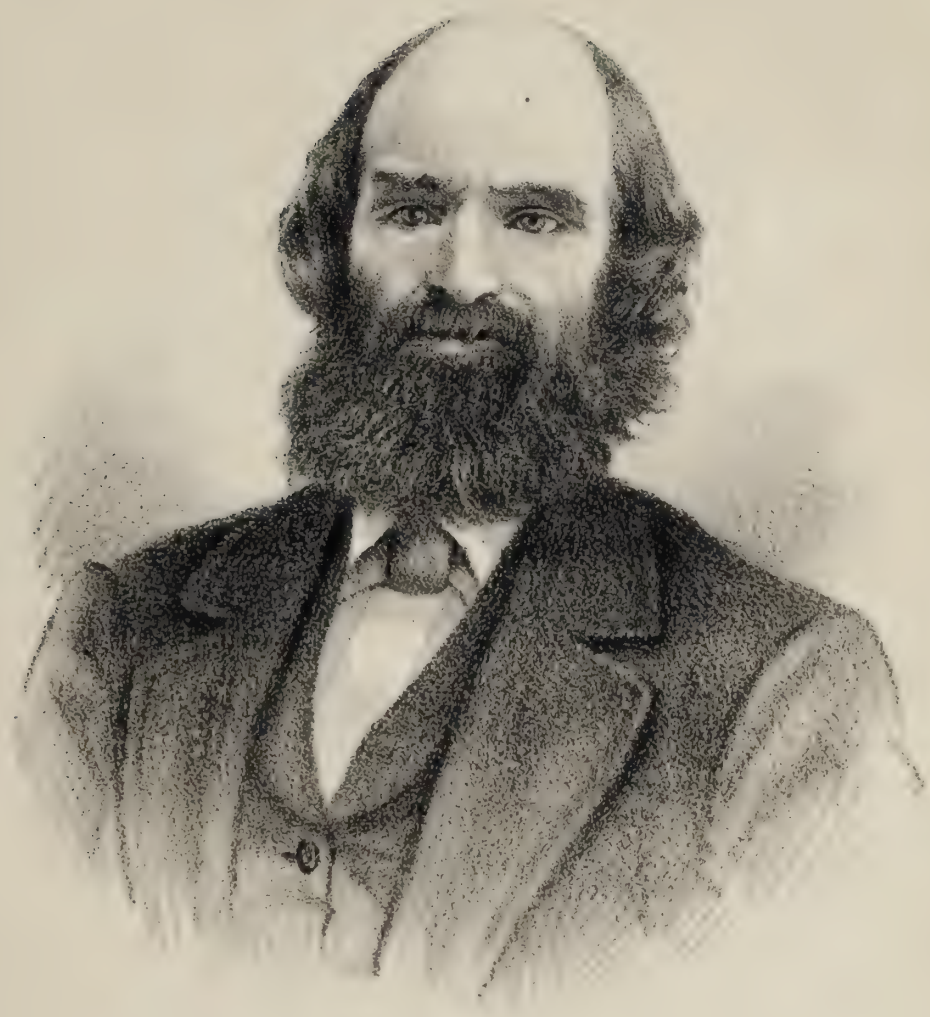
Deannond, Robert, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ioka.

Deniston, J. R. E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Manhattan.

DULIN, J. A., farmer Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka; he owns a farm of 70 acres of land; born December 24, 1827, in Pennsylvania; his parents came to Ohio in 1833; there he was raised and educated; he lived there until 1857, when he came to Iowa and located in Richland township; there he lived about three years, when he came to this township, where he has remained ever since; he was married December 6, 1849, to Miss Anna M. Weltner, a native of Pennsylvania; they have a family of three children: Wm. L., Elnora and Mary Viola; Wm. L. now lives in German township.

EDWARDS, AARON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ioka.

Estes, Thomas E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ioka.



Jesse O. McBride

Estes, Mary, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ioka.

Estes, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Manhattan.

Estes, Joseph N., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ioka.

Evans, W. H., Ioka.

FARMER, J. L., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Walden.

Farmer, Susan, farmer, Sec. 7; P. Walden.

Fleck, Robt., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ioka.

FYE, MRS. MARGARET, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ioka; she and her family own over 1,000 acres of the best land of Jackson township; she was born January 31, 1822, in Butler county, Ohio; there she grew to womanhood, and was married January 4, 1841, to Mr. William Fye, who was born September 29, 1841, in Pennsylvania; he died June 3, 1862, leaving her with a family of seven children: Phebe (now Mrs. Robert A. Marshall), Wilson, Della, Lizzie and Ollie, living, and David and Madison, deceased; they lived in Ohio till 1849; when they came to this county and located where she now lives; they entered their lands from the government when they came; they are among the oldest settlers of the county, and know and have realized all that the word pioneer means; after the death of her husband she run the farm left her, and kept her family together, and supported them until they have become old enough to relieve her of that care, and be a comfort to her in her old age.

Fye, Cordelia, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ioka.

Fye, W. G., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ioka.

Fye, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Manhattan.

GABBY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ioka.

Gardner, J. M., Ioka.

Gill, Mitchell, Ioka.

Gill, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ioka.

Gilmore, Charles, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka.

GOODMAN, CHARLES, proprietor Lillie House, Ioka; born April 18, 1818, in North Carolina; when he was about twelve years of age his parents moved to Sangamon county, Illinois; he came to Henry county, Iowa, in 1853, and to this county in 1855; he went to farming and followed it till 1875, when he bought the hotel-stand, where he now lives and keeps one of the best houses to be found in this country, and one where his guests will always be glad to return to; he was married November 12, 1840, to Vina Tally, a native of Tennessee, who died November 23, 1876, leaving a family of seven children: Mary Ann, William H., Charles, James K. P., John W., Maria E., Francis F.; William is deceased; he married again, April 8, 1878, Mrs. Allie McKinnis, a native of Alleghany county, Maryland.

Goodman, J. K. P., Ioka.

HALFERTY, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ioka; born December 19, 1819, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Ohio in 1823; there he grew to manhood; he came to this county in 1854 and located where he now lives; he has made all his estate since coming to this county, as he had but little means when he came; he has been elected, by his neighbors, justice of the peace for one term in this township; he is one of the old settlers of the county; he owns a fine farm

of 180 acres of land under good improvement; he was married September 9, 1847, to Miss Rachel Crowner, a native of Virginia; they have a family of eight children: Martha E., John Squire, George, Verona and William, living, and Green and an infant, deceased.

Halferty, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ioka.

Halferty, Robert, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Ioka.

Harris, W. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka.

Hardin, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ioka.

Hinkle, George, farmer, Sec. 15: P. O. Manhattan.

Hinkle, Elias, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Manhattan.

Hollingsworth, B., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Walden.

INGLE, J. H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Ioka.

Ingle, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Manhattan.

ISRAEL, F. M., merchant at Ioka; born in Morgan county, Ohio; at the age of nine years his father died, and at fourteen his mother died also; he then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended Henderson's Commercial College, where he graduated, after which he entered the house of A. T. Harlow & Co., as book-keeper; he remained with them two years; in 1867 he came to Richland, this county, and engaged in business with his brother, R. Israel, where he remained till 1869, when he went into business on his own account at Talleyrand, this county; there he remained until the railroad was built to Keota, when he built a store and moved his stock to that place and changed his stock to clothing, which he followed till 1875, when he went into the banking business, which he followed till 1878, when he sold out and came to Ioka and established the Ioka Cash Store, where he keeps a general assortment for a country store; he buys and sells for cash at the lowest figures; he is editor and proprietor of a spicy little sheet, called the "Ioka News," which he issues monthly, with a circulation of one thousand; he buys and ships more produce than any firm in Keokuk county; he was married in September, 1869, to Hattie Dorr, a native of this county, who died January 9, 1873, leaving one child: Gracie, now living; he married again in Jan'y, 1875, Mrs. Hattie Cooum, daughter of Dr. Miller, of this county; they have three children: Nellie, Myrtle, and a son unnamed.

JACOBS, PARMELIA, Ioka.

Jacobs, Benjamin M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Manhattan.

JONES, J. S., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ioka; born December 31, 1836, in Rappahannock county, Virginia; his parents came to this county in 1855, and located in this township: he located on his present farm in 1873; his father and mother are both dead, as also his brothers and sisters, and he has no near relatives in this country; he own a nice little farm of 60 acres, upon which he lives; he is unmarried, and stand in need of a housekeeper.

KANBLE, WILLIAM F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ioka.

Keasling, I. P., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Manhattan.

Keasling, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Manhattan.

Keasling, Isaac P., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Manhattan.

Kite, Jacob, Ioka.

LAPE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ioka.

Lemming, Ellison, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Lewman, J. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ioka.

Lewis, D. P., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Long, Edward D., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan.

Long, Jacob T., farmer Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan.

Luellen Alfred, Ioka.

Luellen, Nancy A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Walden.

McCREERY, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ioka; owns a farm of 285 acres of well improved land; born February 9, 1843, in Highland county, Ohio; his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, in 1824; here he grew to manhood and enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, and served to January 1, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of disability caused by being wounded in right elbow joint at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; he was married twice; first April 10, 1845, to Isabella, daughter of Iven Fleener, of Indiana; she died September 17, 1873, leaving a family of nine children: Mary J., John M., Jessie, Andrew and William living, and James Alfred, deceased; he was married again June 4, 1874, to Mrs. Margery Carson, daughter of Wm. Ross, of Jefferson county, Iowa; they have two children: Ida May living, and Albert, deceased.

McCreery, Jno. M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ioka.

McKinnis Bros., merchants, Ioka.

McKINNIS, CHARLES, physician Ioka; born April 22, 1854, in Vinton county, Ohio; parents moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1863 and to Washington county, Iowa, in 1866; he went to Henry county, Iowa, in 1874, where he attended Whittier College for two years, when he came to this town and began teaching and continued for eight terms; since that time he has been in the drug business; he studied medicine with Dr. T. W. Mulhern, of this place, and attend Hughes' Medical and Surgical College at Keokuk, Iowa, where he will graduate this winter; he has been practicing with Dr. Mulhern for about six months in this vicinity; he was married September 5, 1862, to Miss Laura H. McCarty, a native Hawkeye, having been born in Washington county, Iowa; they have two children: Mollie B. and Ivie Myrtle, both living; he owns and runs a drug store in Ioka.

McREYNOLDS, G. W., proprietor Ioka mills, Ioka; born March 12, 1842, in Posey county, Indiana; parents came to Iowa and located in Jefferson county in 1844; he lived there until 1879, when he came to this place and bought a half interest in the Ioka Mills, which he now owns; he is almost a Hawkeye, being but about two years old when he came to Iowa; he was married December 25, 1873, to Miss Nancy Cowger, a native Hawkeye, having been born in Wapello county, Iowa; they have one child: Davie A., living; has a saw-mill in connection with his flouring mill, which he runs when there is anything to do, aiming at all times to accommodate his customers.

Martin, Moses, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Manhattan.

Marshall, R. A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Ioka.

MERIDETH, T. B., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka; born March 5, 1835, in Hendricks county, Indiana; here he lived till he was eighteen years of age, when he came to this county and located at Richland, where he went to work in the saw-mill of Baker & Edwards; this he followed for several years; he has followed farming

most of his life; he came to the farm where he now lives in 1874; he has been J. P. for the last seventeen years in succession, and his present term will expire January 1, 1881, making the longest term any one man has ever served in the county; he was town clerk four years, and has held various minor offices; he was married September 8, 1858, to Miss Mary M. Bowman, a native Hawkeye, having been born in Jefferson county, Iowa; they have a family of seven children: John C., Oscar, Permelia, Eva, Nathan, Etta, and an infant not named; Oscar is deceased.

Miller, Wm. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ioka.

Milliken, John, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Mishey, George, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Mitts, Cyrus, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

MOODY, A. P., farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Manhattan; he owns a nice little farm of 31 acres; born October 1, 1814, in Muskingum county, Ohio; his father having died, his mother moved to Perry county, Ohio, in 1832; there he lived till 1840, when he came to Bloomington, Illinois, where he remained about two years; in June, 1842, he came to Iowa Territory and located near the Black Hawk mills, in German township; there he remained about two years and moved to Sigourney, where he lived till 1875, when he came to this township and located where he now lives; he has been twice married: first, October 15, 1837, to Miss Matilda Dennis, a native of Ohio, who died December 16, 1838, leaving one child: Thomas, now living in Montana Territory; he married again, January 20, 1850, Mrs. Louisa McFarland, a native of Ohio; they have a family of four children: A. P. and Mary L., living; and John and James McFarland, deceased.

Moore, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ioka.

Moorman, E. W., Ioka.

Mulhem, V. W., Ioka.

NELSON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka.

Northrup, Darius, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Walden.

OARD, J. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manhattan.

Orsborn, Ritchea, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka.

PATTERSON, A. R., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ioka.

Paxton, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

Pickering, W. T., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ioka.

Pike, James, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Walden.

Power, Anna, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

QUICK, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

Quick, James W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

Quick, A. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

Quick, Teunis, Ioka.

RAMSEY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Reimer, H. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Ioka.

Reimer, J. W. P., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

Reiner, J. N., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manhattan.

RICHARDSON, J. M., merchant, Ioka; born January 7, 1836, in Vermillion county, Indiana; parents moved in fall of same year to McDonough county, Illinois, where they lived till the fall of 1845, when they came to Steady Run township in this county; his mother still lives on the same farm her husband entered when first came to the county; he fol-

lowed farming till the year of 1852, when he went to clerk in store of James McGrew, of Lancaster, where he remained three years; from that time to 1869 he put in his time farming, carpentering and coopering; at that time he moved to Ioka and went into the goods trade with R. F. Weller, he putting time and experience against his partner's money for a share of the profits; this he continued for four years, when his brother, F. P. Richardson, bought Weller out; he then formed a new partnership with his brother, which lasted about five years, when he bought his brother out and has run it himself until the present time; he keeps a well assorted stock of goods for a country store and has a good trade, which he has built up by fair dealing and strict integrity; what he has he has made by hard knocks; he owns nine acres of land adjoining the town and is just finishing the best residence in the place; is post-master and keeps the office in his store; married October 9, 1856, to Emily Jacobs, a native of Indiana; they have a family of eight children: Henry L., an attorney in Sigourney, Frank Pierce, Malissa E., William H., Edward E., Samuel W., Albert L., and Susan J., living, and Thomas S., deceased.

ROCKAFELLER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manhattan; owns eighty acres of land; born April 25, 1797, in New Jersey; parents moved to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1805; he came to Iowa territory in 1837, and located in Louisa county near Wapello; he came to this county in 1856; took a trip to Oregon in 1852, going by water from New York; has been twice married; first, January 28, 1819, to Miss Elenor Hurst, a native of Vermont, she died July 6, 1851, leaving a family of six children: Samuel H., Peter R., William H., Albert G., George W., and Allison L.; Samuel H., Peter R., and Allison L. are deceased; married again Dugust 11, 1852, to Charlotta Oard, a native of Ohio; she died April 3, 1879, leaving three children: John H., living, and two infants deceased; she had two children by a former husband: Jonathan C. Oard and Elizabeth Jordon, deceased.

Rogers, Stacy, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ioka.

Romaker, Henry, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

ROOP, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan; has a fine farm of 300 acres, well-improved, upon which he has a fine residence and large barn; born June 25, 1824, in Maryland; his parents moved to Ohio in 1834; he was educated and lived there till 1848, when he came to this county and located near Richland; he located on his present farm in 1857; has also made another farm in Jefferson county, which he sold out; when he landed in Iowa he had thirty-six dollars in money and a large stock of grit and muscle; what he owns he has made since coming here; has been twice married: first, November 26, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sheridan, a native of Ohio; she died March 15, 1850, leaving two children: Susan E., now living, and John T. deceased; he was married again November 6, 1862, to Delilah Broilliar, a native of Ohio; they have six children: J. W., Mary A., Martha F., Arthur M., and Walter D., living, and Grant, deceased.

Ruby, Milas, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Ioka.

Ruby, Matilda, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, J. V., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, Marshall, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, W. R., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, William, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, Charles E., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruby, J. J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

Ruggles, John F., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Walden.

Runyan, J. E., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Manhattan.

Rush, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

SCEARCY, WM., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ioka; owns 440 acres of well improved land; born February 24, 1813, in North Carolina; his parents moved to Tennessee in 1815, and to Morgan county, Indiana, in 1829, where they raised one crop, and in the fall of 1830 they came to Sangamon county, Ill.; he lived there until the spring of 1839, when he came to Iowa, and located near Richland, in this county; he lived there till the spring of 1843, when he located on his present farm where he now lives, and where he has resided since; he was married April 7, 1836, to Miss Sarah Miller, a native of Kentucky; they have a family of ten children: Joshua N., John F., Arminda, Francis M., Geo. W., Marquis De L., Jane, Stephen A. Douglas, Alice and Sarah, all living; his mother, Mrs. Mary Sceacy, died April 15, 1844, in this county.

Sceacy, F. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ioka.

SECHRIST, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka; has 196 acres of land under a high state of cultivation; born July 12, 1829, in Pennsylvania; his parents moved to Ohio in 1833; he lived there till 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled on Sec. 27, in Steady Run township; he lived there four years when he moved to Jefferson county, and after remaining there near two years, he moved back to Ohio, but after a stay of six years, scratching over the clay banks and stumps of Ohio, he concluded that Iowa was the best State to live in after all; so he came back to this county in 1868 and settled where he now lives; he was married March 30, 1854, to Miss Eunice E. Warner, a native of Ohio; they have a family of eight children: Alonzo G., Maurice S., Emmit L., Eva L., Henry E., Mertie L. and Gartie I., living, and Elmer deceased.

Shook, D. P., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ioka.

Shye, Henry, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

Sisson, Z. L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ioka.

Smith, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Walden.

Smithart, John, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manhattan.

Snyder, Polly, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka.

Souner, L. M., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka.

SPEIRS, GEO. R., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ioka; born April 5, 1843, in Franklin connty, Indiana; came to this county with his parents in 1864, and located in Twin Grove; located on his present farm in 1869: owns 278 acres of well improved land upon which he has fine buildings, where he can live at home and enjoy life as it passes; was married February 9, 1869, to Miss Nancy Lee, a native of Indiana; they have a family of four boys: Chas. B., Bertram, Omer and Rosco, all living.

Speirs, Charles, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ioka.

SPEIRS, JAMES R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ioka; born September 20, 1828, in Butler county, Ohio; when he was five years old his parents moved to Franklin county Indiana; there he grew to manhood and married Miss Catharine Stinger, a native of Ohio, October 9th, 1852, who died April 21, 1858, leaving three children: Mary E. and Anna M., living, and Sarah C., deceased; he married again January 26, 1860, Miss Phillis Flint, a native of Indiana; they have no children; he came to this county in 1854, and has resided here since; he is one of the oldest settlers of the township; he enlisted August 8, 1862, in company F, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, as sergeant, and served to the close of the war, being discharged August 11, 1865; he was in the battles of Helena, Yazoo Pass, Saline River and Mobile, and many skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged; was wounded in the left arm at Helena.

Starm, D. M., Ioka.

Stevenson, Nelson, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Manhattan.

Story, Isaac B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Walden.

TALLEY, W. G. R., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Ioka; born January 28, 1830, in Wayne county, Tennessee; here he lived till 1848, when he moved to Iowa, and has lived in Jackson township ever since; his mother is still living on the same farm they entered from the government when they came here in 1848; he has been twice married, first November 22, 1855, to Miss Harriet Bowman, a native of Virginia; she died March 29, 1867, leaving a family of five children: J. W., A. V., and Martha J. R. living, and Mary E., and Wm. H., deceased; he married again December 17, 1868, Miss Polly C. Bowman, a Hawkeye; born in Jefferson county, Iowa, November 17, 1842; they have four children: John A., Thomas P., and Zua E., living, and Samuel H., deceased; he owns a splendid farm of 300 acres of well improved land, and is surrounded by the comforts of life.

Talley, Nancy S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Ioka.

Teller, H. S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Manhattan.

Terrell, J. J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

TERESO, P. SANCHEZ, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland; born in Kaisers-lantern, Bavaria; here he lived till he was twenty-one years old, when he went into the war of the rebellion in 1848, and at its close was compelled, with others, to flee to the United States in 1849; he landed in New York, and from there he went to Philadelphia, where he stayed but a short time, and went to Scranton, where he remained about one year making harness for the Scrantonian's for their various works; he is a harness-maker by trade; he came to this county in 1861, and settled on the farm where he now lives; entered the land from the government; he owns a nice stock farm of 160 acres upon which he has a fine house and barn; was married December 23, 1860, to Miss Sarah L. Franklin, a native of Illinois; they have ten children: Doratha, Philip, Margaret, Nicholas, Laura, Peter, Lillie May, Fred., Alfonzo and Louisa, all living.

Terrell, Samuel C., Sr., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Todd, L. D., Waldon.

Turner, Jas. T., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Manhattan.

ULIN, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Manhattan.

WAGNER, A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan.

Welch, William, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Manhattan.

White, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka.

Whitson, W. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka.

Whitson, Pertiller, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ioka.

Williams, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Manhattan.

Williams, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Manhattan.

Williams, G. B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ioka.

Wimer, Oliver, Ioka.

Woods, W. R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ioka.

Wonderlich, F. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland.

WORLEY, W. B., farmer, carpenter and builder, Ioka; born October 1, 1827, in Sommerset county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1829, and to Richland county, Ohio, in 1838; he came to Iowa and located in Washington county, in 1856, and to this county in 1860; he is a carpenter by trade and has built many of the best houses and barns in this part of the county; he enlisted in October, 1861, in company I, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, being discharged in October, 1864; was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged during his term of service; he was married in October, 1854, to Miss Jane Crowner, a native of Ohio; they have a family of nine children: Sabina (now Mrs. Samuel Gabby), John, Orlana, Martha G. (now Mrs. W. Cogle), William, Ada, Olive, George and Frank.

YOUNG, F. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ioka.

ZEPP, J. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ioka.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

ALBERTSON, G. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Richland.

Allen, W. W., Richland.

Arehart, G. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Richland.

BAILY, STEPHEN, Richland.

Baily & Trigg, Richland.

BALES, WM., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Richland; born in Tennessee in December, 1811, and lived there until 1849, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives; he owns a farm of 109 acres of improved land; he married Miss Huldah Morgan in September, 1835; she is a native of Tennessee; they have four children: Jessie, Mary J., Hannah and Rhoda; lost one son, Levi M.

Bales, Z., Richland.

Bales, John, Richland.

Bales, W. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

BANNING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Richland; born in Marshall county, Virginia, June 19, 1829; in 1851 he moved to Iowa and settled in Henry county, but being dissatisfied with his location he visited Kansas and other places with a view to changing his place of residence, but finally selected the place where he now lives, and owns a farm of 150 acres; he married Miss Eliza Bowman, October 6, 1851; she was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 24, 1830; they have one daughter, Laura F., (now Mrs. A. W. Reynolds); they



Yours Truly
H. H. Thesbonely

also have two adopted children, William H. Cox and Maggie McGrew; the parents of Mrs. Banning found a pleasant home with the subject of this sketch.

BASSETT, LESLIE CAPT., postmaster at Richland; born July 12, 1835, in Ohio; he was educated at Woodward and Oberlin College; there he lived till 1859, when he came to Washington county, Iowa; he enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, after eight months' service, and to first lieutenant of his company September 17, 1862, and to captain February 1, 1863; served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged November 1, 1864; he was appointed acting assistant inspector general July 10, 1864, by order of Major General F. P. Blair; at close of the war he came to Washington county, Iowa; was married March 8,1865, to Miss Mary Israel, a native of Ohio; she died July 3, 1871, leaving a family of two children living: Nellie A. and Bessie A., and one infant, deceased; was married again March 18, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Armentrout, a native of Ohio; she died October 12, 1878; since 1868 he has been in the drug business in Richland; he is now postmaster of Richland and a candidate for county auditor on the Republican ticket; is an honored member of I. O. O. F.

BENNETT, FREEDOM, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Richland; born in Pennsylvania April 10, 1817, and was taken from his native place by his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1847, and then removed to Iowa and settled in Muscatine county, and remained there two years; thence to Iowa county, two years, and came to this county in 1851; in 1864 he located where he now lives, and owns a farm of 100 acres; he has been twice married: first, to Miss C. Smith, in January, 1840; she was born in Franklin county, Ohio; by this marriage they had fourteen children, three of them still living: Iowa, Wallace and Olive; he married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Ann Kerby, in 1872; she is a native of Knox county, Tennessee, and was born in 1839; by this union they have six children: William, Flora, Charles, Dora, Elmer and Clara.

Bond, H. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

Bond, Wm., Jr., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Bond, Amon, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

Bond, J. H., farmer, Secs. 2 and 12; P. O. Richland.

BRISTOW, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland; among the early settlers who have passed the ordeal of pioneer life in the West, no one is more deserving of special notice than the subject of this sketch; he was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 8, 1806; he removed with his parents to Ohio in 1807, and lived there until 1837, and then removed to Fountain county, Indiana; at this place he lost both of his parents, two brothers and three sisters from the effects of milk sickness; he then went to Warren county, Indiana, and while living there married Miss Celia Frame, on the 29th day of September, 1829; she died in 1832; he married for his second wife Miss Phebe Marshall, February 15, 1833; they have two children living: John H. and Martin L.; they have lost five; he came to Iowa Territory March 15, 1839, and settled on the farm where he

now resides; at that time he came over the Indian reservation lines, and on what was afterward known as the Second Purchase, and is the oldest permanent white settler in Keokuk county; he is a man of remarkable constitution, and for forty years there has not been a day but what he could attend to his daily avocations; he owns a fine farm of 400 acres of improved land, and has held various township offices; he is an active member of the Christian Church.

Bowman, Samuel, Richland.

Bralliar, Lafayette, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

BRALLIAR, W. G., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Richland; born November 12, 1831, in Knox county, Ohio; came with his parents to Iowa Territory in 1844, and settled near Richland, where he lived till 1865, when he moved upon his present farm, and owns a well improved farm of 80 acres; he is a miller by trade, and has worked at it some ten years since he came to this county; he was married December, 1853, to Miss Martha Hornback, a native of East Tennessee; they have a family of seven children: Alice, Emilett J., Maggie T., Christiana, John, Sallie A., and Floyd B., now living, and one deceased: William; he has held various offices in the township, and is now assessor of his township; he is a consistent member of the Advent Church.

Brifogle, Daniel, Richland.

Bristow, M. L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

Bristow, J. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

Byers, Enos, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Byers, Prudence, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

CARPENTER, CATHARINE, Richland.

Carrell, E. H., Richland.

Carmichael, John, Richland.

CHARLTON, SAMUEL, hardware merchant, Richland; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1820, and lived there until 1846; he learned the trade of wagon-making; in 1846 he came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county, and remained there until 1849 and then came to this county and followed his chosen avocation, and has worked at it more or less up to the present time; he is associated with his son in business, and they aro doing a successful and profitable trade; he married Miss Lilly Flora in April, 1843; she is a native of Pennsylvania and was born May 26, 1819; they have a son: August C., associated with his father in business; one son: Geo. M. D., was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and fell a sacrifice to his country; he rendered himself of value not only as a citizen, but as a soldier, at a time when men's souls were tried and their true worth was based upon their bravery and love of their country; Mr. and Mrs. Charleton have long been active members of the M. E. Church.

Chacy, Abner, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Richland.

Charleton, A. C., hardware merchant, Richland.

Coble, Riley, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

Coleman, J. C., Richland.

Collett William, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Richland.

Cook, S. T., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Richland.

Cook, W. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland,

Cowguill, William, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Richland.

COX, JAMES H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Richland; born May 10, 1840, in Blunt county, Tennessee;

he came with his parents to Iowa territory in 1844; has been in Keokuk county since its organization; has sixty acres of land where he now lives, which is well improved; was married to Miss Lizzie Yates, April 8, 1870; she is a native of Indiana and was born in 1850; they have four children living: Flora, David, Milo and Effie; Mr. Cox enlisted in company M, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, February 22, 1864; was mustered out June 22, 1867; was with the regiment in all the marches and battles during their term of service and came out with his share of the honors.

Cox, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

COX, URIAH, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Richland; born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 12, 1822; when seven years of age he moved to Indiana, and in 1845 came to Iowa; he located where he now lives in 1850; owns seventy-five acres of well improved land; he married Gertrude Hiatt, a native of Indiana; she was born in 1819; they have six children: William B., Joshua, John D., Hannah (wife of J. C. Jessup), E., and Rachel J.; he has held various offices in his township and is a member of the Friends' Society.

Cox, John, Richland.

Cox, William B., Richland.

DAVIS, JOSEPHUS, Richland.

Davis, W. H., Richland.

Davis, James, Richland.

Davis, John, Richland.

Davis, Isaac, Richland.

Davis, D. M., Richland.

Davis, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Richland.

Dean, Wm., Richland.

DIVELBISS, L. W., Richland, carpenter and builder; born August 21, 1843, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; lived there till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted October 19, 1863, in company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and severed until the close of the war, and was discharged July 8, 1865; was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, by having his chin and part of his teeth shot away; at the close of the war he came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he followed his trade till March, 1877, when he came to this county; is unmarried.

Dobenspike, Philip, Richland.

Downing, Reason, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

Drummond, W. T., Richland.

EVANS, S. A., Richland, attorney at law; born in Strawbery Plains, Jefferson county, Tennessee, August 29, 1811, and resided here until 1841; his father was a blacksmith, and the son learned the trade of his father, and followed it as an occupation until 1857; left Tennessee in 1841 and came to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county, now Davis county, and was the first postmaster appointed in the county, and was the first school director in the county, and carried the first mail taken into Bloomfield, the county-seat of Davis county; came to Richland in 1847, and was soon after elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected several terms; in 1851 he removed to Lancaster, the county-seat of Keokuk county, and remained there until the county-seat was removed to Sigourney, and then returned to Richland; he formed some taste for the practice of law and after preparing himself was admitted to the bar in Sigourney in 1857; cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and has always affiliated with that school in political matters, and

while he has always been a partisan he has steadfastly refused nominations for political offices, save justice of the peace; was married to Miss Sarah Mitchell, in 1836; she died in 1865, leaving four children: S. B. Evans, editor and proprietor of the "Ot. tumwa Democrat," G. L. Evans, Maggie E., and Nan. M.; Mr. Evans has a cozy home, presined over by his daughter, Maggie, in which he found more happiness and contentment than falls to the ordinary lot of mankind.

FARMER, B. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Richland; born in November, 1848, in Des Moines county, Iowa, and moved with his parents to Keokuk county, this State, in 1851; had the advantage of a common school education, and was taught the science of farming by his parents, which he has practiced since; was married to Miss Mary C. Mitchell, September 28, 1871; she is a native of Jefferson county, Iowa; by this union they have three children living: William C., Isabelle, and Cora; he has 87½ acres of land where he now lives; he settled on the place February 1878; it is well improved and is in a high state of cultivation.

Fearis, W. G., Richland.

Foregrave, J. H., Richland.

Foregrave, John, Richland.

FREE, ISAIAH, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Richland; born May 20, 1819, in Randolph county, North Carolina, and lived there until 1835, and moved with his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana; he received a common school education; in 1841 he came to this State (then a Territory) and settled where he now lives and improved his farm of 307½ acres; Mr. F. is one of the pioneers of the county and has suffered all the hardships incident to the life of an early settler; he is an active and energetic, as well as a thorough, farmer; he married Miss Lucinda Wilson January 9, 1845; she was born in Virginia in 1821 and died in 1863; he married for his second wife Miss Emily J. Hill, in January, 1864; she was born in Indiana; their family consists of seven children: Sarah E., John B., Amanda J., Mary A., and Nancy M. by first marriage, and Emaline H. and Lilly E. by second marriage; has lost four by first marriage and one by second marriage.

Fritz, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Richland.

Funk, D. B., Richland.

GARRETSON, I. H., Richland.

GRAHAM, A. A., M. D., physician and surgeon, Richland; born in Union county, Indiana August 7, 1828; when young he moved with his parents to Kentucky, and after remaining there for a time returned to Indiana, and in 1855 came to Iowa; at an early age he became quite proficient as a ventriloquist and magician, and he traveled through this State and others for ten years; he afterward made choice of medicine as a profession, and studied with Dr. Samuel Graham as preceptor; after preparing himself he commenced the practice of his profession in 1860; he settled where he now lives in 1864 and has built up an extensive practice; he owns forty acres of improved land; during the rebellion in 1861 he was commissioned captain of Brush Bend Zouaves; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity; March 11, 1852, he married Miss Laura Dexter, a native of Vermont; she was born October 2, 1835; they had by this union three children, one of whom, Bruce, is now liv-

ing; he was born March 1, 1854; he was again married in May, 1868, to Miss Mattie Tracey, a native of Ohio, and born in August, 1847; they have two children: Hope and Jessie.

Grafton, P. B., Richland.

Grammar, J. M., Richland.

GRAHAM, DR. SAMUEL, physician and surgeon, Sec. 18; P. O. Richland; born May 6, 1820, in Preble county, Ohio, and made choice of the medical profession as an avocation, and commenced preparing himself, but before finishing his course, removed to Logansport, Indiana, and entered the office of Dr. J. T. Taylor, of the City Infirmary, who became his preceptor; came to Keokuk county in 1855, and has built up a successful practice; he also has a taste for agricultural pursuits, and owns a farm of sixty-five acres; was married to Miss Phebe A. Connes, November 6, 1848: she was a native of Indiana, and was born in 1832; she died in 1858; by this marriage they had two children: Casper N. and Dora S.; he married for his second wife Miss E. S. Pencie, May 3, 1860; she is a native of Ohio; by this marriage they have eight children: living: Clarence P., Arnold A., John D, Victor B., Benton A., Zepha D., Charley P. and Samuel J; lost three.

Graham, Arnold, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Richland.

Greenlee, James, Richland.

GREESON, DAYTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Richland; born in Morton county, Indiana, September 25, 1845; he came with his parents to this county in 1848, and has been raised and educated in Keokuk county; settled on his present farm in 1875; owns five hundred acres of well improved land which he devotes largely to stock-raising; he gives his attention to thoroughbred and graded stock; was married March —, 1868, to Miss Eliza Ann Greenlee, a native of this county; they have four children: Etta G., John L., Martin L. and William Hayes.

Gregory, Joel, farmer, Sec 7; P. O. Richland.

GREESON, OSWALD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Richland; born in Keokuk county, Iowa, December 29, 1851; owns a finely improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres, well stocked; March 6, 1873, he married Miss Annis Crakell; they have one child: Orvil J.

Greeson, Levy, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

Gregory, S., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Richland.

Gregory, Numidia, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Richland.

Gregory, Elisha, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Richland.

Grisham, David, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

HADLEY, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Richland; born in North Carolina, November 27, 1815; in 1842 he came to Iowa, while it was yet a Territory, and settled where he now resides; owns a finely improved farm of 486 acres; has been twice married; first in 1842, to Lydia Hobson; they had eight children: Mary, Zeurah, Julia, M. R., Jessie N., George A., Alfred and Milton; married again to Sarah A. Parchall; by this union they have one child, living: Addison; she has one: Julia by former marriage; he is operating a large coal mine, which is situated on his land; is a member of the Society of Friends.

Hadley, Jonathan, Richland.

Hadley, Elmwood, Richland.

Hadley, Josephus, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Richland.

Hadley, Franklin, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Richland.

HALFERTY, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Richland; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1817; when young his parents removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he was raised a farmer; came to Iowa in 1845, while it was a Territory, and settled on the land on on which he now resides; he owns a farm of 330 acres, well improved; he can well be called one of the pioneer settlers of the county and with his wife, has endured all the hardships incident to the early settlement of the county; an incident of his life, we feel, is here worth recording; on the day that Fort Sumpter fell he planted two evergreens to commemorate the event, and the growth they have attained since then seems almost prophetical of the growth and greatness of the country; he married Miss Mary Brailliar, in 1843; she was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1824; their family consists of seven children: Jordan A., Eleanor (now Mrs. Roop), Columbus C., Zephariah, Leonidas, Van and Dora; they have lost one.

Halferty, J. N., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Richland.

Hammond, J. H. farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Richland.

Harlan, Stephen, Richland.

Hardin, Henry, Richland.

Harris, J. N. L., farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Richland.

Harris, C. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Richland.

Harmon, George, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Richland.

HAYWORTH, LYDIA, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Richland; born in Highland county, Ohio, in July, 1811, and lived there until her marriage to Eli Hayworth, January 31, 1828; he was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 27, 1806, and moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1829; thence to Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1830; they came to Iowa in 1840, when it was a Territory, and the following year settled where she now resides; owns 120 acres of land, well improved; when they first settled in this county their nearest neighbor was the Indians; they saw all the hardships incident to a pioneer life in preparing a home for themselves and family; they were active members of the Friends' Society, organized at an early day at Pleasant Plains. he died October 11, 1854, leaving the subject of this sketch and four children surviving: Sarah, James D., Annie and Ruth.

Hayworth, Rees, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

Haycock, G. A., Richland.

HAYCOCK, B. A., miller, Richland; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1821, and lived there until 1833, when, with his parents, he removed to Carroll county, Ohio; here he served as apprentice to the milling business with Benjamin Haycock; after serving three years at the business he attended Mt. Pleasant seminary for two years; in 1856 he came to Keokuk county, Iowa, and engaged in the milling business, and has built several mills in this county, and owns a large flouring mill in Richland, which he is running to its full capacity; has held various township offices; Mr. H. is one of the prominent business men of the county; as an industrious and energetic citizen he has few equals, always planning some public or private improvement, and never resting or halting until he sees it completed; he represented the county in the State legislature in 1868, and served with credit to his constituents and

honor to himself; he started in life with a laudable ambition to succeed and has not been disappointed; he married Miss E. A. Hargrove, November 1, 1843; she was born in Virginia, September 22, 1821; their family consists of five children: George A., Anna M. (now Mrs. Reynolds), Jenette B. (now Mrs. Hutchinson), Mary R. (now Mrs. Hobson) and Minnie W.; they have lost five.

HERRING, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Richland; born August 20, 1842, in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he lived till 1854, when he came to this county; he located where he now lives in 1869; he was married November 15, 1868, to Miss Malinda Pringle, a native of Iowa, and born in this county; they have two children: Ida and Etta, both living; he owns a nice farm of 137 acres of well improved land; he is a thorough farmer.

Hinshaw, Ira, Richland.

HINSHAW, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland; born October 25, 1826; is a native of Tennessee; in the year 1851 he moved to Keokuk county, Iowa, and settled on the place where he now resides; he has 100 acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation; he is a member of the Friends' Society; he has held various offices in his township; he married Louisa Stalker in December, 1850; she died in 1863; July 27, 1864, he married Sarah Crakall, who is a native of Indiana; they have six children living: Alpheus M., Oscar, Margaret J., Alta, Elda and Elvin; lost five: Lucinda, Albert, Ada, Orvin and Orin.

Hinshaw, E. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Richland.

Hobson, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland.

HOLLINGSWORTH, JEREMIAH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Richland; one of the most worthy citizens that ever made his home in Richland township; born in Union county, Indiana, February 25, 1809, and lived there until 1824, when he removed to Vermillion county, Illinois; he was raised a farmer, and received the benefit of the common schools; he was married April 5, 1831, to Miss Catherine Amons; she was born in Benton county, Kentucky, February 18, 1806; came to this county in 1840, and settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1842; owns 132 acres of land at the present time, having divided a large number of acres among his children; he was one of the board of commissioners appointed to organize the county, and also served as a member of the constitutional committee that met at Iowa City in 1857, and had the honor to help frame the laws under which the citizens of Iowa are governed; they have seven children: Amos, Emily and Eliza (twins), America and Amanda (twins), John W. and Julia; have lost five.

Hollingsworth, Amos, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Richland.

Hollingsworth, J. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Richland.

Horton, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Richland.

IRWIN, BARBARA, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Richland.

Israel, Robert, Richland.

JEFFERIS, W. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Richland.

Jefferis, E. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

JOHNSON, J. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Richland; among those prominently identified with the interest of Richland township, no one is more deserving of a notice in these memoirs than the subject of this sketch; born in Randolph

county, North Carolina, February 3, 1815, and lived there until fifteen years of age, and then, with his parents, removed to Hendricks county, Indiana; he received the benefits of the common schools, and being a diligent student, he has supplemented his education by extensive reading and close observation, and is one of the best informed men in the township; he was raised a farmer, and he has demonstrated that he is thoroughly practical in all its details; he came to this county in 1846, in time to vote on adoption of the State Constitution; he settled in the place where he now resides in 1849, and has made all the improvements; he owns 294 acres in his home farm, and eighty acres in Jefferson county, and has given attention to good graded stock; he has been honored by the citizens of the county with various offices of trust and honor; he has held various township offices and served three terms as a member of the board of supervisors; he served the unexpired term of E. S. Sampson in the State Senate in 1868, when the latter was elected District Judge; he is a member of Kossuth Lodge, I. O. O. F.; he married Prudence Sanders, August 8, 1839; she was born in Ohio, February 12, 1816; their family consists of three children: Oswald N., Amanda E., Martha R.; they lost one daughter: Sarah Jane.

Johnson, Lot. M., Richland.

Johnson, O. N., Richland.

Johnson, Enos, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Richland.

Jones, E. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Linley H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. P. Richland.

Jones, Abram, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland.

Jones, David H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Hezekiah, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland.

Jones, Obediah, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

Jones, E. C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

Jones, William, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

Jones, David, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland.

KENT, J. H., Richland.

Kinger, Henry, farmer Sec. 36; P. O. Richland.

LEMLEY, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Richland; born July 25, 1827, in Wittemburg, Germany, and came with his parents to the United States in 1829 and landed at New York; from there he went to Richland county, Ohio, thence to Washington county, this State; not being satisfied with the location he moved to Keokuk county, and in 1859 settled on the place where he now lives; he has 80 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivrtion; he has held various offices in the township, and is a member of the Disciple Church; Mr. Lemley was married December 19, 1849, to Miss Caroline Greene, a native of Ohio, who died May 19, 1870; he was again married on March 30, 1872, to Miss Emma Wistler, a native of Ohio; they have nine children living: Mary U., John W., Christina, Ellen, Clara, Elnora, Lillie L., Hattie, Green, Milo, Amanda and Mabel; lost three.

Logan, A. W., Richland.

Lemly, John W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Richland.

Lewis, William, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

Long, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Richland.

Lundin, Oliver, Richland.

McCLURE, J. A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

McConnell, Henry, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Richland.

Maupin, Thos., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Richland.

May, A. C., Richland.

Mendenhall, Moses, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Richland.

MILLS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Richland; born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, December 22, 1817; he came to Iowa while it was still a Territory, and settled in Davis county in February, 1841, and thence to this county, where he owns a homestead of 37½ acres, and business property in Richland; he married Miss Nancy Mitchell June 1, 1839; she was a native of Tennessee, and was born March 3, 1818; their family consists of three children; John W., James and Sophia Jane (now Mrs. Morgan).

Mills, J. S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Richland.

Mills, Pleasant, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Mills, Charles, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Richland.

Mills, Sarah, F., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Richland.

Mills, E. A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.

Mitchell, J. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Richland.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Richland; born June 14, 1806, in Jefferson county, Tennessee; in 1844 he came to Iowa Territory and settled in what was known as Washington county; he remained there till 1852, when he moved to Keokuk county and settled in the place where he now resides; he has 140 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation; he is one of the oldest settlers in the township and has helped to make it what it is to-day; he is an active member of the Friends' society; he has one child: Sarah E.; lost one: Zachariah.

Morgan, D. B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, T. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, W. S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, W. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Morgan, G. W., farmer, Sec 13; P. O. Richland.

NEICE, J. M., Richland.

Neis, Henry, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Richland.

Nelson, H. H., Richland.

NICHOLSON, J. F., farmer and merchant; P. O. Richland; born in Tennessee January 18, 1837; he came to this State and settled in Washington county, and thence to this county, where he has since been engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits; he married Miss Mary E. Alexander January 24, 1861; their family consits of six children: William B., Esther J., Margaret E., John W., Josephus C. and Rosa C.; lost two.

Nordyke, Jessie, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Richland.

Nordyke, Samuel, Richland.

OSWALT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Richland.

PAMPEL, C. F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Manhattan; born January 2, 1820, in Saxon Altenbarg, Germany; he was married in May, 1850, to Miss Castina Win-

ter, a native of Germany; they have a family of nine children; Emma R., Minnie A., Frank P., Mary A., Margaret E., Anna J., Sophia M., Christie, John D.; they came to the United States in 1853, landing in New York; they came to Iowa and located where they now live in 1853; he owns a farm of ninety-seven acres of well improved land; he is a weaver by trade and followed the business till he came to the United States, since which time he has turned his attention to farming; he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Payne, A. E., Richland.

PAYNE, R. H., M. D., physician and surgeon, Richland; born February 22, 1836, in Vermillion county, Ill.; his parents moved to Iowa in fall of 1836 and located in Washington county; here he was raised and educated; in 1854 he came to this county and located at Ioka; here he taught school and read medicine with Dr. Myers; he taught the first school that ever was taught in Ioka; he was married November 21, 1857, to Miss Martha J. Falkner; they have six children living: Anna E., Jessie D., James F., Carrie M., Johnnie E. and G.; Logan and Robert H., deceased; in the winter of 1857 and 1858 he moved to Henry county and finished his studies with Dr. D. A. Kittle, of Marshall and entered into practice with him; in the fall of 1858 he moved to Doniphan county, Kansas, where he remained three years, when he returned to Marshall, Henry county, Iowa, and graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1862, when he returned and located in Richland, where he engaged in the practice of his profession; he also keeps a stock of drugs, which is presided over by his oldest daughter, Anna E.; during the late war he was commissioned assistant surgeon Third Wisconsin Cavalry and promoted to contracting surgeon at the United States Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa; his mother who was born in 1800 is still living and finds a pleasant home in the family of her son.

Portafield, James, Richland.

Pringle, J. S., Richland.

Pringle, Henry, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Richland.

Pringle, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Richland.

Pringle, Pleasant, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

Pringle, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

Pringle, Joel J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

RAMSEY, A. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Richland.

RASH, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Richland; born April 13 1805; is a native of Wilkes county, North Carolina; he lived there till 1833, during which time he was married to Miss Setha Bryan, in August, 1824; she is a native of North Carolina; he remained there till 1835; and from there went to East Tennessee, where he remained till 1850; not being satisfied with this location he came to this county in 1853 and settled in the place he now lives on; has 100 acres of land, well improved; his family consists of eight children, living: Malinda E., Levi M., Lewis E., John A., William W., Daniel W., Nancy J., and Amanda A.; lost two; Mr. Rash is a member of the United Brethren Church and is a good neighbor and well respected citizen.

Reddig, Belinda, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Richland.

Reed, David, Richland.

REED, JOHN F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Richland; born in Miss., Sept. 13, 1836; in his childhood he

came to Washington county, Ohio, with his parents; there he received the advantages of a common school education; remained there till 1856, when he came to Keokuk county, Iowa; was married to Miss Celia Shockley, June 4, 1860; she is a native of this State; by this union they have six children living: George E., Emma A., Frank, Lemuel, Dora, Albert R.; seven deceased; he has eighty acres of land that he now lives on; has held various offices in his township and is a well respected citizen.

Reed, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Richland.

Rose, Abram, Richland.

Rummer, Parley, Richland.

SASSEEN, D. R, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Richland.

Sasseen, John, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Richland.

Seaton, R. P., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.

Sellars, Anderson, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Richland.

Sellars, Phebe, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Richland.

Shafer, Dudley, farmer, Sec. 1; P. Richland.

SHERADEN, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Richland; owns a farm of 120 acres of land; born October 18, 1819, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; parents moved to Richland county, Indiana, in 1820, where they lived till 1838, when they moved to Ashland county, Indiana; he came to this county in 1850, and settled on the farm where he now lives; he is one of the old settlers of the county, having lived here more than a quarter of a century; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Richland; has held various township offices; he was married in November, 1841, to Miss Sabina Campbell, a native of Delaware; she died in June, 1854; was married again in December, 1855, to Miss Henrietta Erwin, a native of Pennsylvania; their family consists of twelve children: Elvira, Winfield S., Cornelius, Jane, Adaline R., James, Albert, Maggie, Flora, Emma, Anna and Elmer, living, and four that are deceased.

Singleton, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland.

Singleton, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland.

Singleton, Joseph, farmer Sec. 10; P. O. Richland.

SMITH, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Richland; born in this county April 18, 1846, and has been raised a farmer; he owns a farm of 85 acres; he married Miss Isabel Ramsey March 17, 1860; she is a native of Ohio, and was born February 30, 1845; their family consists of six children: Lloyd W., Ira L., Myrtle, Clyde E., Orville G. and an infant.

Smith, A. A., Richland.

SMITH, WILLIAM., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Richland; born in Tennessee March 18, 1804, and was raised there; he removed to Indiana, and came to Iowa in 1864, and settled in Keokuk county on the place where he now resides; he owns a farm of 105 acres; he has held various township offices, and is an active member of the Methodist Church; he has been twice married, first to Miss Lydia Mills, a native of Tennessee; born April 20, 1802; she died February 21, 1871; by this union they had nine children, three of them still living: Nathan, Mary and Henry; lost six: John, Louisa J., Sarah, Emily, Enos and Philo; he married for his second wife Mrs. E. J. Atchison, a native of Kentucky, who came to Iowa at an early day.

Smith, W. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Richland.

Snyder, G. W., Richland.

Stalker, G. D., Richland.
Stalker, George, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland.
Stalker, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Richland.
Stalker, Allen, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Richland.
Stephens, B. G., Richland.
Steele, Chas., Richland.
Stephens, G. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Richland.
Stephens, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Richland.
Stockman, J. C., Richland.
Stroup, John, Richland.
Stuart, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Richland.
Stuart, Gourney, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Richland.

SWAYZE, DR. H. A., physician and surgeon; Richland; born November 12, 1838, in Fairfield county, Ohio; he lived there until 1851, when he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he remained until 1866; during this time he made a choice of the medical profession, and after due and liberal preparation by study, attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, where he took a full course of lectures and graduated with honors in 1861; he then returned to his home in Oskaloosa and began the practice of his profession, which he continued in that place until 1866; he then concluded to change his residence and practice, which he did by removing that year to Richland, in this county; here he opened, in connection with his practice, a drug and general merchandise store, which he still carries on; he enjoys a good practice in his profession and is esteemed by all his friends and neighbors; he was married February 13, 1862, to Miss Sarepta Moore, a native of Indiana; they have one child: Mary.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, proprietor of Thompson House, Richland; born May 2, 1818, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; he is a tailor by trade; he traveled as a journeyman tailor from 1838 till 1843; he came from Carrol county, Ohio, to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1854; he was married November, 1844, to Miss Caroline Runkenbrod, a native of Ohio; she died October 12, 1855; he married again, August, 1856, to Miss Hannah VanDike, a native of Ohio; he came to Richland in 1857, and bought the hotel he now keeps, and has followed it since; he is a practical hotel man, and a model landlord, and one who is highly esteemed by the traveling public; is a member of the M. E. Church and I. O. O. F.

Thornburg, Clark, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Richland.
Townsend, Charles, Richland.
Tracey, Andrew, Richland.
Tracy, H. W. farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Richland.
Trigg, George, Richland.
Turner, Miles, Richland.

VANDYKE, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Richland; born April 12, 1844; is a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee; lived there till he was twelve years of age, then, with his parents, he came to Adams county, Illinois; lived there till 1868, when he came to this county, and settled on the place upon which he now resides; he was married November 12, 1866, to Miss Susan Sassern, a native of Indiana; she was born August 5, 1845; by this union they have four children living: Zena S., Estella, George L., Lester; he has ninety-two acres of well improved land; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; was in company A, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry; served from the time of his enlistment till the war closed; enlisted

at Quincy, and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois.

WADE, ZEPHANIAH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Richland.

WASSON, JOHN, retired farmer, Richland; born February 6, 1805, in Bourbon county, Kentucky; his parents moved to Preble county, Ohio, in 1807; was educated in the common schools, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1823; here he served an apprenticeship of three years and worked at his trade till 1832, when he went to Warren county, Indiana, remaining there until 1839, at which time he came to this county; was married February 1, 1837 to Miss Susan Pringle, a native of Clark county, Ohio; they have one child living: Martha J. (now Mrs. Notham Johnson), and two deceased; in 1840 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1845 he was elected organizing sheriff of the county; he has held various offices in the township; was justice of the peace for twelve years; is one of the oldest settlers in the county; he organized the first Lodge of Sons of Temperance in the county; was elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly, of Iowa, from his district, and is an active member of the Christian Church.

Ward, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Richland.

WHARTON, LINTON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Richland; born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1805, and moved with his parents to Ohio in 1818; he came to this county in 1863 and owns a farm of forty-six and a half acres of improved land; has a large apiary and devotes considerable attention to bee culture; married Miss Sarah A. Turner, February 15, 1832; she was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1805; their family consists of two children: Martha (now Mrs. S. Yap), and Michael T.; they have lost two.

Wiggins, Griffin, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Richland.

Williams, C. O., Richland.

Wonderlich, Chas, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Richland.

YULE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Richland; own 210 acres of land under a high state of cultivation; born May 15, 1794, in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland; he emigrated to the United in 1836, and landed in New York city; from there went immediately to Ashland county, Ohio, and remained there till 1854, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives; he has been an active member of the Congregational Church for twenty-three years; is a man well informed in the history of his native country, also of his adopted country, and takes great interest in the institutions of the same; he is probably the oldest man now living in the township, having long since passed his three score and ten years, but still retains, to a remarkable degree, his natural faculties; he can relate with remakable accuracy, incidents which occurred more than three-quarters of a century ago; has ever made honesty and integrity his standard of life, never forgetting the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you;" he was married February 5, 1829, to Miss Jennette Thompson, a native of Bauf county, Scotland, who still lives to cheer and comfort him in his declining years; they have had had seven children: John, George, William, Margaret, Ellen, Samuel, Joseph, living, and one: James, deceased; their son, John, is now a resident of California, where he has twice been elected to the legislature of that State,

and was honored by being elected Speaker of the House; he was also the Republican candidate for Congress from his district against the Labor-reform and Democratic candidate, in 1877, but by the fusion of all interests against him he was defeated by a small majority.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ADRIAN, LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Talleyrand.

Aller, Herbert, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

Austerman, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

BADER, CHARLES, merchant at Talleyrand; born in Strausland, Germany in Prussia; there he was raised and there it was that he prepared himself for the mercantile trade; emigrated to the United States in 1867, landing at New York; from there he moved to Burlington, Iowa, and was engaged in selling goods over the different portions of the State; not being satisfied with traveling, he located at Sigourney, remaining in business there for a short time, then went to Talleyrand, where he is at present; has a large stock of general merchandise, is enjoying a good trade and is a No. 1 business man; he was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Caroline Krieger, a native of Wolgast, Germany; she was born July, 1843; by this union they have three children: Max J., Theresa M. and Mary F.

Barr, Samuel, blacksmith, Talleyrand.

Baker, Peter, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Harper.

Baker, Mary, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Talleyrand.

Baker, Michael, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Talleyrand.

Bearen, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

Brier, John, constable, Talleyrand.

Berg, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Harper.

Beuch, Peter P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Bomby, Peter, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

Bouroren, Matt., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Talleyrand.

Buck, Constantine, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Talleyrand.

CLINE, PETER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

Conrad, Laboras, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

Conrad, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

Connely, Austin, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

DOTY DAVID, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

ENGLE, MARY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Talleyrand.

Engledinger, Nick, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

Engledinger, John, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

FAGEN JOHN, wagonmaker, Talleyrand.

Feltz, Anton, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Talleyrand.

Ford, Anderson, huxter and farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

FORD, SAMUEL, merchant and postmaster at Talleyrand; born December 20, 1824, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; he, with his parents, moved to Guernsey county, Ohio; there he was raised as a farmer; came to Burlington in 1853, and there prepared himself for the mercantile trade; came in 1856 to Talleyrand, this county, where he is now en-

gaged in business with his son James H.; deals in dry goods and general merchandise, and is also postmaster of that place; is the owner of the property on which he is doing business, and is enjoying a fine trade; March 14, 1847, was married to Miss Martha Moore, a native of the same county as himself; she was born December 28, 1827; by this union they have two children: James H. and Mary A.; have lost three: C. H. and two infants.

Fowl, Lewis, cooper, Talleyrand.

Freris, Peter, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Talleyrand.

Frederick, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Talleyrand.

Fughes, Michael, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Harper.

GARETT, NATHAN, farmer and blacksmith, Talleyrand.

Geoves, Benoral, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Talleyrand.

Glance, C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

Goldner, A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Harper.

Goldner, John B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Goldner, Ben., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Goldner, J. F., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Goldner, J. A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Goldner, J. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Gray, George, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Talleyrand.

GRAY, DR. J. D., physician and surgeon, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand; born November 15, 1821, in Belmont county, Ohio, and is the third son of Daniel Gray and Deborah, *nee* Dudley; he traces his mother's ancestry to England, and has a complete genealogical record from the original ancestry during the fourteenth century to the present time, and on his father's side has it complete from 1742; in his youth he learned the printer's trade, and followed it as an avocation, and at the same prepared himself for the practice of medicine; in 1843 he entered the office of Dr. Affleck, in Summerton, Belmont county, Ohio, and remained with his preceptor until 1847; in 1850 he came to Iowa, and in 1857 settled in Keokuk county; he graduated from the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk in 1854; in 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and in September of the same year was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served until September, 1863, and resigned; in connection with his duties as a physician, he studied law, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar, but has not abandoned his medical profession, in which he has built up a large practice; he married Miss Juliet Stevens, of Lancaster, Keokuk county, in October, 1855; he settled where he now lives in 1870, and owns an improved farm of 80 acres; he has a family of seven children: Charles A., Elam H., Ada, Arthur, Clara, Merrill and Flora; lost two.

Griner, Peter, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Talleyrand.

Griner, Mary, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Talleyrand.

Griner, Fred, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

Griner, Peter, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Keota.

Griner, George, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

Gross, Michael, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O Harper.

HAHN MATTHIAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Talleyrand.

Hahn, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

Harris, Moses, retired farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

Harmon, Landilin, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Harmon, Casmer, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Harper.

HENDERSON. D. N., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Talleyrand; born April 5, 1819, near Millswood, Guernsey county, Ohio, and is the son of Thomas and Jane Jackson Henderson; his father was born in Pennsylvania in 1776, near the place, and on the same day, the battle of Brandywine was fought, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and was prominently identified with the interests of his adopted State; he served as associate judge of the court of Guernsey county and was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature three terms; afterward moved to Illinois, and thence to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he died in September, 1860; the subject of this sketch was raised a farmer and came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1839, and took a claim where he now resides; he has passed the ordeal and experenced the privations of pioneer life, and has held various township offices and was elected justice of the peace when the county was organized, and has held the office almost uninterruptedly since that time; he married Miss Lavina Jeffrey in 1845; she died in 1851; afterward married Miss Rose A. Noggle; they have two adopted children: Roscoe and Mary L.; politically Mr. Henderson is a Democrat; he favored the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; his religious views are liberal, and he has devoted a great deal of time in investigating modern spiritualism, and the evidence to his mind is without a doubt, and to use his own language he says two years after his first investigation he developed as a medium, which ultimated in the gift of healing; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the Odd Fellows; is a self-made man; commencing life with but little means, he has by industry and perseverance made for himself a competency, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Hammes, Nick, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Harper.

Hammes, Peter, farmer, Sec. 8; P. Harper.

Hanlon, Wm., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

Heisdoffer, Mike, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

Heisdoffer, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Talleyrand.

Herrick, H. A., blacksmith, Talleyrand.

Hilt, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 8: P. O. Harper.

Hisel, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Talleyrand.

Hisel, Eva, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Talleyrand.

Holmes, L. B., retired farmer, Talleyrand.

Hoffman, J. P., saloon, Talleyrand.

Horning, Anthony, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Talleyrand.

Horning, Martin, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Talleyrand.

Horning, Chris., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Talleyrand.

Horace, Wendall, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Harper.

JAMS, RICHLAND, hotel and saloon, Talleyrand.

JOHNSON, S. E., of the firm of Johnson & Schreckengast, dealers in general merchandise, Ketoa, P. O. Talleyrand; born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 28, 1835; when about three years of

age he with his parents moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he continued to live till the fall of 1855, when he came to Iowa and located at Talleyrand, remaining there but one year, and then returned to his native State, where he continued to reside until 1859, and then removed to DeKalb county, Missouri; while there he was engaged in teaching and surveying until the inaugural of Lincoln in 1861, when, owing to sectional strife, he thought discretion the better part of valor and again returned to Talleyrand, where he enlisted in company D, Thirteenth Iowa, as a private under Captain Price in October, 1861, and continued in that company for two years, and was then transferred to the Sixty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant, and afterward third adjutant of the regiment, which commission he held until he was mustered out of the service, May 31, 1866, and returned to his home at Talleyrand; Mr. Johnson's war experience lasted from the beginning to the close of the rebellion, and was filled with hard service, and gave him a thorough understanding of what is meant by the horrors of war; on his return from the army he started a general store at Talleyrand, and the year following (1877) he traded his store and stock to R. J. Henderson for the homestead where he now lives, consisting of 200 acres, and September 9, 1869, he was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Robert McCampbell, and by this union they have three daughters and one son: Loie Estelle, Florence, Dora Alice and Albert S.; Mr. J. is a genial gentleman, quick observer and prompt in business, as he is generous in his social relations, and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, farmer, Sec. –; P. O. Talleyrand; born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and when three years old his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he lived till the spring of 1844, when he came to Washington county, this State, and from there to this county, in the fall of 1845, and located on his present homestead of eighty acres; he was married first to Miss R. H. Kinkade, of Ohio, in 1848, who died in 1851; he was married a second time in this county, in 1852, to Nancy A. Henderson, who died in 1872 and left two children: R. A. and I. V.; he was married to his present wife in 1874; her maiden name was Maggie Shaw; he has held the office of county supervisor for two terms and was elected to the third term, but resigned; he was raised on a farm and has always followed farming as an occupation.

KAUFFMAN, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Harper.

Klett, Godfrey, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Klett, August, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Kleckner, Balyar, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Talleyrand.

Keiffer, Michael, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Talleyrand.

Keibarger, Vince, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Kerchner, George, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Talleyrand.

Kreger, Wm., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

LEINENCAMP, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Leike, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Harper.

Leinen, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Harper.

Limebach, K., farmer, Sec. 25; P.O. Talleyrand.

Lutz, F. A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Harper.

McCAMPBELL, ANDY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Talleyrand.

Marquis, Richard, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Talleyrand.

Marquis, David, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Talleyrand.

Marsh, Peter, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Harper.

Mertz, Peter, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. O. Richland.

Mertz, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Talleyrand.

Miller, George, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Talleyrand.

Miner, Gratus, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

Moraine, Matt, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Talleyrand.

NEILL, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Talleyrand.

Newman, Chas., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Keota.

Newman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

Nutz, Peter, blacksmith, Talleyrand.

OLIVER, J. C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

Olinger, Peter, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

Olinger, P. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Talleyrand.

Oswiler, Michael, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

PEIFFER, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 28.; P. O. Talleyrand.

Pemmey, Albert, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

Phiffer, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

Phiffer, Paul, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Harper.

Pitzer, Mary A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

Porter, J. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Talleyrand.

Ralston, W. S., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Talleyrand.

RAMSEY, CONRAD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Talleyrand; born in Washington county, this State, in 1847, and was raised there and came to this county in 1876; he was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming as an occupation; October 22, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Ada Singmaster; they have no family.

Rand, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Keota.

Rock, George, merchant, Talleyrand.

Rudolph, Peter, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Harper.

Rung, Michael, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Talleyrand.

SANDERS, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Talleyrand.

Schram, Peter, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Talleyrand.

Seiren & Bisser, Talleyrand.

Sheatz, Adam, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

Shockley, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Talleyrand.

Shuman, John, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

SINGMASTER, SAMUEL, farmer and importer of thoroughbred Clydesdale and Norman horses, Sec. 36; P. O. Talleyrand; among the pioneers of this county is the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears on another page; his nativity is Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 11, 1807, and here he was raised and made his home till in the year 1836, when he came to this State on a prospecting tour, and visited this county and purchased land to the amount of 320 acres, the same now comprising a part of his present homestead; he remained but a short time and returned to his native home in Pennsylvania, and two years later, in 1839, he came back and perma-

nently located on the land which he had formerly purchased, and engaged in farming as an occupation, which he has followed since; his means at that time were limited, and he shared all the hardships that are incident to pioneer life, at times meeting with the success that attends untiring energy and perseverance, and, on the other hand, suffering the disappointments that seem unavoidable in preparing a home in a new country; a few years after he settled in this county his house was taken away by a hurricane, and in 1860 his barn and all of his machinery was totally destroyed by fire; yet all this did not discourage him, but prompted him to a more decided effort to replace these losses by honest labor and economy, and to-day he not only enjoys a reasonable competency but has been fortunate in securing a large share of this world's goods; he now owns over 2,000 acres of land, most of which are well improved; of late years he has made a specialty of importing Clydesdale and Norman horses, and he manages this class of stock very successfully; as a citizen he is highly respected, and as a neighbor, those who have known him longest speak of him as deserving their confidence; he was married in 18— to Mary Seischolts, of Berks county, Pennsylvania; they have by this union a family of three sons and two daughters: Charles, Thomas, James, Sarah (wife of David Kiser), and Mary Ada (wife of Conrad Ramsey).

Smith, Frank, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Talleyrand.

Snodgrass, Mrs. James, Talleyrand.

Snider, John, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

Spanier, John, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Talleyrand.

STARR, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Talleyrand; born in Germany in 1820, and came to the United States in 1844, and first settled in Ohio, where he lived up to the time he came to this county in the spring of 1867; he owns a farm of 651 acres; was married in Germany in 1844 to Miss Margaret Nicol; they have a family of ten children: Michael, John, George, Margaret, Frederick, Mary, Martin, Christian, Annie M. and Lizzie; they have two deceased; he has held various township offices and is at present justice of the peace.

Stein, John, farmer Sec. 17; P. O. Harper.

Steine, Henry, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Harper.

Steine, Henry, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Talleyrand.

Strickland, L., wagon-maker, Sec. 13; P. O. Talleyrand.

Sundag, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Harper.

TINNIS, NICHOLAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Talleyrand.

VASTINE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Talleyrand.

Vogle, George, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Talleyrand.

Vogle, John, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Talleyrand.

WALERICH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Talleyrand.

Walerich, Mike, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Talleyrand.

Wehr, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Talleyrand.

Wehr, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

Weibly, Louisa, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Talleyrand.

Wheeler, Maria, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Talleyrand.

Wise, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Keota.

Wolfe, Michael, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Talleyrand.

YEOMAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Talleyrand.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

APPLEGATE, BEN., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hayesville.

Ash, Wm., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lancaster.

Atwood, Miles, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lancaster.

BAKER, NICHOLAS, blacksmith, Lancaster.

Barr, Herman, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lancaster.

Barlow, James, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hayesville.

Basey, Wm., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lancaster.

BEALL, THEODORE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lancaster; born October 17, 1840, in Holmes county, Ohio; at the age of seventeen years he came to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county, where he remained until August 1, 1861; he then enlisted as private in company F, Tenth Iowa Infantry; was promoted to corporal and served until March, 1863, when he was discharged to enable him to enlist in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which he did March 1, 1863, and served on the Mississippi river until his discharge on the 20th of January, 1865; he then returned to Brooklyn, Iowa, and remained there until December of the same year; he then came to this county and located where he now lives; owns 123 acres of land; October 17, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Utterback, a native of Indiana; they have five children: Ada E., Virgil S., Corwin M., Lillian E. and Mildred May.

BEALL, HORATIO L., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lancaster; born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 22, 1842; at the age of nineteen years he came to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county, where he remained until August 2, 1862, when he enlisted in company H, Twentieth Iowa Infantry and served to the close of the war; was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 14, 1865; he was at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, Middle Bayou, Mansura Bayou, Yellow Bayou, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and others; after his discharge he came to this county and located where he now lives, owning 106 acres of land; November 5, 1873, he married Miss Olive A. Goss, a native of this county, having been born in Clear Creek township; have one child: C. L.; lost one: Mary E.

Beasley, T. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hayesville.

Beckman, Michael, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sigourney.

Blatner, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

Bott, Job, farmer, Lancaster.

Bott, J. H., farmer, Lancaster.

BOWMAN, WM., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Lancaster; among the many citizens who have given tone and character to Keokuk county, none are deserving of a more prominent place than the subject of this sketch; born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1826, and when three years of age was taken by his parents to Ashland county, Ohio, where he lived until he came to Iowa, in 1845, and settled in Henry county, near Mount Pleasant; in 1847 he returned to Ohio and went to Cincinnati and learned the tin, copper and sheet-iron-smith's trade, and from this place went to Virginia; he returned to Iowa in 1850 and engaged in the tin and hardware business in New London; he continued in this business until 1856, and then changed his place of residence to

Richland township, Keokuk county; in 1858 he moved to Lancaster and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and remained in business until 1860, when he returned to his farm in Richland township; he settled where he now resides in 1866, and own 761 acres of land; he married Miss Phebe Clark May 14, 1850; she was a native of Virginia; their family consists of three children: Wiley C., Elmer D. and Jesse B.; he is a man of independent thought, but of a kind and obliging nature, a man of the people and one true to the highest principles of honor and morality and strict interity; as a citizen, quiet and unostentatious, cordially supporting any measure of real public benefit; socially, he is a gentleman whom to know is only to wish for a more extended acquaintance.

Boyce, C. J., and wife, Lancaster.

BRATER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Manhattan; born in Germany September 11, 1835; in 1838 he, with his parents, immigrated to the United States, landing at New York; located in Jamesburg, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there for one year moved to Westmoreland county; there he was raised and educated in the common school of that place; he came to Iowa in 1856, and located in German township, this county; he lived there until 1865, when he moved upon his present farm; he owns 480 acres of as fine farm land as can be found in the township, which he has made by hard, honest toil and good management; October 30, 1868, he was married to Miss Katie Sheatz, a native of Germany; they have five children: J. Henry, Caroline, Katie, Martha and Minnie (twins); have lost one daughter: Louisa; Mrs. Brater died May 26, 1877; she was supposed to have been killed by a man named Hazeltine, who was tried and acquitted.

Bradley, W. P., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manhattan.

BROLLIAR, C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manhattan; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1819; when eight years of age his parents moved to Knox county, Ohio, where he remained uutil 1843; he then moved to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he resided until 1845, then coming to this county; he located in Richland township, and after remaining there for one winter moved to Jackson township; he moved upon his present homestead of 600 acres in 1855, and has since resided there; he has been county supervisor for three years, and for four years was postmaster at Manhattan; he is a mill-wright by trade, but has done little at it for the past 16 years; December 19, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Courtright, a native of Ohio; she died September 9, 1879, leaving ten children: Isaac C., Elijah, G. W. M., Mary, Samuel, Albert L., Ross, Jacob, Charles and Emma A.; Willie is deceased; Mr. B. is an old settler of the county, and is a thorough farmer; he has never missed a crop since he has been in the State.

Brolliar, Elijah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Manhattan.

Brown, J. C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hayesville.

BRUNT, W. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Lancaster; born in North Carolina March 22, 1810; when 19 years of age he, with his parents, moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he remained until 1835, then removing to Madison county, Indiana; he remained there until the spring of 1848, when he came to Iowa, and in May of the same year located on his

present homestead of 140 acres; Mr. Brunt received his education in the common schools of North Carolina, and while in Indiana engaged in teaching, which he followed for several years; in 1839 he was ordained as an elder in the Christian church in Madison county, Indiana, and has pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal and energy; he has been connected with the Lancaster church since September, 1848, and has always manifested a deep interest in its temporal and spiritual welfare; February 21, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Williams, a native of Maryland; she died October 25, 1874, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are now living: Sarah A., John M., Samuel W. and Elizabeth; one: James M., is deceased; he is one of the old settlers, and prominent among those who have endured the hardships and trials of pioneer life; he has given homes to each of his children, having earned his first money by teaching; he was elected school-fund commissioner of the county in 1852, and held that office until it was abolished in September, 1858; in 1859 he was elected county treasurer, and served for two years with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the county.

Brunt, Lu, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hayesville.

Bryant, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hayesville.

Bucher, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hayesville.

Burr, Celia, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

CARSON, J. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lancaster.

Carson, G. M., Lancaster.

CHASTAIN, MRS. ELIZABETH., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hayesville; born in Tennessee April 21, 1815; when two years of age her parents moved Lafayette county, Missouri; there she was raised and educated; never in her life did she go to school where there was a window in the building; March 9, 1831, she married Mr. Benjamin Chastain, a native of Virginia; in 1833 they moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where they resided for two years, then going to Macoupin county, Illinois, where they lived for about four years; in 1838 they came to Iowa and located in Jefferson county; lived there until 1845 and then came to this county, and moved on the farm where she now resides in 1847; owns 180 acres of land; they entered their land from the government; June 7, 1853, her husband was killed while handling a span of colts; left four children: Joel H. (now in Washington Territory), and Martha J. (now Mrs. Aaron Buher), living, and Christopher C., John B. and Samara A. (who married Mr. Wm. Hubbird), deceased.

Clark, H. S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

CLINGAN, G. S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1818; when fifteen years of age he, with his parents, moved to Trumbull county, Ohio; in 1844 he came to Iowa, locating in Lee county, near Keokuk, and in 1846 moved to Mahaska county, where he remained until August, 1848; he then came to this county and settled where he now lives; owns 101 acres of land; he is a carpenter by trade, and was educated in the common schools; March 19, 1845, he married Margaret Archer, a native of Stark county, Ohio; they have six children: Gustavus A., Alvin M., Sarah J., Mary, Henrietta M. and Joseph; have lost four: George A., Olive, Rosella and Rose Anna (twins);

he is a member of the Christian Church and in 1855 was ordained as an elder of the church, and has preached more or less ever since; he is one of the old settlers of the county; is a man of generous impulses, and ever ready to assist those in need.

Clingan, A. M., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

Cockran, A. J., Lancaster.

Cole, H. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster.

Conner, Wm., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lancaster.

Conner, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sigourney.

Conner, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sigourney.

CRAIG, JAMES, retired farmer, Lancaster; born in Green county, Kentucky, October 10, 1811, and lived there until sixteen years of age, and then removed to Johnson county, Indiana, and lived there until he came to this county in 1847; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Juliet Jacobs in 1834; she was born in Shelby county, Kentucky; they have no children of their own, but have raised three.

Cramley, Henry, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

Culp, George, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

DAVIS, A. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Manhattan.

Dawson, Thornton, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hayesville.

Dermont, Peter, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lancaster.

Dermont, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lancaster.

DOGGETT, CATHARINE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lancaster; born in Kentucky, December 5, 1805; there she was raised and educated in the common schools; in 1830 she moved to Indiana, and in 1844 came to Iowa and located where she now lives, having lived on the same farm since; she owns 115 acres of land; August 8, 1828, she was married to Presley Doggett, a native of Kentucky; he died June 14, 1872, leaving a family of twelve children: Andrew J., Shelby, Justin, Amanda, Sarah C., Burnetta, Melissa and Addison (twins), living, and Mary, Leonard, William and Emily, deceased; she is one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and when they came to it there were but very few settlers here.

Dogett, Addison, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lancaster.

DOGETT, A. J., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster; born in Kentucky, January 29, 1829; in 1838 he moved with his parents to Indiana, remaining there until 1843; he then came to Iowa, and located in Henry county; resided there for about one year, and then moved to this county, locating on the place where he now resides; he has resided on one farm as long as any man in the township, and owns 404 acres of land; October 21, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gilliland, a native of Indiana; they have nine children: America, Eugene, Theodocia, Catharine, Louisa, May, Virginia, Susan and Bertie; have lost three: Theodore, Albert and Arnold.

Duree, Samuel W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hayesville.

ELDRIDGE, MADISON P., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lancaster; born on the 20th day of August, 1817, in the State of New York; at the age of nineteen he started West, and lived in various places until 1849, when he settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, and lived there until 1865, when he removed to this county, and settled where he now lives; he has 330 acres of land, and has accumulated what he now enjoys by indus-

try, energy and honesty, and is an example of what may be done by any young man if he only has the disposition; he was married November 14, 1849, to Miss Sophia Galord, a native of New York; they have five children living: Lucretia, Lucy, Daniel, Minnie and Mary E.; they have lost two: Barber and Jessie.

Eldridge, Ross, Lancaster.

Eldridge, M. P., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lancaster.

Eldridge, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lancaster.

ESTEP, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. –; P. O. Hayesville; born in Missouri, March 9, 1855; there he was raised and lived until the spring of 1875, when he came to this county, where he has since resided; owns 120 acres of land; October 14, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, a native of Indiana; she has five children by former marriage; Millie M., John H., Olive J., Margaret M. and Estella May; lost three: Geo. Wm., Mary F. and Thomas A.

FERAND, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster.

Flanigan, Ed., Lancaster.

Fallman, Henry, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lancaster.

Fallman, Fred, merchant, Lancaster.

Fry, H. A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lancaster.

FULLER, FREDERICK, farmer Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ohio, November 29, 1833; there he was raised and educated in the common schools; he came to Iowa in 1860, locating in Cedar county; in 1861 removed to Iowa county, where he lived until the spring of 1869, when he came to this county, locating where he now lives; owns a farm of ninety-four acres; has been twice married; February 8, 1853, he married Miss Charity E. Halstead, a native of Ohio; they had four children: Freeman A., George E., Ernest A. and Oren B.; February 19, 1872, he was divorced from her; married again to Miss Henrietta Foor, a native of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1872.

GASTON, S. H., merchant, Hayesville; born in Steady Run township, this county, December 18, 1852; educated in the common schools and Wesleyan University, of Mount Pleasant; after a mercantile experience of two years in Martinsburgh, he came to Lancaster, and located where he now lives; he owns forty-one acres of land; deals in general merchandise; is also postmaster of Hayesville, which position he has held since the spring of 1875; March 11, 1874, he was married to Miss Delia Hayes, a native of this township; they have two children: Fred and Hattie.

Gaylard, F. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hayesville.

Gilliland, S. A., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lancaster.

Gillett, I. C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hayesville.

Gilliland, W. S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Hayesville.

Gladfelter, Sam., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lancaster.

Griffin, J. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lancaster.

HAHN, AMNA, farmer. Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster.

Halstead, Amos, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lancaster.

Hankey, Henry, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sigourney.

HARRIS, S. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Manhattan; born in Tennessee March 9, 1809; was raised there and there he lived until 1832, when he moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, remaining there until 1845; he then came to Iowa and located in this county, and after remaining here until 1857 he removed to Missouri; after the

breaking out of the war he returned to this county in 1862, and in 1868 moved upon his present homestead of forty acres; January 24, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary Rydon, a native of Pennsylvania; they have by this union five children: Franklin P., Melissa, Jennie, Thomas P., and Florence; Mr. H. is one of the old settlers of the county; has been clerk of the board of commissioners, deputy sheriff, county treasurer (by appointment), drainage commissioner, was appointed by the county judge to select and survey the swamp lands; has held the office of assessor in the county and township for three terms.

HARDESTY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Hayesville; born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1813, and remained there until 10 years of age, and from there went to Fountain county, Indiana, and lived there about five years, and then removed to Delaware county, the same State, and lived there until he came to this county in 1840; he owns a farm of 239½ acres; he is a pioneer in all that the term means, and has experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life; he at one time had his rifle drawn on the Indian chief Wapello, and ten days after this incident he died, and Mr. Hardesty was employed to take his remains to Agency City for burial; he married Miss Sophia Markers, April 7, 1842; she was born in Coshocton county, Ohio; they have nine children: Harvey, Thomas, Charles, George, James, Mary E., Rebecca, Clariet, and Joseph D.

HARMAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Hayesville; born in Fayette county, Virginia; he came with his parents to Iowa in 1842, and settled upon the same section on which they now reside; he owns 353 acres of land; his father, M. M. Harman, was one of the oldest settlers of this township, and built the first house in Lancaster; February 24, 1860, he married Miss Sarah J. Harman, a native of Indiana; she died February 20, 1866, leaving two children: Ida and Arthur; married again to Miss Lenora Hankins, of Virginia; they have two children: Ella L. and George L.; Mrs. H. has three children by a former marriage: James, Rosa B., and John J.

Hayes, J. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Hayesville.

Herman, B. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

Herman, Michael, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lancaster.

HUBBIRD, W. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville; born in Indiana August 7, 1831; attended the common schools, and when 17 years of age he determined to come West, which he did, stopping in Iowa and locating where he now lives in 1848, and has lived here ever since; owns a fine farm of 250 acres; has been town clerk for three terms, justice of the peace (which office he now holds), four times elected and once appointed, and school director; he has taught school several times since he has resided here; December 29, 1855, he married Samaria A. Chastain, a native of Missouri; she died January 31, 1861, leaving a family of three children: B. F., Mary E., and Samaria A.; he married again to Mrs. Martha J. Herrell May 7, 1865, a native of Indiana; have two children: Willie H. and Lottie; Mrs. H. has two children by a former marriage: Albert E. and Laura Z.; he has the most extensive fruit farm in the county, to which he is devoting considerable attention; he has 500 trees of small fruit.

Hobert, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

JACOBS, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lancaster.

JACOBS, B. B., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville; born in Ohio August 18, 1828; when seven years of age his parents moved to Johnson county, Indiana; came to this county in 1848, and moved on the farm which he now occupies in 1857; owns 586 acres of land; has made all his estate except one eighty himself, with the assistance of his own family; he is one of the old settlers of this township, having resided in it since his marriage to Miss Margaret McGahey, of Indiana, June 5, 1850; they have nine children: Josephine (now Mrs. Thomas Griffin), Martha J., Mary A. (now Mrs. Samuel Jacobs), Harriet, Nancy B., Alvin, Francis, George and Joseph; have lost two: William and Austin.

Jacobs, Abe, farmer, P. O. Lancaster.

Jacobs, Austin, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lancaster.

Jacobs, W. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville.

Jacobs, Bennett, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hayesville.

Jacobs, Lydia, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hayesville.

Jacobs, P. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hayesville.

Jennings, T. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hayesville.

Johnson, C. A., Lancaster.

Jones, James, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Hayesville.

Jones, George, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Hayesville.

KEIFER, J. S., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lancaster.

Keister, Elijah, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hayesville.

Kelley, W. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

Kensel, Theodore, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manhattan.

Kester, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lancaster.

Kester, Elijah, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hayesville.

Koch, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

LEE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P O Hayesville; born in Maryland, January 31, 1834; there he was raised, and lived until 1854, when he moved to Iowa and located near Webster; came on the place where he now resides in the spring of 1872; has followed farming all of his life; owns 110 acres of land; has held the office of school director; August 14, 1862, he enlisted in company B., Thirty-third Iowa Infantry and served till the close of the war, being discharged July 17, 1865; participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, among which were Camden, Saline, Little-Rock, Union City, Tennesee, Mobile and many others; was married September 30, 1856 to Miss Sarah E Rodgers, a native of Pennsylvania; have five children: Willie, Addie, Johnnie, Daisy and Gray; lost two: Roy and an infant.

Lepard, Calvin, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sigourney.

Limbach, Casper, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manhattan.

Long, J. R., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Lowe, L. W., Lancaster.

McCORMIC, J. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sigourney; born in Summit county, Ohio, February 22, 1838; there he was raised and educated, attending the common schools of that State; in the fall of 1859 he came to this county and located in Lancaster; after remaining there for two years he went to Sigourney; there he resided until 1867, when he moved upon the farm which he

now owns, and which consists of 220 acres of good land; is a blacksmith by trade, having worked at that business for twenty-six years; he has, at present, a shop on his farm, but does little at it excepting his own work; he deals quite extensively in horses, and has shipped a great many to Denver, Colorado; April 17, 1860, he married Miss Hildah Stone, of Indiana; have three children: Fred. Alva, Cora V. and Lotta A.

McGrew, William, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hayesville.

McGrew, Mary M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster.

McMillan, M. P., and wife, farmers, Sec. 2; P. O. Lancaster.

Malcomb, Arthur, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster.

Mallinger, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

Maple, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hayeviile.

MARTIN, ED. M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lancaster; born in Ohio, September 24, 1830, and at the age of twelve years he came with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1854, when they removed to this county, and in 1856 located on his present farm which consists of 89 acres, which he has made by hard, honest toil, and on August 13, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Goss, a native of Ohio; have six children: Lizzie R., Elmer L., Bertha M., Guy H., Kate, A. and Joseph W.; lost one daughter: Mary.

MARTIN, J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster: born in Virginia, April 10, 1803, and emigrated to Iowa in 1839, and settled in Van Buren county, and came to this county in 1855, and owns 204 acres of land; married Miss Rebecca Knox, in 1824; she was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1858; he afterward married Miss Mary Bemberger, in 1858; she was a native of Pennsylvania; have three children: Ann Eliza, Job B., and Edward M., and has lost three daughters: Louisa, Mary J., (who was the wife of P. L. Eckerly), and Catharine, (who was the wife of—— Orr); one daughter married Samuel Hart; he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Resaca; left one child: Emma L. (wife of Kline Kleister).

MILLER, GEORGE, DR., physician and surgeon, Lancaster; born in France in 1812, and came to the United States in 1830, and settled in Pennsylvania; he made choice of medicine as a profession, and after pursuing his medical studies commenced the practice of his profession in 1836, and after a residence of two years in Wheeling, Virginia, he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1854, and after a residence here of four years he moved to Missouri in 1858, and in 1860 came to Lancaster, and has been practicing his profession since that time; he married Miss Martha JaneGourley in 1837; she was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; their family consists of five children: William, Leander, George, Cynette and Margaret J.

Melcom, Silas, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hayesville.

Melcom, John N., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hayesville.

MOORE, B. C., merchant, Lancaster; born in North Carolina in 1816, and was there raised on a farm; he moved to Morgan county, Indiana, in 1838, and came to this county in 1854, and has since resided here; he has held various township offices, and is at present justice of the peace; he also holds the office of postmaster at this place; he married Miss Elizabeth

Sims in 1845; she was born in North Carolina; they have four children: George, Oliver, Mary and Robert W.

Morrow, J. S. farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lancaster.

NEY, JOHN P., Lancaster.

PARKHILL, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P.O. Lancaster; born in Ireland May 31, 1838; there he was principally raised and educated in the common schools; when 16 years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York; he immediately went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there for five years, engaging in the bakery business, which he learned at that place; in 1859 he moved to Johnson county, Indiana, and there engaged in farming; he remained there until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted, August 15, in company K, One Hundreth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he served until the close of the war; he participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, receiving a slight wound in the left arm at Kenesaw Mountain; he was discharged June 4, 1865, and returned to Indiana, where he remained but a short time; came to Iowa in November of the same year and located at Fairfield; he lived there for four years, engaging in the grocery business for two years, and farming for two years; he came to this county in 1869, and located where he now lives; he owns 140 acres of land; November 15, 1865, he married Miss Louisa Young, a native of Indiana; they have four children: Willard, Sarah A., Charles and Joseph; lost one: Laura E.

Parkhill, Alex., Lancaster.

Pennington, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Pike, C. H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lancaster.

PORTER, JAMES C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hayesville; born April 18, 1861, upon the farm which he now owns and lives on; he has two sisters, Mary E., born September 28, 1850, and Sylvia A., born September 2, 1854; they all lived together; their father, James M. Porter, a native of Pennsylvania, came to this county and located on the same farm in 1857; he married Miss Eliza J. Ross March 19, 1847; after a long sickness she died, leaving one son and two daughters, August 22, 1870; January 22, 1874, the father died, leaving the three children alone; they remained together until February 17, 1878, when Miss Mary E. was married to J. K. Long, of this township; since that time the remaining two have resided together and run the farm, in which undertaking they have been eminently successful.

POWER, ABNER B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Manhattan; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1843; when eight years of age he, with his parents, came to this county, where he has since resided; in 1868 he moved on the place where he now resides; he owns 242 acres of land; August 13, 1862, he enlisted in company C, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; he was slightly wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove; Septemker 29, 1863, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Organza, Louisiana, and was sent to Tyler, Texas; he remained there most of the time, but was sent to Shreevesport and Alexandria, Louisiana; he was exchanged July 2, 1864; he was discharged July 31,

1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home and resumed farming; May 27, 1869, he married Miss Sarah A. Morgan, a native of Indiana; they have four children: Ada E., William W., Daniel B. and Ella B; lost one: Mary A.

RAGAN, W. A. H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster; born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1813; there he was raised and educated in the common schools of that State; in 1851 he came to Iowa and located in Washington county; after remaining there for three years he came to Lancaster and settled on Sec. 31, where Mr. Eldridge now lives; he remained there about ten years and came upon his present farm in 1869; owns two hundred acres of land, the most of which he has made himself by hard, honest toil; has held the office of constable; February 9, 1843, he married Miss Catharine Grim, a native of Pennsylvania; have nine children: Collin B., John J., Geo. W., Mary J., Theodore, Philip, Louisa, William Edmond, and Joseph Grant; lost one: Sarah F.

Ragan, John J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster.

Randall, Wm., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lancaster.

Reynolds, A. W. farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Manhattan.

Reynolds, B. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Manhattan.

RICHARDSON, ANSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville; born in Ohio, December 2, 1814; when seven years of age his parents moved to Indiana; he was educated in the common schools of that State, and there he lived until 1836, when he removed to McDonough county, Illinois; in 1844 he came to this county, and with his family, located on Sec. 24, Steady Run township, entering the land from the government; in 1861 he came to this township and located where he now resides; owns sixty acres of land; is one of the old settlers of the county; is a cooper by trade but at present is not following it as an occupation; he has owned a good deal of land but has disposed of it to his children, reserving only a small portion for himself; married February 19, 1835, to Miss Lydia A. Weller; she was born December 2, 1818, in Kentucky; have had fifteen children, six of whom are now living: Johnathan T. (physician of Harper), Joel (now county clerk), Isaac H., George, John E., Katie L. (now Mrs. Daniel Hayes); Mr. R. is a man who has always been held in high regard by his neighbors, and ever dispensing his hospitalities with an open hand.

Richardson, George, farmer, Sec 34; P. O. Hayesville.

Richardson, I. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville.

Robinson, J. S., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Hayesville.

Schmidt, Alex., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manhattan.

SHERLOCK, DR. P., physician and surgeon, Lancaster; born Mar. 10, 1845, in Ohio; when three years of age he, with his parents, moved to this county; here he was raised and received his education from the common schools, supplemented by one year's course in Howes' Academy, of Mt. Pleasant; he studied medicine with the late Dr. Huff, of Sigourney in 1875–6; attended medical lectures at the Iowa State University of Iowa City; he began the practice of his profession in that place in November, 1876, and has followed it since; has built up a good practice in his profession; he is a self-made man and has gained the

good name and position he now occupies in the hearts of the people by his own hard, honest endeavors; is very successful as a physician and as years roll on we predict for him a mark on the list of eminent men of his profession; married Miss America Doggett, a native of this township March 7, 1871; they have two children: Maggie and Arthur; lost one, Varina.

SHIRKEY, J. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manhattan; born in Virginia, May 29, 1825; when seven years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Seneca county, Ohio, where he was raised; he lived there until 1858, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives; he owns sixty-five acres of land; February 10, 1854, he married Miss Martha C. Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania; she died July 24, 1869, leaving a family of two children: Oren E., living and Rufus, deceased; he married again December 7, 1869, to Mrs. Mary A. Morgan, a native of Indiana; by this union they have four children: Elzora, George O., Martha M., and John M.; Mrs. S. has one child by former marriage: Lillie Belle.

SHIRKEY, O. E., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Manhattan; born in Ohio, November 4, 1852; in 1856 he, with his parents, came to Iowa and located in this township; owns a good farm of ninety-three acres; received his education in the common schools; August 24, 1875, he married Miss Sarah Parkhill, a native of Ireland; they have two children: Jonathan R. and Navy D.

STARR, J. G., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manhattan; born in Columbus, Ohio, October 30, 1849; he was there raised and educated in the common schools; in 1867 he came to this county, locating in Clear Creek township; he moved upon his present farm in October, 1875; he owns 130 acres of land; he has been town trustee, an office which he now holds; May 9, 1875, he married Miss Mary Biewen, a native of Germany; they have three children: Lillie, Annie and Olla; he has made most of his property himself.

SMITH, ALFRED H., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Lancaster; born in Hendricks county, Indiana, July 6, 1828, and lived there until eleven years of age, and then came, with his parents, to this county, August 11, 1839, and settled in Richland township; he was raised a farmer and also learned the trade of carpenter and followed it as an occupation for some years; he is now, in connection with farming, giving considerable attention to the raising of good graded horses, hogs and chickens; he married Miss Mary E. Woodward, of Richland, Iowa, September 6, 1849; she was born and raised in Hendricks county, Indiana; they have two children living: Walter D., born July 1, 1853, and Arthur D., born January 30, 1855; they lost one daughter: Linda Frances, October 4, 1850; Arthur D. was married November 4, 1879, to Miss Mary Eastburn, of Chicago, Illinois.

STRONG, MRS. MARIA, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster; born in Greene county, Ohio, December 28, 1818; in 1830, she, with her parents, moved to Indiana; there she was raised; in 1841 she, with her husband, moved to Sullivan county, Missouri, and came to Iowa, locating in Wapello in 1849; remained there until 1854, and then came to this county and located where she now resides; owns 200 acres of land; February 14, 1833, she married Mr. E. W. Strong, who was born November

19, 1809, in New York; he died January 26, 1875, leaving a family of eleven children, six of whom are living: William J., Lewis C., Samantha, Cordelia, Franklin P. and Celestia H.; Silas, Luvicia, Alfred R. and John are deceased.

Swearingen, Jas. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manhattan.

Swearingen, S. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Manhattan.

Swearingen, J. T., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Manhattan.

Swearingen, W. A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Manhattan.

SULLIVAN, CATHARINE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lancaster; born in county Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1824; she lived there until 1840, when, though only a young girl, she bid adieu to her native land and her parents, and leaving all behind, came to the United States with her uncle, Mr. Dennis Kelly, landing at Boston; there she lived for about six years, when, on the 20th of November, 1849, she was married to Mr. Dennis Sullivan, a native of Ireland; they came to Illinois in 1859, and after remaining ten years, came to this county, locating where she now lives; Mr. Sullivan died March 19, 1873, leaving her with seven children, six of whom are now living: Kate, Josephine, Ellen, Honora, Cornelius J., William D.; lost one: Mary D.

TEUSCHER, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Manhattan.

Thill, Peter and John, farmers, Sec. 25; P. O. Manhattan.

UTTERBACK, JOSIAH, farmer, stock-raiser, stock-dealer and stock-feeder, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney; born in Indiana in 1834 and lived there until he came to this county in 1850, his father being one of the early settlers of the county; he owns 475 acres of choice land, and his improvements are among the best in the county; he deals to a considerable extent in stock; he has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of his township and has held various township offices; he married Miss Frances E. Dyer in 1854; she was born in Indiana; they have eight children; Gilbert F., Adna M., Edward, Edith, Addie, Emma, Josie and Rosa.

Utterback, David, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hayesville.

Utterback, J. J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sigourney.

Utterback, Corban, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sigourney.

Utterback, Labon, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hayesville.

VITTETOE, J. S., farmer, Sec. 25; P.O. Lancaster; born in Indiana September 16, 1842; when four years of age he, with his parents, came to Iowa, locating in this township; in the spring of 1876 he moved on the place where he now resides and which consists of 80 acres of land; he has made most of his land himself by his own efforts; he received his education from the common schools; March 3, 1867, he married Miss Malinda Utterback, a native of Indiana; they have nine children; Charles C., Leonard L., Nellie M., Parmelia J., Sarah F., Rosa K., John R., Joseph E. and Malinda M.

WACHTER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manhattan.

Wagoner, F. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

WALKER, ELI., miller, Sec. —; P. O. Sigourney; born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1830, where he was raised; he came to this State in 1852, settling in Jones county, and removed to this county in 1867; he is associated with H. Rosecrants & Walker, and are proprietors of Friends' Mill; he married Miss Louisa Luther in

1859; she was born in Lake county, Illinois; they have a family of five children: William, John, Jesse, Elmer and Earl.

Walker, W. H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lancaster.

Weller, F. P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hayesville.

Wence, Chas., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Manhattan.

Wertz, F. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lancaster.

Williams, David, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lancaster.

Williams, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hayesville.

Wood, Seldon, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lancaster.

YOUNG, BENJAMIN G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hayesville; born March 28, 1840, in Virginia; lived there until 1854, when he came to Iowa and located about four miles east of Lancaster; he moved on to his present place in 1869; owns 34 acres of land, upon which he has and also runs a saw-mill, and does a good business in that line; since 1869 Mr. Y. has been to Colorado with his family, but after remaining there for about two and one-half years came again to Iowa, upon the same place; he has traveled through most of the States and Territories; August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served until January 9, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability; November 18, 1864, he again enlisted, this time as a substitute in Co. E, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war; was discharged July 21, 1865; married Miss Sarah A. Surber, a native of Indiana; have seven children: Dora Z., John Wm., Mary E., Franklin E., Thomas E., Andrew D.; lost two: James and Laura A.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

BEALL, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Springfield.

Bethard, James, laborer, Delta.

Bishop, Geo., laborer, Delta.

Bitner, John, Jr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delta.

Bitner, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Delta.

Black, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Delta.

Boies, Samuel G., Delta.

Bowen, George, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Springfield.

Brainard, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Delta.

Brainard, Horace, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Delta.

Brainard, Silas, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Delta.

BROWN, J. V., druggist, Delta; born in St. Joe county, Michigan; when he was seven years of age he, with his parents, moved to Venango county, Pennsylvania; after living there for seven years he moved to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1855; lived there for five years, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. L, First Iowa Cavalry; he participated in nine battles, among which were Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and the battle of Little Rock; he was in Gen. Steele's campaign, and was at one time under fire thirty-eight days out of forty-three; he was never wounded; at the close of the war he returned to Iowa and after paying a visit to his parents went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, supplementing his education with one term's schooling at that point; he then went to Cold Water, Michigan, and in the following October returned to Ohio;

he married Miss E. Newland, a native of Ohio; they have four children: Warren, Emmet, Jessie and Delpha; Mr. Brown has been closely identified with all the interests of the county, and is at present succeeding well in his business.

Burgess, James, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Slagle.

BURKE, RICHARD, principal of Delta Schools, Delta; born at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, September 20, 1854; his parents, John and Mary Burke, migrated from Ireland in 1848; he moved to Keokuk county in 1857, and lived on a farm until the summer of 1875, going to school or teaching in the winter; he taught his first term in the winter of '73–4; entered the Iowa Agricultural College in the spring of 1875, and graduated B. S. November 16, 1878; he spent the following winter teaching near Ottawa, Illinois, and is engaged at present as educator, Principal of Delta schools; he has taught ten terms, and has been out of the school room only five months in the last five years.

Burrows, Asa, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Rose Hill.

CAMPBELL, M. D., dealer in hardware and groceries, Delta; born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 4, 1846; it was there that he grew to manhood, a farmer; he moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, when he was 23 years old; he was married to Miss Mary Kendall August 19, 1869; she was born in Miami county, Ohio; they have four children: John W., S. W. and Lorezo R., living, and Bertha, deceased; he established himself in business at Delta in 1875, and here he has since resided; this firm is doing a good business; Mr. Campbell is a thorough business man, and is kind and courteous to his patrons; we predict for him a bright future.

Caywood, John H., laborer, Delta.

Coble, Simpson, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Slagle.

Corpman, Dan W., Delta.

Cover & Brown, merchants, Delta.

CRAIG, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delta; born December 1, 1815, in Green county, Kentucky; he, with his parents, moved to Morgan county, Indiana, when 14 years of age, and there grew to manhood, a farmer; on the 13th of May, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wollard, a native of Kentucky; she was born January 6, 1822, and died October 18, 1874, leaving thirteen children, seven of whom are living: Mary E., born April 19, 1839, Wm. H., born March 25, 1844, John T., born April 8, 1849, Samuel G., born October 25, 1851, Robert H., born April 10, 1854, Sarah, born April 30, 1864, and Marcellus, born April 19, 1868; Samantha, died November 13, 1840, Amandria, died May 14, 1872, James W., died May 10, 1870, Parthenia, died January 14, 1862, Joseph J., died January 17, 1862, and Hiram, died October 24, 1866; Mr. C. has a farm of 300 acres, well improved, and abundance in store to make him comfortable in his old age; he came on his present farm in 1855; seven times death has visited Mr. C., yet Time is dealing gently with him.

Cravens, Samuel, farmer, Delta.

DAVENPORT, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Slagle.

Dawson, James, Sr., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Springfield.

Dawson, Levi, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Springfield.

DeMARCE, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Delta; born Canada West, September 5, 1841; he came

to the United States in 1855, and located in Washington county, Iowa, where he enlisted in Co. A, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, in September, 1862; he served three years, and was in the following engagements: Chickasaw Mountain, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, through the Atlantic campaign, and Sherman's "March to the Sea;" he was wounded at the battle of Bentonsville, North Carolina, by a gun shot in the right knee, which caused his leg to be amputated above the knee; he draws a pension of $24 per month from the government; he married Miss Mary F. Lockridge, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania; they have three children: Wm. M., born November 22, 1871, Eli S., born July 4, 1874, and Hannah E., born July 22, 1876, all living; he owns 100 acres of land that is well improved, and upon which he has a saw-mill, where he does a good business; he also has a molasses factory, at which he does an extensive business in its season.

Dickey, Thomas M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Springfield.

Dickerson, James, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Delta.

DUNN, J. A., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Delta; born in Johnson county, Indiana, February 1, 1835; there he was raised and educated, and there he lived until 1854, and then came to Iowa, locating where he now l ives; he has a splendid farm of 410 acres, upon which he has a palatial residence and barn; he owns, in connection with his brother, G. W. Dunn, 40 acres of coal land, which they are operating at the present time, running two shafts, in which they work fifty men, and can take out 3,000 bushels of coal; he made the first discovery of coal in that vicinity about one and one-half miles southeast of Delta; July 15, 1855, he was married to Miss J. Clubb, a native of Indiana; they have a family of five children: Wm. A., Laura A., Frank, and James R., all living.

Dunn, Allen J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Delta.

DUNN, G. W., farmer, Secs. 11 and 12, P. O. Delta; born October 15, 1828, in Johnson county, Indiana; was raised a farmer; he married Miss Mary A. Newkirk, in 18—, a native of Kentucky; by this union they have seven children living: Martha (now Mrs. Hull), John L., Wm. C., Charlie E., Addie M. and Elias C.; two deceased: Harvey and an infant; he has a farm of 280 acres under excellent cultivation, upon which he has a fine house and barn; also owns a half interest in the extensive coal fields, south of Delta; these yield 3,000 bushels of coal per day, he and his brother have, at present, fifty hands under their employ; the coal of these mines is said to be the best in this part of Iowa; Mr. Dunn came to this township and county in 1851, and has put all the improvement on his farm since that time; he is a stock-feeder and dealer, and is quite successful as such; he has always taken an active part in all public improvements, in both the township and county.

ELLIS, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Delta; born in Ohio, February 2, 1838, and is the son of John and Hannah Ellis, natives of New York; in 1838 his parents removed to this county, and settled in Warren township; he was raised a farmer, and owns a good farm of 160 acres; October 26, 1861, he enlisted in company D, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served his country three years and six months, and was in forty battles and skirmish-

es, among which are Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, Iuka and Kenesaw Mountain; he married Miss Nancy J. Casey, a native of Ohio, but who has resided in Warren township since 1859; they have four children: James W., Lillie A., Emma L, and Henry W.; one son: Charles, died July 31, 1878; his father and mother are still living, and find a pleasant home in the family of their son.

FIELDS, J. A., laborer, Delta.

Fritzler, Ellis, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta.

Fritzler, Adam, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Delta.

GARRETT, LAUREL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Springfield.

Garrett, John W., farmer, Delta.

Gillespie, James, farmer, Sec 6; P. O. Delta.

Grovier, Josephus, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delta.

Grovier, Joseph B., farmer, Sec. 16; P.O. Delta.

HAMILTON, W. C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rose Hill; born in Ohio in 1814; there he was raised, and from the time he was a boy was employed as a clerk in a store; lived there until 1836, when he went to Texas, and there enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he there won the title of major; at the close of the Mexican war he moved to Missouri, where he remained on a farm until 1862, when he moved to the place where he now resides; owns 220 acres of good land, which has all been improved by himself; December 25, 1842, he was married to Miss Rachel Summers, a native of Missouri; they have four children: J. J., James, Wilson B. and Carrie S.

HAMILTON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Rose Hill; born in Missouri, in the year 1848; he was there raised on a farm, and received a good common school education: he remained in Missouri until 1864, when he then moved on the place where he now resides; owns 564 acres of good land, well improved and cultivated; in 1869 he was married to Miss Matilda Vest, of this State; they have four children: Rachel L., Levica E., Mary E. and Wilson.

Hamilton, W. C., Sr., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Slagle.

Hamilton, J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Slagle.

Hamilton, James, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Slagle.

Hamilton, J. D., farmer, Delta.

HARDY, G. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta; born August 4, 1855, in Madison county, Indiana; when a child his parents moved to this county; it is here that he has grown to manhood; is the owner of 160 acres of good land, under excellant cultivation; he was married to Miss Matilda McNabb, August 18, 1873, a native of Indiana; they have two children: Thos. R., born May 4, 1875, Geo. R., born February 14, 1878; Mr. Hardy is just started in life, with the best of prospects for the future.

Hasty, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delta.

HAWK, ANTHONY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta; born in Ohio, November 30, 1830; there he was raised and lived until 1844, when he came to this county and located in Warren township; here he has a nice farm of eighty acres in good cultivation, upon which he has a fine house and other buildings; he enlisted in company E, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry in 1862; he served for three years and was wounded at Jenkins' Fer-

ry by a gun-shot wound in the left knee; he was taken prisoner at that place and for ten months was obliged to endure the hardships and starvations which are incident to southern prison pens; April 22, 1868, he was married to Martha Scott; she is a native of Indiana; they have one child: Florence Belle, born February 17, 1870, and John, a step-son.

Hawkins, Abel, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delta.

Hawk, Morgan, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta.

Hawk, John, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta.

Herrick, N. E., laborer, Delta.

HEWITT, EBENEZER C., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Delta; born September 3, 1840, in Erie county, Pennsylvania; when quite young, he, with his parents, came to this county and located in Warren township; here he was raised a farmer and now owns the farm on which his father first settled; this farm consists of 180 acres of well improved land; in 1862 he responded to his country's call for more soldiers and enlisted in company I, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; he served three years in the sixteenth army corps, General Steele's division; he was in several minor battles, but in no regular engagements; he was a faithful soldier, only being absent from duty two months, during which time he was in the hospital at Memphis; he has held the office of school director for several terms, and is at present serving his fourth term as township clerk; he married Miss Martha A. Lippard, a native of Washington county, Iowa; have three children: E. Delmer, Estella A., and Nellie C.; at the death of his father he was appointed administrator and settled the estate.

Hewitt, E., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Delta.

HICKLIN, T. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta; born in Bath county, Kentucky, January 19,1813, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when he, with his parents, moved to Morgan county, Indiana; he was raised a farmer; in 1840 he moved to this township, where he has since resided; he was married to Miss Sarah Custer, a native of Kentucky; they have nine children: Charles, James, David, Allen, Louisa (now Mrs. Clark), Mary A. (now Mrs. Covey), L. (now Mrs. Rivers), and Sarah E; one son, Henry, deceased: Mrs. Hicklin died; he married for his second wife, Mrs. Knox, August 20, 1854, a native of North Carolina; by this union they have three children: Samuel and George, P., living, and Andrew J., deceased; Mr. Hicklin owns 160 acres of well improved land.

Hicklin, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Delta.

Hicklin, Thomas, Jr., farmer Sec. 6; P. O. Delta.

Hilderbrand, James, farmer, See, 1; P. O. Delta.

HOGIN, S. R., druggist, Delta; born in Sigourney, Iowa, February 27, 1854; he is the son of Hon. Jno. C. Hogin, one of the first merchants and most successful business men of Keokuk county; during his youth he attended the public schools of Sigourney, spending his spare hours in his father's store; it may then be said of Mr. Hogin that he was raised behind the counter; in 1876 he started for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough business education; this proved to be a fortunate move, for Mr. H., being naturally adapted to commercial pursuits, made rapid progress in his studies, and

the very excellent course prescribed by the curriculum of this institution was completed by him in the short space of six months; upon his return to Sigourney he entered his brother's store and remained there until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Hogin, Sr., retired from business; he then entered the office of Donnell & Brooks, to prosecute the study of law, to which he had previously given considerable attention; in the following fall he applied for admission to the bar; after a most rigorous and searching examination by the committee appointed for the purpose, his application was favorably reported on, and he was admitted by the presiding judge, C. H. Blanchard; although Mr. H. has never entered fully upon the practice of law he expects at no far distant time to make the legal profession his permanent business; in the summer of 1878 Mr. Hogin bought the drug store of Dr. C. C. Wilson, in the then young and flourishing town of Delta, which he has conducted with signal success up to the present time owing to his fine early training and having adapted himself to the business; by energy and liberal dealing he has made this one of the best drug houses in the country; his grandfather, Hon. J. L. Hogin, was formerly grand master of the Masonic fraternity; his father, Hon. J. C. Hogin, has for many years been one of the leading Masons, and Mr. Hogin, Jr., has been intimately identified with the same order ever since he has been old enough to be a member; he is also an Odd Fellow of prominent standing, and one of the most active members of the Irving Literary Society of Sigourney; Mr. H. is a young man of fine personal appearance, a fine conversationalist, and of a free and generous disposition; socially he has few superiors, and the happy faculty he possesses of making friends give flattering promises for future promotion; young as he is, he has twice been a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

HOLLOWAY, MARTIN B., proprietor of the "Delta Independent," Delta; born in Stark county, Ohio, July 10, 1842; came to Keokuk county, Iowa, in the fall of 1866; married Miss Anna Vail May 17, 1871; Miss Vail was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 14, 1853; they have three children: Alice L., born June 4, 1872, Lesley, born November 10, 1873, Walter, born November 28, 1875; this family lived at New Sharon, Mahaska county, Iowa, from September, 1876, to June, 1879, during which time Mr. Holloway was employed as a compositor on the New Sharon "Star;" on June 12, 1879, a new paper, the Delta "Independent," was established at Delta, in Keokuk county, with Mr. Holloway in editorial charge; Mr. M. B. Holloway enlisted as a private soldier in company A, Thirty second Iowa Infantry volunteers, July 20, 1861; in West Virginia he participated in the battles at Cheat and Allegheny mountains; in the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Fremont, he was engaged at the battle of Port Republic, near Harrisonburg, from which place Fremont's force was ordered back to Winchester, officially robbed of their commander, and finally sold out by Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry; as soon as an exchange was effected, the regiment was reorganized, taking part in the campaign, which, under Gen. Grant's leadership, ended in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863; during this campaign Mr. Hollaway was engaged in battles

at Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and almost daily encounters during the forty-eight days of the siege; re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer January 1, 1864, serving in Sherman's Georgia campaign in the Army of the Tennessee; was wounded and disabled from further active service during Gen. Hood's memorable onslaught on the Union lines at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; final discharge dates July 20, 1865.

Hutchkins, Orlando, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Slagle.

HUTCHINS, R. O., farmer, Sec. 8: P. O. Rose Hill; born in Windsor county, Vermont, April 17, 1828; when seventeen years of age he went to the town of Windsor to learn the trade of gunsmith, and after remaining there for five years he went to Springfield, Mass., and there followed his trade for a short time, and then removed to New Haven, Conn., working there for eighteen months; in the spring of 1854 he went to Chicago, and for eleven months worked in the American Car Company machine shop; he then moved to New York State and in the summer of 1855 he again moved to Illinois, Rockford county, and after a short time he moved to Monee, south of Chicacago, and there engaged in farming for the first time; in the spring of 1861 he exchanged that farm for the one he now owns, although he did not move upon it until 1867, and has since resided here, and owns 195 acres of good land, well improved, upon which a stone house is now being built; March 25, 1855, he married Miss Mercy J. Bradley, a native of New York; she is a cousin of the Hon. Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States; they have six children: Jane B., Grace S., Ella P., Mary F., Margaret F. and Charles D.; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins are Members of the M. E. Church.

HUTCHINS, ORLANDO, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Rose Hill; born in Bethel, Vermont, in 1833, and was raised as a farmer, and remained there until 1855, when he moved to Will county, Illinois, where he remained until 1861, and then returned to his old home in Vermont, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in company K, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac, and was in the battle of Gettysburg and was mustered out at the end of one year; he again returned to his old home in Vermont, and in the spring of 1864 settled where he now resides; owns a finely improved farm of 80 acres; February 25, 1865, he married Miss Emeline Rich, a native of Johnson county, Iowa; they have one child: Ora, born December 12, 1865; Mrs. H. died August 20, 1871; his mother, Mrs Ruby Hutchins, is living with her son; she was born February 24, 1806; his father, Zarah Hutchins, died February 28, 1840.

JACOBS, JOSEPH B., farmer, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Delta; born in Johnson county, Indiana, February 28, 1836, and when twelve years of age came with his parents to this county, settling where the town of Lancaster now stands, and was raised on a farm; in 1856 he moved on the the place where he now resides, which consists of 320 acres of well improved and cultivated land, upon which he has a good house and barn; December 24, 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Vittetoe, a native of Johnson county, Indiana; she died leaving six children, two of

whom, Isabel and McClelland, are living, and Wm. C., Luella, Austin, and James, deceased; he was married again to Miss Mary A. Coble, February 2, 1870; she is a native of Morgan county, Indiana; they have one child: Minnie; have lost four : Joseph A., Sarah F., John and an infant.

Johnston, Robert R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Delta.

Johnston, Halcom, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Springfield.

Jones John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Slagle.

Jones, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Slagle.

Jones, R. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Springfield.

KENSLER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delta.

Keister, John H., laborer, Delta.

Knowler, James, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Slagle.

Knowler, Geo., farmer, Sec 17; P. O. Slagle.

LANDERS, ELIZA, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Slagle.

Leathers, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Springfield.

Leathers, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta.

Leathers, Sanford, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta.

Lee, Wm., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Slagle.

Lisk, John, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Slagle.

LOUGH, JOHN B., proprietor of the Delta Water-Mills; P. O. Delta; these mills are are situated on Sec. 14, one and one-half miles south of Delta; born in Preble county, Ohio, November 16, 1826; he lived there until 1838, when he, with his parents, removed to Parke county, Indiana; soon after his arrival there he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until 1846; he then came to Mahaska county, Iowa, residing there until the spring of 1865; he then entered the army and served until the close of the war, a period of nine months; he was married to Miss Margaret Musgrove in 1840; she is a native of Indiana; they have three children, two of whom are living: Gary, Allen and Carlden G., deceased; Mrs. L. also died; he married again to Mrs. Nuby Sumner, a native of Indiana; have one child: Maud; his mill was built by him in 1872; it has two run of burrs and does as good work as any mill in the country.

McDONALD, A. F., farmer; P. O. Delta.

McNABB, A. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta; is one of the oldest settlers of Warren township and one of the early settlers of the county; born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, February 16, 1815, and lived there until fifteen years of age, and then removed to Morgan county, Indiana, where he was raised a farmer; he owned the land on which the town of Delta is now located; he came to the county with limited means, but by his industry and economy secured a competency for his declining years; he married Miss America Hicklin, a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and was born in 1813; they have a family of ten children: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Newkirk), Nancy (now Mrs. Fritzler), Matilda (now Mrs. Hardy), Amanda (now Mrs. Reed), Thomas J., Hicklin, Andrew J., Mary A. and Martha E.; they lost their daughter Emma.

McNabb, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta.

Mahlon, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Slagle.

Marrow, W. W., farmer; P. O. Delta.

Merry, William, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Slagle.

Mighell, M. P., farmer; P. O. Delta.

Millikin, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delta.

Moats, M. V., laborer, Delta.

MOODE, W. F., of the firm of Moode Bros. & Stirlen, dealers in dry goods and groceries, Delta; born in Greene county, Indiana, November 15, 1845; there he grew to manhood a farmer; at the age of eighteen years he enlisted in company C, 147th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he served seven months and was mustered out at the close of the war; he then went to Cedar county, Iowa, farming there until 1869, when on the 15th of January, same year, he went into business at Agricola, Mahaska county, Iowa; he commenced business at Delta in the spring of 1876; Mr. Moode is a No. 1 business man, well qualified and suited for the business in which he is now engaged.

Moore, J. M., farmer, Delta.

Moore, J. C., laborer, Delta.

Morrow, Martin, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Slagle.

NEAS, JAMES H., proprietor of Delta House; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 31, 1827; he there grew to manhood a farmer; he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1840, and there followed bricklaying and building until 1872; he then came to Sigourney and kept hotel and livery in connection with his trade, which he continued for six years; September 21, 1844, he married Miss Martha A. Jeffer, a native of Ohio; they have nine children, five of whom are living: Lida, James J., Belle, Nettie, Lou, while Eddie J., Frank M., Jennie M., and Pearl H. are dead; Mr. N. has frequently held offices of trust in both this State and Ohio; he is at present mayor of Delta; he is doing a good business with his hotel, as both he and his family are particularly suited for the business; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Nelson, S. E., farmer, Delta.

NEWKIRK, JOHN O., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Delta; born in Morgan county, Indiana, July 4, 1833, was raised a farmer, and in 1852 moved to Sigourney township, living there one year; he owns 120 acres of land adjoining the town of Delta, all under cultivation, and which will, in the future, be laid off into town lots; married to Miss Elizabeth McNabb, March 13, 1855; she was born in Indiana, but has resided in Warren township since a child; her father, A. J. McNabb, was one of the first settlers in Keokuk county, having lived in it for nearly forty years; they have four children: America, E. Eureta (now Mrs. Wharton), Flora D., and Mary; two, Martha L. and Elizabeth, have died; Mr. Newkirk is also engaged at present in the butchering business.

O'BRIEN, E. G., laborer, Delta.

PALMER, ZACHARIAH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Delta.

Pence, George W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Delta.

Pence, Andrew J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Delta.

PHILLIPS, JAMES, farmer and miller, Sec. 19; P. O. Rose hill; born in Ohio March 15, 1836; when a child he, with his parents, moved to Parke county, Indiana, in 1837; there he was raised on a farm, and remained there most of the time until 1875, when he moved to where he now resides, and owns 40 acres of land; in 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he served for three years, and was in the battles of Organza Bend, Ole River, Fort Morgan, Baton Rouge, and others; in the

battle of Baton Rouge he was wounded by a gun-shot in the left side, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term; October 30, 1855, he married Miss Rebecca I. Musgrove, a native of Park county, Indiana; they have five children: Martha E. (now Mrs. Wymer), Ulysses L., Carlton O., John F., Melvin M. and Rufus W.; are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. P. belongs to the I. O. O. F., Waveland Lodge, No. 19, Indiana.

Pierson, Simeas, laborer, Delta.

PRENTISS BROTHERS, dealers in hardware, tinware, etc., Delta; this firm is composed of Newton A. and Frank W. Prentiss; the former was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 10, 1839; there he was raised, and lived on a farm until 23 years of age; he was married July 21, 1867, to Miss Jennie M. Garrett, a native of England; they have one adopted daughter: Nettie G., eight years of age; Frank W. Prentiss was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, October 8, 1845, and lived there until 19 years old, when he moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania; he remained there for four years; was there married to Miss Helen E. Olmstead, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1850; they have two children: Eva E. and Mable E.; lost one: Wm.; this firm (Prentiss Brothers) came to Keokuk county in 1868, and engaged in the wagon-making, hardware and agricultural implement business for seven or eight years, and came to Delta in 1876 and commenced in the same business that they are now engaged in; as a business firm they are ambitious and enterprising, and are doing a large and lucrative business, which is steadily increasing every year; their success may be attributed to their energy, perseverance, business ability and fair dealing.

RANDALL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Delta.

Rea, John C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Springfield.

REED, JESSE C., Jr., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Delta; born November 29, 1857, Ohio being his native State; at the age of nine years, he, with his father, moved to Sprinfield, this county; here his father engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, and here it was that Mr. Reed, Jr., grew to manhood, assisting his father in the store; he is well educated and adapted to the business in which he is now engaged; he owns half interest in the firm of Reed & Son, which firm has a business second to none in the county; it commenced business in Delta in 1876; December 25, 1879 he was united in mariage to Miss Amanda J. McNabb, a native of Warren township; her father, A. J. McNabb, made the first improvements in this township over twenty-eight years ago.

Reed, James, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Slagle.

Reed, J. C., Sr., merchant, Delta.

Ridpath, James, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Delta.

Rogers, S. S., laborer, Delta.

SARTAIN, T. J., mechanic, Delta.

Saylor, Godfrey, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Slagle.

Schoonover, A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta.

Scott, B. M., laborer, Delta.

Shipley, J. K., laborer, Delta.

Shinefield, Gus., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Delta.

Simpkins, Geo., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Rose Hill.

Simpson, Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Springfield.

Simonds, F. W., laborer, Delta.
Smith, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Delta.
Smith, John, Jr., farmer, Delta.
Smiley, David, farmer, Delta.
Smith, John, Sr., farmer, Delta.
Stanley, Almon, merchant, Delta.
Stanley, Willis, merchant, Delta.

STANLEY, ISAAC E., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Delta; also postmaster; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 16, 1844, where he made his home until 1856, when he moved to Prarie township, this county; he remained there until 1869, being engaged in farming; from 1869 to 1875 he was engaged in the mercantile business in that township; Mr. S. and his brother built the first business house in Delta in 1875; he has been twice married; first to Hannah Clendenon, January 2, 1868; she is a native of Belmont county, Ohio; died, November 14, 1868; he married again to Rachel B. Hoge, August 14, 1872; by this union they have two children: Carrie J. and Stella; he served as justice of the peace for one term; has been school director four or five terms, and is at present chairman of county board of supervisors; he is a member of the Friends' Church.

STIRLEN, J. R., of the firm of Moode Bros. & Stirlen, Delta; born May 25, 1839, in Louisa county, Iowa, and was raised upon the same farm upon which he was born; in 1872 he moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, remaining there for one year, and then returned to Louisa county; he remained there until March, 1874, then came to this county and engaged in farming until March, 1876; after a mercantile experience of one year at Coal Creek, with A. Bronson, he entered the employ of the above named firm at Delta; he was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Sarah M. Brooks, a native of Dauphin county Pennsylvania; they have a family of four children: Lula Iowa, James A., Minnie O., Lizzie E.; two are dead: Tina and Molly; Mr. Stirlen has made a truly praiseworthy record; with great prudence and industry he has combined unswerving honesty, and hence has always claimed the highest respect of his fellow-citizens.

Stout, Anthony, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Springfield.
Surber, Nancy, Delta.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Slagle.
Taylor, John S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Slagle.
Tinsley, Jacob, farmer, Delta.
Tipton, Wm., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delta.
Tipton, David, farmer, Sec 4; P. O. Delta.
Tygart, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Delta.
Tresslar, John O., farmer, Sec 12; P. O. Delta.

ULIN, A. J., Sr., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delta.
Ulin, Andrew, Jr., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Delta.

URIE, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Delta; born in Ohio, January 30, 1841; his father was a miller and the subject of this sketch assisted him in his duties, and thus grew to manhood a practical miller, though not an enthusiast in the business; he came to this county in 1858 and settled first in Washington township; enlisted in the late war August 12, 1862, and served faithfully until the close; he owns a farm of ninety-five acres; married Miss Mary J. Cochorane, a native of Keokuk county Iowa, and was born August 3, 1849; they have four children: Carrie B., Thomas J., Frank L. and Pearl; lost one.

UTTERBACK, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delta; born in Johnson county, Indiana, March, 1837; when thirteen years of age his parents came to this county; here he was raised as a farmer; he moved upon his present farm in 1850; it consists of 357 acres of choice land, with good improvements; April 5, 1862, he was married to Miss Amanda Craig, a native of Indiana; she died May 14, 1872, leaving a family of six children, two of whom are living: Ethzelda J., and Cora A.; Sarah F., Clement L., and two infants have died; February 20, 1873, he married Miss E. Kephart, of Indiana; by this union they have four children: Bertha, Margaret, Eva and Felden.

Utterback, David, farmer, Delta.

Utterback, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delta.

Utterback, Nimrod, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Delta.

Utterback, Corbin, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Slagle.

Utterback, Mahlon, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Delta.

VAUGHAN, WM., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Slagle.

Vandyke, Mrs. R. B., milliner, Delta.

Vert, Mulford, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Slagle.

Vert, Rison, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Slagle.

VICKREY, C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney; born in Highland county, Ohio, February 21, 1827; his father was of Scotch decent and his mother of English ancestry, connected with the family of Sir Charles Rowley; when young he was brought by his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana, where he was raised on a farm; came to this county in 1851, and owns 680 acres of improved land; he was married to Miss Sarah Landers January 21, 1851; she was born November 15, 1826, in Morgan county, Indiana; her father was of German origin, and her mother is a relative of George Washington; Mrs. Vickrey is a sister of the Hons. Franklin, John, Jackson, and Henry Landers, and is also a sister of Mrs. Anna Ragan, all of whom are living in or near Indianapolis, Indiana; she has two half brothers: Jonathan and Joshua Landers; the former resides in this county; Mr. V. is a large stock-feeder, stock-raiser and shipper; they have one daughter: Harriet D. (now Mrs. Kendall), born March 19, 1852; Mrs. K. has three children: Cyrus G., born September 19, 1870, William F., born October 18, 1872, and Sarah A., born May 13, 1877.

WALLACE, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delta.

WHARTON. M. R., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rose Hill; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 22, 1833; when a child his parents, John and Mary A. Wharton, moved to Delaware county, Indiana, where he was raised on a farm, and remained there until 1857, when he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, and remained there until 1869, and then went to Kansas; in 1874 he moved on the place where he now resides; owns 160 acres of good and well improved land; he married in 1857 Miss Susan Maddy, of Indiana; they have seven children: Charles L., Warren, Wm., Rachel, Irene, Ines and Robert.

WHARTON, WM. T., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Delta; born in Morgan county, Indiana, December 4, 1838; in 1843 his parents moved to Johnson county, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood, and removed to Polk county, Iowa, in 1854, and lived there until 1860, when he moved on the

farm he now owns; he was married to Miss Amanda C. Dunn, September 27, 1856; she is a native of Indiana; they have eight children, six are living: Elmira, Charles C., William, Harriet, James, Homer G.; two are dead: an infant and Elzira; Mr. W. is the owner of 180 acres of land, all under fence and in the best of cultivation, and well stocked with both cattle and hogs; everything is well arranged and shows that he is a number one farmer.

White, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delta.

Whitney, H., laborer, Delta.

Whisler, M. W., laborer, Delta.

WILSON, MRS. ELIZABETH, Sec. 6; P. O. Delta; born in Hardin county, Kentucky, December 12, 1831; she married the late Dr. C. C. Wilson; he was born July 29, 1833, in Hardin county, Kentucky, and came to Sigourney Keokuk county, December 11, 1856, and from this place he removed to Springfield, this county, in 1865, and from thence to Delta in the fall of 1877; he served one term in the Iowa Legislature in 1872-3, and was justice of the peace in Sigourney for five years, filled many town and township offices during his life, and always served the people faithfully and well; he practiced medicine in this county for thirteen years and had an extensive practice, and has attended calls at the detriment of his own health; at the time of his death, which occurred April 20, 1879, he was president of the school board at Delta, and the fine school building is a monument to his name, for he did more than any other man to secure and erect the building, and Delta will long remember him for it; when Dr. Wilson undertook to do anything he did it with a will, and would allow nothing to be left undone that he could do to carry forward a good work; his medical practice extended for many miles in every direction, and the way he was appreciated was attested by the great number who attended his funeral; he was a man who had his own ideas about matters, and would stand up manfully for them until he was convinced of his error, if he was in error, and then he was quick to acknowledge his mistakes, and just as quickly correct them; as a business man he was as honest as men ever get to be; would wrong no man out of a cent, and would rather give than to take from any one; he was an energetic man, and was always working for the best interests of the county. and nothing was too great for him to do when it was beneficial to the county or community in which he lived; he left seven children: Wm. B., Robert B., Alice, Joseph H., Dewitt C., Susan and C. C.

Wyrick, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Delta.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ALDINGER, C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. What Cheer.

Allen, Alvah, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sigourney.

Attig, Levi, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

ALLEN, ALVAH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delta; born in Ohio February 23, 1816; when a child his parents moved to Crawford county, Ohio; lived there until 1832, when he went to Knox county, remaing there until 1852; he followed the trade of edge-tool

making for twenty years; he then went to Muscatine county, Iowa, remaining there until he came to this county in 1856, settling on the place where he now resides; he has a good farm of 120 acres, well improved, upon which he has a fine bearing orchard; he was married to Miss Martha Carey, a native of New Jersey; she was born May 6, 1816; have three children: David E., Meda A. (now Mrs. Dorley) and Louis O.; have lost two: Filander R., died September 30, 1861, and Eva B., died February 21, 1861; they are members of the M. E. Church, and have been for a long time past.

BALL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Springfield.

Baxter, Owen, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. What Cheer.

Baxter, David, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. What Cheer.

Baxter, Wm., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. What Cheer.

Bedford, R. W., coal operator, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer.

Beeman, S. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Coal Creek.

BEMAN, A. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delta; born in Connecticut, October 22, 1837; there he was raised, following the occupation of a carpenter; in 1857 he came to Iowa, first settling in Washington county; in 1858 he came to Sigourney, and there followed his trade for one year; he then moved on the place where he now resides; owns a farm of 520 acres, well improved and all under cultivation, upon which he has a good orchard; August 12, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Fortieth Iowa Infantry; served until the close of the war; enlisted as a private, and May 19, 1865, was promoted to second lieutenant; was in the siege of Vicksburg, capture of Little Rock, Okalona, battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and others; was never wounded, but had narrow escapes, bullets having been shot through his clothes; he married Miss Mary J. Garrett, a native of Iowa; she was born December 12, 1849; they have three children: Charles E., Dwight and Gordon A.

Beeman, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Coal Creek.

Bell, Robert, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sigourney.

Bell, Nathaniel, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Springfield.

Black, Peter, Sr., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Springfield.

Black, Peter J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Springfield.

Bixby, I. M., hardware, What Cheer.

Bowen, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Bowen, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Springfield.

Bowen, Alanzo, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Springfield.

Bowen, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Springfield.

Bradley, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Breeden, F., What Cheer.

Breeden, F., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer.

Bridges, J. J., farmer, Sec. 18. P. O. Indianapolis, Mahaska county.

Briney, Hiram, livery, What Cheer.

Brokaw, C. J., What Cheer.

BROKAW, MOSES M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Springfield; born in New Jersey July 25, 1811; he lived there on a farm until 1852; one year later he removed to this State and located where he now lives; his farm consists of 542 acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved, except 40 acres of timber; June 26, 1834, he married Miss Rachel Stryken, a native of New Jersey; they have by this union five children: William, Ezra, Margaret E. (now

Mrs. Sampson), Edwin and Corson J.; they have lost five: Charles and four infants; Mr. Brokaw also feeds and deals quite extensively in stock.

CAMP, J. E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Springfield.

Casey, James, What Cheer.

Casey, Ben., Sec. 9; P. O. What Cheer.

Casey, Daniel, What Cheer.

Caughey, J. R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Caywood, W. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Delta.

Chidester, S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Chrisman, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Springfield.

Clemons, Fred., Sr., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. What Cheer.

Clemons, James, What Cheer.

CLUBB, WILLIAM, farmer and proprietor of coal banks, Sec. 16; P. O. What Cheer; born January 4, 1831, in Morgan county, Indiana; lived there until 1848 and then came to this county, where he has since lived; March 25, 1855, he was married to Miss Rebecca Whiteman, a native of Indiana; they have nine children: Arthur P., Calder J., Emily, Samantha J., Eliza A., Wm. A., Mary E., Estella A. and Harry; have lost two: Oliver H. and Luella; his coal land embraces a tract of eighty acres, with a vein of coal six feet in thickness; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Collard, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. What Cheer.

Colbert, W. E., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. What Cheer.

Cooley, Reuben, Springfield.

Couglan, Perry, What Cheer.

Couglan, James, What Cheer.

Crow, D. S., hotel, What Cheer.

Cullin, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.

DAVIS, R. K., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Indianapolis.

Dewey, G., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.

Dobbs, James, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. What Cheer.

DODGE, DANIEL, proprietor of the Eureka Mills, What Cheer; born in Maine October 8, 1832; he learned the trade of millwright and miller in his earlier years, which he has since followed as an avocation; he came to this county in 1866; in 1872 he purchased his present mill, and has built up an enviable reputation in his business, his brand of flour being well known and finding a ready sale among the neighboring towns; his mill contains three run of burrs, and is fitted with all the improved machinery; Mr. Dodge was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Keokuk county at the October election, an office he is well qualified to fill; he married Miss Nancy E. Killer June 25, 1856; she is a native of Ohio; they have one son: Charles B., born May 17, 1858; lost one son: William L., August 10, 1871.

Downing, Geo., What Cheer.

Dugger, James, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. What Cheer.

Dugger, W. S., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Springfield.

Dunbar, L. S., What Cheer.

ELLIS, WM., blacksmith, What Cheer.

ELLIOTT, G. W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delta; born in Indiana in 1832; there he was raised and lived until 1854, when he went to Texas, and remained there for nearly two years; in 1856 he removed to Poweshiek county, farming there for ten years; in 1864 he moved on the place where he now resides; he owns a finely improved farm of 320 acres, upon

which he has an orchard of 250 bearing apple trees; February 25, 1854, he married Miss Ann Gregson, a native of Indiana; they have twelve children; Nettie (now Mrs. Wallace), Florence I, Sarah E., Susan M., Samantha N., Willard H., Alta B., Ioma M., Jefferson, Eli H., George W. M. and Walter T. deceased; Mr. E. is a member of the A. F. and A. M. lodge.

Emmons, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Coal Creek.

Emmons, Albert, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Coal Creek.

ELLIS, G. P., SR., farmer and mechanic, Springfield; born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 30, 1817; lived there until 1834, when in October he moved with his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana; he remained in that State for fourteen years, and then came to Lee county, this State; he staid there until the spring of 1852, when he settled in Sigourney, making that place his home for three years; he again moved, this time to Van Buren township, and in 1869 came to Springfield, where he has since resided; Mr. Ellis has been notary public for twenty years; in 1859 he was elected Representative from the county; he has served as justice of the peace in the county for thirteen years; he married Miss Mary A. Hamilton; she was born October 29, 1837, in Kentucky: Mrs. E. died, leaving six children, five of whom are living: Tebe J. (now Mrs. Foster), Andrew L., Isabel (now Mrs. Kelvey), Wm. J. and George P., Jr.; Mary Francis McAdams died May 14, 1862; he married again to Mrs. Frances A. Wilson; they have four children: Solomon L., A. A., Robert T. and Mabel E.; lost two: Margaret A. and Davis P.; Mrs. Ellis has four children by a previous marriage: Leonidas G., Llewellyn A., Lorenzo L. and Mary A. L.; Mr. E. has been a member of the A. F. and A. M. lodge since 1844.

EWING, L. W., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Springfield; born in Licking county, Ohio, September 17, 1822; his parents were Josiah and Elizabeth Ewing; the former died at the age of 67; his mother, when he was a child; Mr. Ewing was raised in Ohio, and there learned the carpenter trade; in 1855 moved to Fulton county, Ill.; lived there for three years, and then came to Iowa, locating in this township; established himself in business in January, 1877; March 14, 1843, married to Miss Martha J. Wadell; she died April 21, 1859, leaving a family of six children, five of whom are living: Sanford P., Francis S. (now Mrs. Snodgrass). Rufus B., Sarah J. (now Mrs. Lowers), Julia A.; lost one: Dr. Franklin, who died in Little Rock, Arkansas, while in the army; he belonged to company C, Fortieth Iowa; married again to Miss Nancy A. Leathers; they have three children: Mattie E., William D., and Schuyler G.; have lost three: Austin B., Sarah F., and an infant.

FEAR, W. A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delta.

Foster, George, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Fisher, William, What Cheer.

Flathers, William, hotel, What Cheer.

Flathers, B., furniture, What Cheer.

Flitscraft, Thomas, What Cheer.

Forsythe, R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. What Cheer.

FLATHERS, WM. H., proprietor of Valley House, What Cheer; born June 14, 1814, Kentucky being his native State; in 1824 he moved with his father to Montgomery county, Indiana; there he

was raised on a farm; in 1842 he came to Iowa, locating in Jackson county; remained there until 1854, and in 1860 came to Keokuk county; he married Miss Sarah E. Ellis, a native of Kentucky; they have six children: Benjamin E., Victoria (now Mrs. Lamb), Melissa, Levinda (now Mrs. Biglow), Wm. and Olega; Mr. F. has been keeping this hotel, which is the largest one in the town, for twelve years; his business has increased from time to time so that he has been obliged to enlarge his house.

FRANCE, WILLIAM, of the firm of France, Rhodes & Bedford, coal proprietors, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer; born in Lanshire county, in 1851; he emigrated to the United States, first settling in Massachusetts; remained there for five years, and in 1857 moved to Illinois; he came to this county in 1865, where he has since resided; was in the army for one year, in the gun-boat service; in 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Farra, a native of England; they have three children: Harriet A. (now Mrs. Orr), Eliza and Emma; lost one: Elizabeth; owns fifty-eight acres of coal land, the shaft being situated one quarter of a mile northeast of What Cheer; the shaft is seventy-five feet, and the vein six feet in depth; coal is always on hand and their mines have a capacity of 1,000 bushels per day.

Fritzler, Henry, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. What Cheer.

Fritzler, Albert, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. What Cheer.

FRITZLER, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Springfield; born in Prussia, Germany, May 7, 1818; at the age of twelve he with his parents emigrated to the United States, first settling in Miami county, Ohio; there he was raised, and in 1842 he came to Iowa, locating where he now lives; he has a farm of 194 acres, well improved and finely cultivated; February 23, 1841, he was married to Miss Polly Ellis, a native of New York; they have ten children: Henry, Albert, Ellis, Hannah (now Mrs. Knox), John A., Thomas, Andrew L., Annie (now Mrs. Rose), Alfred and Barbara B.

GARRETT, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Delta; born in Kentucky in 1820; when a child his parents moved to Morgan county, Indiana, where he was raised on a farm; in 1843 he moved where he now lives, and owns 170 acres of land, well improved, and upon which is a good orchard; he entered his land in 1846; in 1840 he married Miss Rachel Jones, a native of Illinois; they have a family of ten children; Eliza J. (now Mrs. Tressler), Silas E., Rachel A. (now Mrs. Black), Mary E. (now Mrs. Tressler), John W., William A. and Evan S. (twins) and Charlotte E. (now Mrs. Reed; have lost two: Martha E. and James H.

GARRETT, ANDREW P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. What Cheer; born in Morgan county, Indiana, March 22, 1836; he was raised and lived there until 1854, when he came to this county, locating where he now resides; he has a farm of eighty acres, all of which he has improved; November 24, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Hester A. Crocker, a native of Pennsylvania; they have ten children: Marion H., Thomas A., Elizabeth, E., Samuel E., Louis G., Francis, Ida M., Ernest and William; have lost two: Lucinda and Rosa Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are members of the M. E. Church.

Garrett, S. E., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Delta.
Garrett, J. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. What Cheer.
Garrett, Elijah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Springfield.
Garrett, James, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Springfield.
Garrett, Silas, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Springfield.
Garrett, W. A. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Springfield.
Garrett, E., Springfield.
Garrett, S. E. Sec. 36; P. O. Springfield.
Garrett, Thomas A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. What Cheer.
Garrett, Marion, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. What Cheer.
Geneva, A., butcher, What Cheer.
Geneva, Albert, What Cheer.
Goodman, Charles, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
Greenlee, Geo., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.
Greenlee, A., Springfield.
Green, Isaac farmer Sec. 1; P. O. What Cheer.
Griffin, J. H. farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sigourney.

HAMPTON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. What Cheer.

Harlan & Davis, merchants, What Cheer.
Harbinson, M. R., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. What Cheer.
Hardy, J. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Springfield.
Harlan, H. M., What Cheer.
Hasty, J. T., Sec. 35; P. O. Delta.
Hasty, M., Sec. 27; P. O. Delta.
Hawk, Martin, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. What Cheer.
Hazen, L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, George, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, E., What Cheer.
Headlee, J. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, Charles, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, Jehu, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, W. N., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. What Cheer.
Headlee, William, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. What Cheer.
Herendeen, E., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. What Cheer.
Heston, Thomas, farmer Sec. 14; P. O. What Cheer.
Hicklin, Allen, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.
Hicklin, James, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Springfield.
Hicklin, D., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Springfield.
Hicklin, T., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Springfield.
Hickland, Charles, Sec. 34; P. O. Springfield.
Homigan, Mrs. C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.
Humes, James, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. What Cheer.
Humes, N. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. What Cheer.
Hurd, William, engineer, What Cheer.

JACKSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. What Cheer.

Jackson, E., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.
James, David, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Coal Creek.

KEEP, JOHN O., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Springfield; born in Pennsylvania August 9, 1840; was there raised on a farm, and in 1861 he moved to the State of Illinois, and June 1, of that year he enlisted in company H, Twentieth Illinois, Volunteer Infantry; was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson; July 22, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability caused by gunshot in the left hip, received at the latter battle; in December, 1862, he moved on the place where he now resides, and which consists of 125 acres of good land; Nov. 8, 1862, he married Miss

Amelia A. Stoddard of Pennsylvania; have three children: Jessie L., Nellie B. and Richard O.; have lost one: Inez; Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the M. E. Church.

Keitsman, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. What Cheer.

Keister, Silas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. What Cheer.

Keitsman, A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.

Kelvey, John, farmer, P. O. Springfield.

Kendal, F. G., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Springfield.

King, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.

King, M. P., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Springfield.

KING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Springfield; born in county of Kent, England, December 25, 1813; in 1833 he emigrated to the United States, first settling in New York City; he carried on sugar refining for several years, and in 1853 removed to Illinois; after staying there for about two years he came to Iowa, locating where he now resides; he has a finely improved farm of 223 acres; he married Miss Jane Cornwell about the year 1832; she is a native of England; they have six children: Emma (now Mrs Bourke), born December 10, 1835, John B., born May 2, 1843, Chas. A., born July 1, 1845, George F., born December 24, 1848, Mary A., born September 6, 1850, Walter C., born December 4, 1854; have lost six: Elizabeth J., born July 23, 1838, and died December 10, 1870; Alfred W., born March 23, 1840, and died January 13, 1861; Sarah J., born March 29, 1842, and died May 27, 1842; Susannah F., born May 12, 1847, and died February 26, 1851; Francis M., born June 6, 1852, and died June 15, 1854; Frederick H., born May 20, 1856, and died January 13, 1865; Mrs. King died November 30, 1870; after Mr. King became of age he returned to England and brought his parents to the United States.

Knox, J. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delta.

Knox, W. A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delta.

Knox, C. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delta.

LAMB, L. farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. What Cheer.

Lamb, Nelson, What Cheer.

Lamb, T. B., farmer, Sec 10; P. O. What Cheer.

LASH, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield; born in Kentucky May 2, 1817; lived there until 1827, when he went to Johnson county, Indiana; he remained there until 1847, when he removed to Iowa; in 1854 he located in Sigourney and engaged in the mercantile business for eighteen years; he was deputy sheriff four years of that time; he has held various township offices; he was wounded in the Skunk river war while attempting to arrest a deserter; he owns a fine farm of 90 acres of land, with all improvements; December 21, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary D. Cunningham, of Indiana; they have seven children: Nancy J. (now Mrs. McIntire), Mary A. (now Mrs. Jennings), David W., Samuel E., Wm. E., Addie M. (now Mrs. Nye), Ambrose C.; have lost four: Martha McCoy, Harriet L., Bradley and Sarah; Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the M. E. Church.

Lawrence, O. D., physician, What Cheer.

Leathers, J. H., merchant, What Cheer.

Lentanel, John, Sec. 7; P. O. What Cheer.

Locher, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer.

McFARLAND, SAM'L, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 3; P. O. What Cheer; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1821; raised a farmer and lived there until he reached his majority; after living in various places he went to South America in 1846, and after remaining a short time returned to New Orleans; came to Iowa in 1847; came to the county in 1867, and owns a farm of 320 acres of improved land, and is devoting his attention largely to stock; is a valuable citizen of the county, infusing a spirit of laudable enterprise in more than one direction; he commands, in a large degree, the confidence of his acquaintances, and no one has more friends in the community; has been twice married, first to Miss Louisa Carl, a native of Indiana, born July 25, 1830; she died November 27, 1874; by this union they had seven children; Mary (now Mrs. Pace), Emma, Marshall, Addie and Samuel living; Harriet and William deceased; married for his second wife Mrs. J. C. Abston, September 21, 1876; she was born in Ohio June 19, 1841; by this marriage they have one child: Carl F.; Mr. McFarland is a member of the A. F. and M., and he and his wife are active members of the M. E. Church.

McKinsie, C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Springfield.

McMullin, N., farmer, Springfield.

McMullin, B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Springfield.

McNabb, J. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Delta.

Mackey, James, Sr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. What Cheer.

Mackey, James, What Cheer.

Morrissy, John, Sec. 16; P. O. What Cheer.

NELSON, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. What Cheer; born in Virginia May 27, 1822; when a child he moved with his parents to Ohio; there he was raised on a farm, and resided in that State until 1840, when he removed to Illinois, remaining there until 1854, and then came to this county, where he has since resided; he owns 160 acres of good land; was married to Miss Emily Brown, a native of Pennsylvania; she was born December 25, 1825; have a family of eight children: Jonathan M., born May 5, 1849; Mary J., born October 22, 1850; Virginia, born June 7, 1853; Perry F., born March 5, 1856; Julania, born February 7, 1858; Delia F., born February 29, 1860; A., born April 5, 1862; Grant, born September 17, 1866; lost two: William O., born December 27, 1849, died October 18, 1850; Columbus, born February 22, 1846, died in 1865, at Mound City, Ill.

Nanke, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. What Cheer.

OLAM, JOHN, Sec. 28; P. O. Springfield.

PENCE, J. T., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delta.

Perry, Jefferson, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. What Cheer.

Petty, Nathaniel, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Delta.

Pitman, A. M., farmer, Springfield.

Pollock, Marion, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. What Cheer.

Prokrand, Martin, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. What Cheer.

RAPLINGER, JACOB, What Cheer.

Reed, Jacob, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Reynolds, Henry, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delta.

Reynolds, C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Delta.

Rhodes, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer.

Rose, Austin, farmer Sec. 31; P. O. Springfield.

SAMPSON, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Sampson, E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Sampson, Wash., Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Sampson, B., Sec. 34; P. O. Delta.

Shackelford, W. T., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. What Cheer.

Shewey, Enoch, farmer, Springfield.

SHERIFF, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. What Cheer; born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1828; there he was raised; when twenty years old he was drafted for six years in company Eight, Fortieth Regiment, regular army; after three years' service he deserted and emigrated to the United States; on arriving in this country he pawned his clothes for his first night's lodging; he has gained what he now has by hard work, industry and perseverance; he first settled in Buffalo, N. Y.; after remaining there until 1853, he came to Muscatine county, where he stopped for seven years, and then, in 1867, enlisted in company B, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war and was in several small battles; he married Miss Nancy Pursell, of Indiana; they have four children: A. C., Howard T., Grace M. and Blanch W.; has a farm of eighty acres.

Shisler, Wm., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Springfield.

SHERBONDY, H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. What Cheer; born in Summit county, Ohio, October 2, 1836; there he was raised on a farm until 1857, when he moved to Bureau county, Illinois; he enlisted August 22, 1862, as a private in company C, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served till the close of the war; December 11, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; he participated in the siege of Knoxville, under General Burnsides, in Tennessee, Resaca, and was wounded May 20, at Good Hope Church, Georgia, by gun-shot in the left arm and lung; November 29, 1864, he again joined his regiment, but on the next day, at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, was taken prisoner and remained in the southern prison-pen until the close of the war; he was in Andersonville prison for four months and seven days; at the close of the war he removed to Iowa, and in May, 1870, came to What Cheer and engaged in the mercantile business until 1876, when he went to Leadville, Colorado; he was one of the first engaged there in mining; he took a claim and discovered the Little Ellen mines, which he sold, August 18, for a large remuneration; he then came home, reaching here in October, 1879; he has a nice farm of eighty acres; he married Miss Catharine M. Bort, August 22, 1857; they have a family of six children: Byron, Florence, Jennie, Addie, Maggie and Warren (twins).

Skidmore, A. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Smothers, James, Sec. 20; P. O. Sprinfield.

Snodgrass, Ben., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. What Cheer.

Snodgrass, M., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Delta.

Sparks, Ben., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Springfield.

Snodgrass, John, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Springfield.

TASK, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.

Thomas, W. P., restaurant, What Cheer.

Thomas, W. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
Thornloe, Thomas, Sr., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. What Cheer.
Tucker, Ira, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. What Cheer.
URIE, WILLIAM, farmer, Springfield.
Urie, Thomas, farmer, Springfield.
VANWINKLE, R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Springfield.
Vance, Michael, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Delta.
Veach, B. H., Sec. 6; P. O. Indianapolis, Mahaska county.
WABER, CHARLES, Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.
Washburn, J., Sec. 2; P. O. What Cheer.
Waterhouse, —, hotel, Springfield.
Wilson, I. G., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Springfield.
Wildman & Stanton, merchants, What Cheer.
Wright, Joel, Sec. 5; P. O. Coal Creek.

WILSON, ISAAC B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. What Cheer; born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 14, 1830; he was raised and lived there until 1854, when he came to Iowa and located in Mahaska county: he remained there until October of the same year, when he came to this county, settling on the place which he now owns, which he entered from the government, and which consists of 202 acres of finely improved land, upon which he has a fine bearing orchard; he married Miss Mary Wilson, of Ohio; by this union they have three children: Emma, Lansen C. and Burris; have lost five: Let and Lew (twins),and three infants; they are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. W. belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sigourney.
Allen, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney.
Albers, J. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sigourney.
Armstrong, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney.
Armstrong, W. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney.
Aprance, Otto, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.
Aultman, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.
BAKER, G. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sigourney.
Banton, Jonah, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

BEARDSLEY, H., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney; born in Delaware county, New York, May 1, 1807; when quite young his parents moved to Licking county, Ohio; there he was raised on a farm; he came to this State and county in 1854, and located on the place which he now occupies, and which consists of seventy acres of good land; in June, 1839, he was married to Miss Anna Strather, a native of Virginia; she was born in 1810; in 1850 she died, leaving nine children: Emeline, John S., Charles A., Robert B., Wilford W., Hannah, Malinda J., Margaret S. and Jacob; lost four: Benjamin B., Ann, Hannah and Robert B., who died in the war; he was a member of the Eighth Iowa Infantry; Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

BELL, GEORGE R., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney; born in Dumfries, Scotland, December 22, 1833; in 1842 he emigrated with his parents to the United States, landing at New York,

where they remained for three years, and then returned to their native land in 1847; in 1859 he came back to America, and for four years was engaged as clerk in one of the prominent shipping houses of New York city; from there he came to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1863, and after engaging in farming there for eleven years came to Keokuk county and located where he now lives; owns 196 acres of good land; he is at present school director, which office he has held for two years past; December 26, 1856, he married Miss Jessie Alson, a native of the same place as himself; she was born in 1833; by this union they have six children: William A., Mary G., Ellen J., James B., John R., Charles H.; Mrs. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BLAND, S. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney; born in Fountain county, Indiana, May 25, 1829; in 1833, when quite young, he moved with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, and was raised on a farm and received the advantages of a common school education; from there he came to Iowa and settled on the place where he now resides in 1866; owns a pleasant place of seventy-eight acres of good land; he married Miss A. A. Willisom, a native of Menard county, Ill., in Oct. 1850; they have five children: William H., John W., James W., Charles W., and S. O.; lost one: George V.; Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church.

Bland, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney.

Bramenburg, Fred., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

Brannon, Edward, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sigourney.

BRINGMAN, JOSHUA, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney; born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1817; he was there raised on a farm until 1838, when he went to Preble county, Ohio, and remained there till 1847; he then moved to Indiana, and after remaining there until 1853, he came to this county, locating where he now resides; has a farm of 272½ acres of land; has held various offices in the township, and is an active, energetic citizen; May 20, 1841, he married Miss M. York; she was born in Tennessee, October 23, 1821; they have nine children: Oscar B., Campscdel (now Mrs. Aurora Clemens), Jerusha (now Mrs. H. Nation), Mary (now Mrs. Rhoads), Mahala J. (now Mrs. C. Harvey), Omer B., O. C., Owen E., and R.; lost four: Rosalee B. (who was Mrs. P. Waltz), William H., and two infants.

BRITTON, WILLIAM W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. Sigourney; born in Knox county, Ohio, July 7, 1834; he was raised a farmer, and at the age of sixteen years he moved with his parents to Johnson county, Iowa, and there he entered a piece of land from the government; in 1867 he came to Keokuk county, and settled on the place where he now lives, which consists of 200 acres of good land; in 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McIlree, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio; by this union they have five children: John E., Frank L., Jeanette, Jay, and Alvah A.; have lost four: Charlie, Ray, and two infants; are members of the M. E. Church.

Brown, James, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

Bussing, J. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

Butler, James, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

CARR, SAM., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sigourney.

Clubb, Wm., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

CHRISMAN, R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1820; when thirteen years of age he, with his parents, moved to Madison county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm; he came to this State and county and located near Lancaster, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Van Buren township and settled where he now lives in 1851; owns 150 acres of good land; February 22, 1844, he married Miss Jane Sidner; she was born in Ohio in 1823; they have by this union six children: Ellen (now Mrs. Downing), David, Sarah M., Frank P., L. G. and John, who enlisted in company B, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry and served until the close of the war; discharged at Davenport in 1865; Mr. and Mrs.C. are active members of the Baptist Church; also have four children members of the same church, and one is a member of the M. E. Church.

CLARY, LEONARD, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 14, 1827; when quite young his parents moved to Parke county, Indiana; there he was raised on a farm and continued to be a farmer to the present time; came to Iowa in 1850 and settled in Van Buren township, this county; after remaining here for seven years he moved to Christian county, Missouri, and from there to Dallas county, same State; from there he removed to McLean county, Illinois; he returned to Iowa, stopping in Monroe county; the situation not being desirable, he again came to this county and settled on his old farm, and remained there for four years; he then moved on Sec. 15, and in 1877 he located where he now resides; owns 160 acres of well improved and cultivated land; in November, 1849, he was married to Miss Emily Ashbury, a native of Indiana; have seven children: Henry C., William, M., Thomas, Mary F., Amos and Ida M.; have lost one.

CLUBB, ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney; born July 26, 1838, in Morgan county, Indiana; remained there until ten years of age, when, with his parents, he came to this county, settling in Van Buren township, near the place where he now resides; he was brought up as a farmer and has followed that occupation very successfully to the present time; in 1859 he went overland to California, and for eleven months was engaged in mining; in 1860 he returned in the same manner in which he went; two years later he again went overland to California, with eighteen head of draft horses for market; meeting with good success he returned, and the following year made still another trip, well satisfied with what he had accomplished; in 1863 Mr. Clubb settled on Sec. 29, this township, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising; in connection with farming he has for the past ten years given considerable time and attention to the raising of blooded horses and cattle; he has a good farm of 149 acres, with a fine and well arranged house and barn, with outbuildings to correspond; November 19, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary J. Mead, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and born April 20, 1838; she came with her parents to this county in 1856 and settled in Van Buren

township, where she resided when she was married; they have five children: Dora, born in 1862, Hattie, born in 1863, Allie, born in 1865, Charlie, born in 1866, and Ralph, born in 1868; Mr. and Mrs. C. came to this State at an early day, and have seen all the hardships known to a pioneer life; by industry and economy they have accumulated a fine property; Mr. Clubb is a member of Sigourney Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F.

Cochlan, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

Cory, Clint., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

Cosner, A., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sigourney.

Covey, Lorenzo, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Covey, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

Covey, Byron, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Crossman, Mary, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

CROSSMAN, JOEL, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney; born in Genesee county, New York, August 18, 1818, and was raised in this and adjoining county until fourteen years of age, and then removed with his parents to Ohio; he received a good common school education, and came to this county first in 1849 and located land, and in 1851 made the county his permanent home; he owns a good farm of 320 acres; he held the office of county surveyor eighteen years, also the office of assessor of internal revenue four years and then resigned; served as a member of the board of supervisors, and has ever discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity; owing to an affection of his eyes he spent the past summer and autumn in Montana, and received great benefit; he also owns an interest in several mining claims; he married Miss Cynthia Marsh in 1852; she was born in New York, and died April 2, 1862, leaving four children: Clarence, Lurena, Omar and Alvin A.; he married for his second wife Miss Sarah E. Deming, in 1863; she was born in Washington county, Ohio; by this marriage they have four children: Mary, Cynthia, Joel and Ida.

DARLEY, J. E., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney.

Dawson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

Decker, Elias, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Decker, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

Decker, Edward, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

DORMAN, J., retired farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney; born October 9, 1826, in Morgan county, Indiana; there he was raised, following the occupation of farmer, and continued the same until 1876; he came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in Van Buren township, this county, on the farm known as the J. Dorman farm, there he resided until 1876; was married December 13, 1846, to Miss Matilda Conduitt; she died November 14, 1857, leaving a family of four children: William W. (physician, Patterson, Madison county Iowa), Thomas L. (a farmer in Oregon), and Ella M. (wife of C. H. Whiteman); was again married May 1, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, a native of Johnson county, Indiana; she was born April 6, 1840; have one daughter: Annie; they are undecided at present where they will make their future home, but in all probabilities in Thornburg, Prairie township; Mr. and Mrs. D. are active members of the Christian Church at What Cheer.

DORMAN, WILLIAM W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney; born in Morgan county, Indiana, October 30, 1848; he, with his parents, came to this county in 1852 and settled where he now resides; owns 200 acres of well cultivated land; November 16, 1871, he married Miss Hattie Smith, a native of Morgan county, Indiana; she was born September 12, 1852, and remained there until her marriage; they have a family of two children: Maud, born November 27, 1872, and Owen, born February 27, 1874.

DORMAN, H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sigourney; born in Morgan county Indiana, January 27, 1842; when thirteen years of age he came with his parents to this State and county, locating on the place where he now lives; he own 250 acres of well improved land; September 9, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, at Oskaloosa; was in all the battles participated in by the regiment, and April 30, 1864, he was wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas; he was unable to join his regiment for a short time, but after his wound healed served till the close of the war, and was mustered out September 9, 1865, at Davenport; he returned home and resumed his labors on his farm; has held various township offices; February, 1866, he married Miss Martha Knox; she was born in in 1848, in this county; have six children: Aurthur, L., Orris, Lotta, Jessie, Lou.; Mr. D. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sigourney Lodge, No. 98.

Dunlap, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Dunbar, J. S., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.

DUNLAP, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney; born in Marion county, Ohio, April 26, 1835; he was there raised as a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade, which he is now carrying on in connection with his farming and stock-raising; he principally raises fine-blooded sheep, Cotswold and Leicester, but raised other stock to some extent; in 1877 he came to this county, locating where he now resides; he owns 195 acres of fine land; in November, 1859, he married Miss Mary A. Hill; she died in December, 1867, leaving a family of two children: Jame L. and Della J.; was again married in March, 1869, to Miss Phebe Watters, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and born in May, 1840; he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Bucyrus Lodge, No. 129, of Crawford county, Ohio; Mr. James Dunlap, his father, is with him; he was born in Ohio county, Virginia, April 6, 1802; moved to Marion county, Ohio, in 1822, and located on a farm where he resided for fifty years; he came to Iowa in 1877 and settled on the place, with his son, where he now resides, and owns 120 acres of finely improved land; he was married November, 1825, to Miss Martha Yates, a native of Virginia; she died in November, 1826, leaving one child: Martha (now Mrs. Scott, of Washington county, Ohio); November, 27, 1827, he again married Miss Nancy Story; she died in September, 1863, leaving a family of four children: William, Rutham, Matilda and Jno. M.; lost two: Keziah and Matilda; he was married the third time to Mrs. Susan R. Watters, of Delaware county, Ohio, in June, 1868; Mr. Dunlap intends to rent his land, deal in stock to some extent and live comfortably the rest of his days.

EATON, W. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

FORD, THOMAS F., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sigourney; born in Licking county, Ohio, March 16, 1839; there he was raised a farmer and received his education from the common schools of that State; in 1856 he came with his parents to Keokuk county, locating near Sigourney; there his mother still resides with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Halferty; his father died in 1870; he enlisted September 21, 1861, in compauy F, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was taken sick at Syracuse, Missouri, and after serving for nine months, was mustered out at St. Louis, Missouri; he returned to this county and settled in Adams township, but the location not being desirable, he located where he now lives; owns 120 acres of fine land; Mr. F. is at present, and has been for the past three years, township trustee; October 15, 1862, married Miss Susan Clubb, a native of Indiana; they have one adopted daughter: Eliza Hansyel, who has lived with them for some twelve years; are both active members of the Christian Church.

Fisher, Fred., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Fitzgerald, Dan., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

GENO, WM., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

Gramm, Robert, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.

HALL, J. R., farmer Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney; born in Logan county, Ohio, October 2, 1830; there he was raised, following the occupation of farmer, which he contined until 1865; he then came to this county and settled near Springfield; he remained there for two years and then went to German township in 1867; was appointed steward of the county poor-farm, and remained in that position for twelve years; during that time all of the improvements were made; in 1874 he settled where he now resides; owns 136 acres of land under good cultivation; November, 1853, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sapp; she was born April 27, 1829; by this union they have seven children: George W., Alice M., Oliver S., Frank B., William C., Mary E. and Lucinda E.; lost one: Charles; Mr. Hall is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge.

Ham, Lewis, farmer Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

HASTY, T. B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney; born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 11, 1826; he remained there until nearly six years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Morgan county, Indiana; he remained there until 1842, when he came to Washington county, Iowa, and there engaged in farming; came to this county in 1856 and settled in Van Buren township; in 1866 he moved on the place where he now resides; owns 160 acres of good land, and well improved; was formerly engaged in milling, having followed that business for fourteen years, up to 1871; he built and operated what is known as "Hasty's Mill," during that time; October 28, 1854, he married Miss Althea Dean, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana; they have nine children: Leah E. (now Mrs. Shennofield), Dora, Hosea D., Lewis D., Frank W., Sarah E., Etty M., Martha A. and Q. L.

Hasty, J. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney.

Hartlong, Charles, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sigourney.

Harvey, J. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney.

Heart, Dan., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Hill, H. R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sigourney.

Housechilds, Fred, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

JENNINGS, WM., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Johnson, J. C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

John, Wm., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

Johnson, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

Just, Chris, Jr., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney.

Just, Chris, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Just, Fred, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

KLEINSCHMIDT, N., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney.

Klitz, A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

Koltman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

LANDERS, JONES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. Sigourney.

Legg, Sam, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Legg, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sigourney.

Lowe, J. B., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sigourney.

McCLANAHAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney.

McCLENAHAN, ELIJAH, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney; born in Kentucky, June 3, 1811; when sixteen years of age he moved with his parents to Shelby county, Ohio; was raised a farmer, and in 1829 he went to Pickaway county; he there learned the hatters' trade, but owing to impaired health was obliged to abandon it; in 1831 he moved to Peoria county, Illinois, and engaged in farming; about this time the trouble between Black Hawk and his tribe and the whites occurred; Mr. McC. lived near where some of the most fiendish outrages were perpetrated; he himself was, at one time during the troubles, a target for twenty shots from the Indians, and yet unharmed; during the period of these troubles, he, in common with his neighbors, experienced hardships that words fail to describe; in 1833 he removed to Putnam county, Illinois; in 1855 he came to Keokuk county, and settled on an improved farm known as the Brown farm, near Sigourney; he at one time owned and operated a saw mill in Sigourney, near where the flouring mill now stands; this he exchanged for the farm on which he now lives, and owns 404 acres of improved land, well stocked; has held various township offices; has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah Emery, in March, 1835; she was a native of Ohio; she died January 26, 1854, leaving eleven children, living: Elizabeth, Sarah J., Robert and Mary (twins), James E., Nancy, Winfield S., Isabel, Commodore J., Rosella I. and Clarinda; lost three; he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Wilson, May 27, 1855; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1831; by this union they have nine children: Maria A., Abraham L., Andrew J., Elijah, Amanda, Melvin, Russell, Shadon and Almon: lost two: John H. and Eliza; Mr. and Mrs. McC. are active members of the Christian Church.

McNabb, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

McNabb, Philip, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Manyon, Frances, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Sigourney.

Marts, Andrew, farmer, Sec 26; P. O. Sigourney.

MEAD, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney; born in Licking county, Ohio, February 22, 1827; when nine years of age he with his parents moved to Champaign county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm; during his early years he taught school during the winters, and farmed through the summers; he came to this State and county October 13, 1861, and located on the place where he now resides; owns 500 acres of land, the most of which is well improved; has held various township offices; he has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah Harlan, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1851; they had by this union three children: William E., George O. and Lida M. (now Mrs. J. W. Bland); married for his second wife, February 3, 1859, Miss Susan M. Cowgill, a native of Champaign county, Ohio; they have seven children: Charlie, Carrie, Harland, Annie C., Alice, Lillie and Frank; have lost one: Harry; Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church.

Mead, Oscar, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

Miller, Wm., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Mollinix, David, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sigourney.

NEWMAN, MIKE, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Newman, Adolph, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Newman, Fred, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

Nichol, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

Nichol, Fred, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney.

PARKE, THERESA, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney.

Parke, A. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

Parke, W. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sigourney.

Parke, Rebecca, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sigourney.

Polka, August, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sigourney.

RENTFRO, J. S., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sigourney.

Rock, Fred, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Rodes, Wm. farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

Rodes, Phillip, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Rogers, Archillis, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

Rogers, H. J. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sigourney.

Roice, Wilber, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.

Roice, Abner, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.

SEATON, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney.

Shawhan, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

Shawhan, J. R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

SHUFFLEBARGER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney; born in Montgomery county, Virginia; in 1830, when quite young, he moved with his parents to Johnson county, Indiana; there he remained until 1847, being raised there on a farm, which occupation he has followed since; in 1847 he came to this county, and has resided here most of the time since; in 1863 he moved to Indiana, but not being satisfied with the location, returned to this county, locating where he now lives in 1868; owns 189 acres of well improved land; Mr. S. was an active worker in the struggle for the location of the county-seat, and he himself, with a team, removed the records of the county from Sigourney to Lancaster, in 1848, but in 1858 the

records were returned to Sigourney; he has held various offices of trust in his township; he married Miss Elizabeth Lowe, November 14, 1848; she is a native of Rush county, Indiana, there she was raised, and in 1846, came with her parents to Iowa, locating in Keokuk county; they have ten children: Florence J. (now Mrs. Milton Harden, of Johnson county, Indiana), Mary E. (now Mrs. A. W. Sanders, of Greenwood county, Kansas), Olive R. (now Mrs. V. Y. Sanders, of the same county and State), Sarah E., Effie L. (now Mrs. S. F. Finsley, of this county), John H., Joseph F., Inez M., Burton H. and Bessie E.; lost two: Della M. and an infant; they are old settlers and have participated in all the hardships known to a pioneer life; Mrs. S. and four of her daughters are members of the Baptist Church, at Sigourney.

Shutts, Wm., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Slaser, Godlieb, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

Smith, J. V., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sigourney.

SMITH, LESTER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney; born in Tompkins county, New York, June 10, 1818; when quite young he, with his parents, moved to Fayette county, Indiana; there he was raised on a farm, which occupation he has followed to the present time; in 1844 he went to McLean county, Illinois, where he remained for eleven years, and in 1854 he removed to this State and county; in 1855 he located on the place which he now occupies; owns 180 acres of good land; has held various township offices; married February 24, 1842, to Miss Mary Richardson; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 24, 1817; she remained in Ohio until thirteen years of age, when her parents moved to Fayette county, Indiana; there she was raised; they have four children: John V., Oliver H., Sarah J., Olive A.; lost one son: Aaron B., who was a member of company H, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, and died January 24, 1864, at Keokuk, Iowa; John V. was also a member of the same company, but was discharged on account of disability; Mrs. Smith is a member of the Christian Church at What Cheer.

Snider, Ernest, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Snider, S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

Swails, Abram, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sigourney.

Story, N. L., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

THOMPSON, ANN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

THOMPSON, T. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sigourney; born in Boone county, Indiana, March 31, 1840; he remained there until twelve years of age, when he with his parents moved to Iowa, locating in this county and township; in 1853 he moved upon the place where he now resides, and which consists of 220 acres of good land upon which he has a fine house and outbuildings; he enlisted in 1862 in company B, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served until the close of the war, was not wounded, and was mustered out at Davenport in 1865; from there he returned home, where he now resides: he has held various offices in his township, and is a thorough farmer; January 1, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Rodman; she was born in Jackson county, Indiana, August 28, 1841; she came to this county with her parents (who were some

of the pioneers of this county) in 1843; have three children: Douglas E., Melissa H., Dora E.; have lost two: Francis L. and Thomas H.

Tools, William, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

Tools, Pat., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sigourney.

Turner, John, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

WALTZ, PETER, farmer, Sec. 18; P, O. Sigourney.

WHEELER, JOHNSTON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney; born February 21, 1836, Ohio being his native State; there he was raised upon a farm, living there until 1857, when he came to Iowa, remaining there for one year, then removing to Kansas; he made that State his home until 1859, when he went to Missouri, and in 1861 came to Iowa; he settled upon his present farm in 1864; it consists of 281 acres of land with all the improvements necessary; married Miss Kate M. Dewitt, a native of Ohio; she was born October 1, 1835; they have three children: Orville D. born November 25, 1860, Ezekiel E., born October 30, 1863, William A., born May 1, 1872; have lost one: Puss, who was born April 2, 1867; she died March 4, 1870.

Wheeler, E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney.

Wheas, John, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sigourney.

WOODBRIDGE, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney; born in Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 12, 1818; he was there raised on a farm; learned the leather trade and continued to follow it until twenty-four years of age, when he went to Michigan City, Indiana; he was there engaged in the manufactory of mill machinery; in 1848 he returned to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained for two years; married September 12, 1850 to Miss Caroline Bentley; she was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 6, 1827; her father, James Bentley, was the first white child born in Mercer county, Western Pennsylvania; he was born in 1799, and is still living; they have five children: Charles D., Anson L., Mary E., Louisa C. and James W; Mr. W. came to Henry county, Iowa, in 1851, settling at New London; he was there engaged in the milling business for eight years, and in 1859 came to this county and settled where he now resides; owns 200 acres of land well supplied with graded stock; he has followed farming exclusively since 1859; has held various township offices, and is a well respected citizen.

WRIGHT, S. R., farmer, Sec 3; P. O. Sigourney; born in Floyd county, Indiana, September 22, 1816; was there raised a farmer; from there he went to Morgan county in 1838; in 1852 he came to Iowa; settled where he now lives in 1855; owns 170 acres of land and does some work in the carpenter's line; has held various township offices; in March, 1842, he was married to Miss L. Fields, a native of North Carolina; born in March, 1820; have nine children: Frances A. (now Mrs. Lowe), Lucy M., Thomas N., Virindi J., Armita, Henry, John E., Martha E. and Alfred F.; have lost three: Elizabeth, Samuel and William A., who enlisted September 9, 1862, in company B., Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served with his regiment for a short time, when, in May, 1863, he died at Helena, Arkansas, of a disease contracted in the army; Mrs. Wright is a member of the Baptist Church at Sigourney.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

ADRIAN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Garibaldi.

Albers, Albert, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Garibaldi.

Albers, W. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

ALLEN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Harper; born in New Jersey in 1848 and lived there until ten years of age, and then removed to this county in 1858; he was raised a farmer and owns 231 acres of land; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Sarah Matheny in 1869; she was born in Virginia; they have four children: Robena, Henry, Catharine and Mary; lost one son: Oliver.

Antony, D., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Harper.

ARCHER, D., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. South English; born in Scotland in 1824; he received the advantages of a good education and was engaged in the loan business until he came to the United States; he came to this county in 1855 and engaged in agricultural pursuits; he owns 360 acres of land; he represented this county in the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State Legisalture and served with credit to his constituents and honor to himself; he married Miss M. E. Bannerman in 1854; she is a native of Scotland; they have two children: Elizabeth (wife of Robert H. Gemmell) and Anna (wife of S. B. Robinson).

BACKHOUS, CHAS., SR., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney.

Backer, Adam, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Harper.

Baker, Nic., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Harper.

Baker, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Harper.

Balzer, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Garibaldi.

Baumert, Magdalena, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Harper.

Baumert, George, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Harper.

Beneman, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Beneman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

BEINHART, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Harper; born in Germany May 8, 1821; he lived there till 1837, when he emigrated to the United States and landed at New York, and from this place he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1845 and came to Keokuk county and settled in German township, where he has since lived; he owns a farm of 143 acres, well improved and in a good state of cultivation; he has held various township offices and is a practical farmer; he married Miss Louisa F. Geiss May 4, 1845; she was born in Germany December 16, 1830, and came to the United States in 1837; she died January 17, 1877; their family consists of ten children: Isabel M., Catharine, Christena, Louisa, Emma J., Pauline, Otilia, John D., Clara W. and Georgia B.; lost three: Andrew B., Alvina and Mary.

Beinhart, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper.

Beinke, Herman, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

BLAISE, THEODORE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Garibaldi; born in Prussia in 1822, and lived there until he emigrated to the United States in 1847 and settled in Keokuk county, where he has since resided excepting two years when he was engaged in the candle business; he owns a farm of 90 acres and has been honored

with all the township offices; he married Miss Margaret Reder in 1855; she was also born in Prussia; they have eight children: Robert, Emile, Theodore, Katie, Frank, Philip, Annie and Bertha.

BLAISE, MATTHIAS, farmer, stock raiser and stock dealer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney; born in Germany in 1820, aud was raised there; he emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Keokuk county, where he owns 320 acres of land, with good improvements; he has held various offices in the township, and is always among the foremost in advancing the interests of the county; he married Miss Margaret Geregan in 1848; she was born in Germany; they have eight children: John, Charles, Henry, Zeno, Dena, Peter, Albert and Nellie.

Blaise, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Garibaldi.

Blaise, John, Jr., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Harper.

Blower, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Harper.

Bower, Charles, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Harper.

Brower, C. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. South English.

BOWER, LEVI, county treasurer, Sigourney; born in Marion county, Ohio, May 7, 1842; his parents were Samuel and Johannah Bower, natives of Germany; they emigrated to the United States in 1841, and settled in Ohio, and came to this county in 1853; the subject of this sketch received a good common school education; he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for some years in the summer, and taught school in the winter; in March, 1863, he went overland to California, and was eighty-one days on the road; after remaining there a year, he returned by the way of the Isthmus and Cuba; in 1864 he bought the farm on which he now resides in German township; he also engaged in making brick, and built his house of brick at a cost of $2,500; he also built a barn at a cost of $1,200; he has a valuable stone quarry on his farm; he has held all the various township offices previous to his election to his present position; he is a member of the Free Masons, of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.; he was married March 13, 1864, to Miss Isabella M. Grove; they have four children: Amelia, Dora Belle, Albert and Edward.

Brunce, R., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

BURKE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ireland in 1823, and was raised there on a farm; he emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in New York city; in April, 1854, he removed to Linn county, Iowa, where he remained four years, aud came to this county in 1858; he owns a farm of 230 acres; Mr. Burke has traveled extensively, both east and west, with a view of changing his place of residence; he visited Kansas and Montana, California, and east as far as Virginia, and has concluded to spend the balance of his days in his home in Keokuk counry; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Mary Ryan in August, 1853; she was born in Ireland, and died November 25, 1866; he married Julia Mannion, who was born in Africa, and brought to this country when young, and raised here; he has three children by his first marriage: Richard (who is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Ames, and at the present time Principal of the schools in Delta), Thomas (a student in the State

Agricultural College), and John; he has two children living by his second marriage: Ann and Edward; he lost five children within four weeks of diptheria: Francis, Martin, William, Mary and Agnes.

CASSENS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Webster.

Campbell, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Webster.

Collins, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

Collins, Henry, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

COOKE, A., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ireland in 1832, and was raised there on farm; in 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Licking county, Ohio, and came to Washington county, Iowa, in 1855, and to Keokuk county in 1867; he owns 417 acres of land; he married Miss Catharine E. Reister, in 1857; she was born in Ohio; they have six children: James W., George E., Frederick R., Catharine J., Harry and Charles.

Coon, Charles, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Harper.

Courtzel, Frank, farmer, Sec 10; P. O. Harper.

Cox, Fred., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Webster.

DECKER, A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Garibaldi.

DELONG, LEONARD, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ohio in 1829, and removed to Washington county, Iowa, in 1840, and remained there until 1850; he then went overland to California and was gone three years, and returned to Iowa in 1853 and settled in this county, where he now owns 300 acres of good land; he married Miss Sarah Brannan in 1856.

DICKEY, T. M., steward of the poor farm, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney; born in Indiana in 1829, and when ten years of age was brought by his parents to Fulton county, Illinois; he was raised a farmer, and lived in Warren, Knox, and Marshall counties, Illinois; he then went to Missouri and lived there five years, and came to this county in 1872; owns a farm of 121 acres; in March, 1879, he was appointed steward of the poor farm, and has managed it to the satisfaction of all of its inmates and the citizens of the county; he married Miss Susan Houser, in 1858; she was born in Ohio; they have seven children: Andrew, Della, George, Addie, Harry, Maggie and Denver.

Donahue, Mrs., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Webster.

Duensing, Henry, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

Dunker, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Harper.

Dulin, Wm. L., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Webster.

EHLEN, C. H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

FAUTH, MARY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Garibaldi.

Ferry, Chester, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

Fixmer, R., Sr., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Harper.

Flitch, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Fry, Harrison, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Webster.

Fry, Wm., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Webster.

Fry, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Webster.

Fry, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Webster.

GAMMEL, R. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. South English.

Glander, Susan, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Harper.

Goeldner, Wm., Jr., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Harper.

GOELDNER, J. H., farmer, Sec.

13; P. O. Harper; born in Prussia in 1824, and raised there; he learned the trade of carpenter and emigrated to the United States in 1850, and to this county in 1852; owns eighty acres of land and has held various township offices and is at the present time justice of the peace; he married Sarah Teller in 1853; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1867, leaving five children: Henry T., Robert B., Albert, George W., Edwin; he married L. Schaafenberg, in 1869; she was born in Germany; they have one child: Amelia; lost six.

Griswold, R. T., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

Gries, Peter, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Harper.

Gross, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Gross, Nic., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Garibaldi.

Gross, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Garibaldi.

HAHN, GEO., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney.

Hammes, Val., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney.

Hammon, Peter, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Hartman, Lucy, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Harper.

Harman, John, farmer, Sec 36; P. O. Harper.

Hartman, Val., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Hein, Nic., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Garibaldi.

Heina, Wm., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sigourney.

HELSCHER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper; born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1844, and lived there until he came to this county in 1869; owns a farm of eighty acres and holds offices of town trustee and school director; married Miss Annie Schnakenberg in 1869; she was born in this county; they have three children: Geo. H. D., John W. and Didrick B.

Herrick, L. R., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

HOFFMAN, ANDREW, farmer and local preacher, Sec. 2; P. O. Harper; born in Germany, April 25, 1811; he learned the trade of weaver and followed it as an avotion until 1836, when he emigrated to the United States; he landed in New York, and from that place went to St. Louis, Missouri, and remained there until 1846, and then came to Keokuk county and settled in German township, where he has since lived; he owns an improved farm of 179 acres; has held various township offices; is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and is also a local preacher; married Wilhelmine Knight, August 16, 1842; she was born in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1832; they have a family of ten children: Henry, Daniel, Andrew, Louisa, Elvena, Wilhelmine, August, William, Oliver and Emma; they lost one son: Eddie.

Hipp, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper.

Homensteffer, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Webster.

HORRASS, W., Jr., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney; born in Germany in 1842 and came to the United States in 1847; owns a farm of 106 acres; married Miss Elizabeth Cline, in 1866; she was born in Germany; they have seven children: Peter, Casper, Wendell, Nicholas, Millie, Amy and John.

HOUSE, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born in Virginia in 1828, and lived there until eighteen years of age and then emigrated to Indiana and settled in Morgan county, and remained

there until he came to this county in 1852; he owns 240 acres of land; he has lived on his present farm since coming to the county, and has made all the improvements; he married Miss Sarah Jackson, in 1851; she was born in South Carolina; they have five children: Alando, Catharine (now Mrs. Parish), Mary (now Mrs. Dr. Armstrong), Millie and Della; lost one son: Alvin.

JACQUES, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Harper.

Jackson, C. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

KAUFMAN, T. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper; born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 6, 1830, and was raised there until eighteen years of age, in the milling business; in 1848 he removed to Illinois, and came to Iowa in 1857 and settled in Washington county, and lived there until 1860, then came to this county; he owns 175 acres of land; has held offices of town trustee, secretary of school board and assessor, four terms; he married Miss Sarah Dawson, of Washington county, in 1858; she died in 1862, leaving three children: Theodore J., William H. and Burrus I.

Kautenberger, Nic., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Keck, Phillip, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Harper.

Kenning, John and Fritz, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garibaldi.

Kenney, William, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

Keller, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garibaldi.

Kern, Rev. P. J., Catholic priest, Baden; P. O. Harper.

KILLMER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Harper; born in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1848; here he has been raised a farmer, and owns a farm of fifty acres; his parents are among the early settlers of the county; is one of the present town trustees; married Miss Mary Stow in 1872; she was born in Ohio; they have three children: Clara A., Dora M., Laura M.; lost one daughter: Emma.

KILLMAR, FRED., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney; born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and came to this county when young; was raised a farmer and owns a farm of sixty-eight acres; has held offices of constable and school director; married Miss Anna Hermann in 1864; she was born in Indiana; they have a family of ten children: John, Louisa, Matilda, Frank, Lewis, Frances, Henry, William, Mary and Annie.

Killmar, August, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Harper.

Killmar, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Garibaldi.

Klett, C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Klein, Michael, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sigourney.

Knox, John, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

Koch, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Koeber, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Koedel, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Harper.

Kohlhass, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Garibaldi.

Kracht, Albert, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Garibaldi.

Kracht, Emil, Dr., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Garibaldi.

Kuntz, Conrad, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Kurtz, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Harper.

LAFFER, B. F., farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Sigourney.

Legill, Peter, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Harper.

LEURS, HERMANN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Harper; born in Germany in 1833 and emigrated to

the United States in 1852, and the same year came to this county; he owns 240 acres of land; has held school offices; he married Miss Louisa Beinke in 1859; she was born in Hanover, Germany; they have seven children: Margaret, Louisa, Henry, Annie, Hermann, Eddie and Didrick; lost two; the father of Mr. L. was John Leurs; he was born in Hanover, Germany, and died October 18, 1868; his mother's name was Margaret; she was born in the same place and died December 25, 1876.

Leonhart, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Harper.

Linen, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Linen, Nic., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Linnenkam, Henry, P. O. Harper.

LONG, JOEL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney; born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, October 22, 1809, and was raised there on a farm until nineteen years of age; he then moved to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, and lived there four years, and then went to Warren county and lived the same length of time, and came to Washington (then Slaughter) county, Iowa, in 1838, remaining until he made his residence in this county in 1845; he owns a farm of 133 acres; he has been honored by the citizens of the township and county with various offices of honor and trust, among them that of sheriff for two terms; he married Miss Susan Grimsley in 1832; she was born in Tennessee; they have nine children living: William, Samantha (now Mrs. Parmley), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Allen), Abraham G., Edward, James P., Vienna (now Mrs. Shanafelt), Samuel and Augustus D.; lost three.

Loughbridge, Wm., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

McCAY, CALVIN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Garibaldi.

McNeal, D. A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Harper.

Magus, Fred., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garibaldi.

Mahland, C. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

MERZ, CHARLES B., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garibaldi; born in Germany, December 6, 1814; he received the advantage of a good education and studied law; he emigrated to the United States September 1, 1843, and settled in Cass county, Illinois; in 1851 he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, and published the first paper in the German language in Burlington; he came to this county in 1852 and engaged in farming, and has followed it as an occupation since that time; he owns a farm of 275 acres; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Aletta Scheneider in 1860; she was born in Germany; they have a family of eight children: Charles, Arthur, Aletta, Nannie, Constance, Eve, Ionie and Virginia.

Meyer, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sigourney.

Meyerdick, Curt., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Garibaldi.

Meyerdick, Henry, farmer, sec. 3; P. O. Garibaldi.

Mohland, Martin, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O.———.

MOHLAND, C. H., attorney, Sec. 11; P. O. Garibaldi; born in this township in 1850, his parents being among the early settlers of the county; he received the benefit of a good education, and took a law course at the State University, at Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; he has been engaged in teaching a large portion of his time for 10 years; he owns a farm of eighty acres.

MOORE, RICHARD T., farmer,

Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney; born in Virginia in 1799, and when young was taken by his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and lived there until he came to this county in 1853; he owns 149 acres of land, and has lived where he now resides since coming to the county; he has held the office of justice of the peace for many years, as well as various township offices; he married Miss Mary Brown in 1821; she was born in Delaware, and died in 1844; he married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Jane Gaskill, whose maiden name was Keen, in 1845; she was born in Pike county, Ohio; has seven children by first marriage: John, David A., Richard S., Allen, Eliza J. (now Mrs. Moore), Emily (now Mrs. Storm), and Amy; have three by second marriage: Amanda (now Mrs. Belcher), Lutisia (now Mrs. Lute), and Thomas.

Moore, C. J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Webster.

Mueller, Henry, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

Mueller, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Webster.

NASS, WM., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Nelson, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O.———.

Nicholi, Wm., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

OLDERBURG, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Oldshue, Henry, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

OVERTURF, J. M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1832, and was raised there on a farm; he came to this county in 1860; owns a farm of eighty acres; he married Miss Mary A. Ford in 1855; she was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio; she died in 1873, leaving two children: George W. and Catharine J.; he married for his second wife, Miss Margaretta Loughridge, in 1876; she was born in Pennsylvania.

PARMLEY, WM. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney; born in Wayne county, Kentucky, in 1834; he traces his ancestry on his father's side to France, and settled first in Maryland when they came to this country; his great grand-father was in the Revolutionary war, his grandfather was in the war of 1812, and his father enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry during the late war, and was killed at Pittsburg Landing; the subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, and came to this country in May, 1855; he owns a farm of ninety acres; he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in company B, and was mustered out as captain; he has held various township offices; he married Miss Samantha Long in 1836; she was born in Illinois; they have a family of ten children: Sarah F., Joel, Veana, Abraham, Jennie, Roscoe, Cicero, Maggie, Tillie and Dora.

Paulus, Nic., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sigourney.

PAYTON, WM., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1840, and came to this county in 1845; he was raised a farmer, and followed it as an occupation until July 12, 1862, when, heeding the call of his country for volunteers to defend its honor, he enlisted as a private in company B, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and after serving over three years, and participating in most of the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, he was mustered out August 8, 1865; he owns 200

acres of land; he married Mrs. Mary C. Crawford in 1866; she was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; their family consists of four children: George, Melvina E., William C. A. and Eugene C.

Pfannerbacker, Henry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

Poland, J. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Polka, Albert, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

REBER, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Webster.

Reinert, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Webster.

BEINERT, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney; born in Prussia, January 1, 1843, and lived there until eighteen years of age, and then emigrated to the United States and settled in Keokuk county; enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry during the late war and served until discharged; he has held the offices of town trustee, assessor and school director; married Miss Mary Horrass in 1866; she was born in Prussia and was brought by her parents to this country when an infant and raised in this county; they have eight children: Frank, Casper, Charles, Henry, Willie, Bertha, Bessie, and an infant son.

Richardson, Ben, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Webster.

Ritzinger, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney.

Robison, S. B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. South English.

Rose, Wm., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Harper.

Robison, D. L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. South English.

Runge, Fred, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

SEABA, H., farmer and dealer in fine stock, Sec. 11; P. O. Harper; born in Germany February 5, 1834; in 1835 he came with his parents to the United States and landed in Baltimore, and from thence to Wheeling, Virginia, and lived there until 1838, and then came to Keokuk county; he settled in German township, where he has since resided and has devoted his attention to stock-raising; he owns an improved farm of 160 acres; married Miss Mary Walrich, September 11, 1839; she was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1852; they have eight children: Anna C., John, Henry, Mina, William D., Harmon, Elizabeth and George; lost one son: William.

Scheets, H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. South English.

Schmit, George, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

Schmit, John (second), farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Webster.

Schmit, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Harper.

Schmit, Frank, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garibaldi.

Schmit, John (first), farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Schnakenberg, Henry, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Webster.

Schnakenberg, Lewis S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

Schroeder, Dit., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Harper.

Schroeder, Henry, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Harper.

Schuman, Solomon, Sec. 11; P. O. Harper.

SCHNAKENBERG, DIDRICK, farmer and local preacher, Sec. 35; P. O. Sigourney; born in Germany, November 5, 1805; he lived there until 1824, and then went to England, where he remained until 1833, when he returned to Germany; in 1836 he emigated to the United States and landed in Baltimore and from this place to Wheeling, Virgina, and lived there until 1839, and then removed to Washington county, Iowa, and remained in that county un-

til 1843, and then came to Keokuk county and settled in German township, where he has since lived; he owns a farm of 405 acres, well improved and in a good state of cultivation; he has held various township offices and is a prominent and active member of the German M. E. Church, and is also a local preacher in this denomination; he married Miss Mary F. Seaba, August 24, 1837; she was born in Zeven, Germany, in 1811, and came to the United States in 1836; their family consists of seven children: Henry, William, Mary Ann, Anna, Wilhemina, Didrick and Louisa; lost two: John and Benjamin.

Schimmelpfening, Fred, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

SCHNAKENBERG, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney; born in Germany in 1814; he came to the United States and settled in Wheeling, Virginia, and came to this county at an early day and now owns 440 acres of land; he married Miss Dorothy Schanolds in 1844; she was born in Germany; they have ten children: Lewis, John, Henry, Nicholas, Mary, Kate, Minnie, Emma, Dedrick and George.

Schurmer, John, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

Schuanka, Fred, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

Seaba, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Garibaldi.

Seaba, Christ, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Harper.

Seibel, Adolph, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sigourney.

Seiwert, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. ——

SHANAFELT, D., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney; born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1814, and lived there until thirteen years of age, and then removed to Ohio, where he learned the trade of wagon-making; in 1836 he changed his place of residence to Indiana, where he remained until coming to this county in 1854; he owns a farm of 178 acres and has held various township offices; he married Miss Charlotte House in 1839; she was born in Virginia and died in 1864; he afterward married Clarissa Carter in 1871; she was born in Ohio; have five children: Kate (now Mrs. Beattey), John D., Daniel L. and Charlotte (now Mrs. Knox); lost two: Elizabeth and Amanda J.

Sherwood, S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Harper.

Slaughter, Lucinda, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

Starr, Fred., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

STEEGLEDER, AUGUST, postmaster, Garibaldi; born in Germany in 1828; he entered the office of an architect and builder and made it his occupation and attained great proficiency, and his services in this direction were recognized by King William the IV, who presented him with an elegant medal; he immigrated to the United States in 1856 and settled in this county; he has been twice married: first, to Miss Matilda Schilling in 1851; she was born in Germany and died October 18, 1875, leaving nine children: Bertha, Emma, Edmund, August, Fred, Henry, Emma, Lewis and Gotoff; lost three; he married for his second wife Mrs. Margaret Leurs, in February, 1878; she was born in Germany; owns 105 acres of land.

STRIEGEL, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper; born in this county April 3, 1855; he rents 175 acres of land from his father; was an early settler and was a blacksmith by trade, and the son was brought up at this

business in connection with the farm; he married Miss Mary L. Doll in 1877; she was born in Virginia; they have two children: Rosa Catharine and Henry Albert.

Stoersner, Gottlieb, shoemaker and farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sigourney.

Strokmann, Henry, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O.———.

Stokesbury, J. W., Sr., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sigourney.

Stoermer, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sigourney.

Stoermer, L., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Garibaldi.

Strohman, Dit, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sigourney.

Strohman, D. H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

Strohman, Fred., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney.

Strupp, Nic., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Garibaldi.

Strigel, Christ., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper.

TAEUSCHER, CHRIST., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Harper.

Todd, C. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Todd, William, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Harper.

Todd, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Taylor, John M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garibaldi.

Tirrill, James, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Webster.

Triebel, Frank, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garibaldi.

Triebel, Val., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garibaldi.

Trotter, J. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sigourney.

VANVLEET, L., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Harper.

Vanfleet, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sigourney.

Voegtli, Urs Sen., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Garibaldi.

Voltner, David, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

WALLACE, W. C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Harper.

Walker, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Harper.

Walrich, John P., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Harper.

Watson, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Webster.

Weaver, Martin, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Sigourney.

Wehr, Frank, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

Weisdorfer, Mat., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Harper.

Wieland, Fred., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Garibaldi.

WILSON, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ohio in 1813, and was raised there until sixteen years of age, and then removed to Indiana, where he lived nineteen years, and came to this county in 1849; owns 166 acres of land; married Miss Mary Reynolds in 1837; she was a native of Tennessee, and died in 1862; married for his second wife Elizabeth Fowler, in 1863; she was born in Ohio; has two children living by first marriage: John J. and Mary J.; lost three: Adaline, Wilkinson, and an infant.

WITTEN, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper; born in Germany in 1814, and learned the trade of carpenter; emigrated to the United States in 1853, and settled in Keokuk county, Iowa, where he owns a good farm of 160 acres; married in Germany in 1833; they have five children: Gascha, J. Peter, Anna, Amanda and Henry.

Wittencamp, Ferdinand, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sigourney.

Wittencamp, Henry, Jr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Garibaldi.

Wittencamp, Henry, Sr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Garibaldi.

Wolf, Henry, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

ALLER, ANTON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harper.

Aller, Nic., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

Anton, Mike, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

ASHBY, J. A. Y., of the firm of Littler, Ashby & Company, dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Washington, Washington county, Iowa, October 18, 1852; his father came to Iowa, October 17, 1839, and is still living in Washington, and is in his ninety-third year; January 1, 1875, he came to Keota and engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Sutton & Ashby, where he continned for about six months, when they desolved, and he became one of the present firm of Littler, Ashby & Company. May 9, 1878, he married Miss Lizzie E. Hulse, a native of Whiteside county, Illinois; Mr. Ashby is a man of good business qualifications, and is an intelligent, affable gentleman; we cannot speak too highly of the good taste displayed in the arrangement of his store.

Axthelm, F. L., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harper.

BAILEY, H. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Keota.

Baker, Peter, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Barnes, Ezra, farming implements, Keota.

Batterson, J. L., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Keota.

Batterson, Mrs. C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Keota.

Beck, Peter, laborer, Harper.

Bellows, Mard, farmer, Sec 4; P. O. Keota.

Besser, John, retired, Harper.

Besser, J. P., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

BESSER, N., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper; born in Prussia, June 26, 1833; when eleven years of age he emigrated with his parents to the United States; they came to this county in 1844; his father died October 11, a few days after his arrival here; his mother died three years later, October 26, 1647; he has made this county his home ever since 1844; January 29, 1860, he was married to Miss Margaret Harris, a native of Prussia; she died October 10, 1868, leaving two children: Charles and Mary; he was again married to Miss Anna Schiltz, November 20, 1869; by this union they have four children: Albert, Frankie, Edward and John; he owns a well improved farm of 400 acres; Mr. Besser is a good practical farmer and has the respect of all who know him.

Blower, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Blower, Fred, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Bohr, Nick, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Harper.

Boss, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

Bouslog, S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Creswell.

Bowleft, E., Keota.

BRICE, ROBERT S., physician and surgeon, Keota; the subject of this sketch was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 7, 1839; his parents were farmers; he lived on a farm until eighteen years of age, where he received the advantages of the common schools of the county until fourteen years of age; he then attended the West Alexander Academy, where he completed his education; when about eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for about three years; he then commenced the

study of medicine with Dr. R. N. Bain, of Powhattan, Ohio; he took one course of lectures at the Louisville University, and another at Ann Arbor, Michigan; on the breaking out of the rebellion Dr. Brice entered the army in company K, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as private, and was in the service ten months, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and was then transferred to the Medical Department, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued for one year, and during that time was under the tutorship of Donald McClane, physician, who is now professor of surgery in the University of Michigan; the doctor came to Talleyrand, this county, in 1865, and commenced the practice of his profession; he continued there until June, 1872, when he came to Keota; since that time has been closely identified with Keota's best interests, and great credit is due him for the fine educational interests they now enjoy; he has been president of the school board most of the time since his residence here; February 23, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Minerva Smith, a native of Illinois, but raised in this State; they have by this union one daughter living: Nellie, and have lost one son and one daughter: Bernie and Bessie; Mrs. B. has one son and one daughter by her former marriage: Francis M. and Alice.

Brown, S. T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

Buckley, H. S., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Harper.

Burkhart, Samuel, restaurant, Keota.

Bush, Noah, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Keota.

Butcher, Conrad, livery, Harper.

Butterfield, Oscar, restaurant, Keota.

CARRIS, R. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota; born in Orange county, New York, November 20, 1832; when four years of age, his parents moved to Licking county, Ohio; he came here in the spring of 1854 and located on his present homestead of 310 acres; April 14, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary J. Brooks, a native of Licking county, Ohio; they have seven sons and four daughters: Hila A., Eldridge G., William H., Rosa M., John S., Ulysses G., Rufus, Leroy, Victor W., Eva and Mary; he is a man honored and respected by all who know him as a thorough business man; he has been county supervisor for two terms, and has held most of the township offices.

Campbell, R. F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keeta.

Casford, J. R., drayman, Keota.

CHARLTON, JOSEPH, President of the Keota Glass Works; the subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1818; when about two years of age he with his parents moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised; he was married to Miss Margaret Thomas, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 18—; they came to Iowa and located in Scott county in 1853, and to this county in the fall of 1855; in April, 1856, they returned to Pennsylvania, and returned here in May, 1858, and have been residents of this county ever since; Mr. Charlton has been principally engaged in farming until six years ago, when he came to Keota, while in its infancy, and started a meat market under the firm name of Charlton & Son; Mr. Charlton has been closely identi-

fied with the interests of Keota for the past six years, and was one of the foremost in the organization of their glass works, and deserves a great deal of credit for the substantial aid and encouragement of such an enterprise; although not the richest man in Keota, he has rendered more substantial aid in the advancement of the enterprise than any other citizen; Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have been blessed with seven children, two sons and five daughters: Josephus B., Wm. R., Caroline, Maggie, Nancy J., Lucy and Ella; J. B., the oldest, served his country during the late war; he enlisted in company I, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; he enlisted as private, and was mnstered out as second lieutenant; he served three years; Mr. C. was mayor of Keota one term, and has held various offices of trust.

Charlton & Son, butchers, Keota.

Charlton, W. R., meat market, Keota.

Chesney, Mrs. M., Creswell.

Chesney, Wm., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Creswell.

Chesney, J. M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Creswell.

CLARK, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Keota; born March 25, 1831, in Lincolnshire, England, and was raised a farmer; he came to the United States in 1852 and settled in Tasewell county, Illinois; he came to this county and settled where he now lives in 1858; owns a fine farm of 140 acres; he married Miss M. Ferguson, December 28, 1856; she was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born August 28, 1827; they have five children: Wm. T., Eliza A., Benj. G., May and Kittie; lost one son: David F.

CLARKE, J. C., dealer in agricultural implements, Keota; born in Grafton county, N. H., July 25, 1832; seven years later, he, with his parents, moved to Caledonia county, Vermont, where he continued to make his home until he reached his majority; Mr. Clark had all the advantages of the common schools of that State supplemented with an academic education; he taught school in Caledonia county four years; in 1853 he was married to Miss Mary E. Carson, of Grafton county, New Hampshire; the same year he came west and located in Peoria, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching three years; in the fall of 1856 he removed to Iowa county, this State; he there engaged in farming for twenty years, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged in the mercantile business; in 1869 he returned to Iowa county, occasionally teaching school during the winter months; he represented that county in the legislature during the Fourteenth and Ffteenth General Assemblies, 1872 and 1874; came to Keota in 1875 and established his present business, and being a good business manager, he has gained the confidence of the people and is doing a flourishing business; the complement of his family circle are James F., Genevive and Harry H.

Clarahan, Pat., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Harper.

Clarahan, M. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Harper.

Clarahan, P. H., farmer, Harper.

CLEVELAND, B. A., dealer in general merchandise, Harper; born in Greene county, New York, April 2, 1822; lived there until fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to Whitley county, Indiana; in 1856 he came to this county and located in this township, and has retained his residence here ever since; owns 180

acres of land; in January, 1846, he married Miss Mary E. Long, a native of Greene county, Ohio; have one son and two daughters: Emma, Clara and Horace; in 1875 he was sent by the Republican party as a member of the legislature.

Clyde, D. G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Creswell.

Clyde, D. F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Creswall.

Coffman, H. A., feed stable, Keota.

Conklin, Geo., carpenter, Keota.

Cook, Geo., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Creswell.

Correll, A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Keota.

Crawford, James, retired, Keota.

Crabb, Geo., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Creswell.

Craft, E. J., painter, Harper.

DAIBER, M., boot and shoe dealer, Keota.

Dayton, H. T., retired, Keota.

Dellenbach, Wm., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Keota.

Detrick, D., harness maker, Keota.

Dillon, Geo., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Keota.

Dillon, Eli, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Keota.

Dillon, Richard, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

Dimerly, Math., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

Disney, L. B., constable, Keota.

Divelbiss, H. T., carpenter, Keota.

Dryburg, Jno., laborer, Keota.

Dunshee, Luke, retired, Keota.

Dunham, J. R., music teacher, Keota.

Dutcher, G. C., retired, Keota.

EATON, J. E., druggist, Keota; born in Cortland county, New York, in 1838; was there raised until thirteen years of age; came to Iowa in 1852 and lived in Jones county; on the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted from Anamosa in August, 1861, in company I, Second Iowa Cavalry; served for three years and participated in the battles of First Corinth, Second Iuka, Holly Springs and numerous skirmishes; he enlisted as private, but was bugler most of the time; he came to Keota in 1875 and started his present business; in 1868 he was married in Monticello, to Mattie L. Norcross, a native of New Hampshire; they have by this union one son and two daughters: Edward N., Mabel and Grace.

Eckard, A. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

Elliott, Ben., drayman, Keota.

Emeric, Joe and John, farmers, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

ERDICE, A. L., of the firm of Moses & Erdice, dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1848, where he continued to live until he was fifteen years of age; he then came to Washington county, Iowa; he was married there to Miss E. J., daughter of A. K. Stewart, October 29, 1873; Mrs. Erdice is a native of Indiana; they have by this union two sons and one daughter: Elmer S., Arthur C. and Allie; Mr. E. came to Keota and engaged in his present business with Captain Moses in 1874; Mr. Erdice is a man of good business qualifications and has the confidence of his many friends.

FARLEY, ISAAC, attorney at law, Keota; born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 1, 1827; he was there raised and had all the advantages the schools of that commonwealth afforded, supplemented by one year of academic study; he came to Iowa and located at Wasson, in the northern part of Washington county, in 1854, where he continued to live until 1868, and engaged in the hotel business; from 1859 until 1864 Mr. Farley was

nearly blind; during the Kansas difficulties of 1856, and after the border ruffians had blockaded the Missouri river, Iowa City being the western terminus of railroad communication in Iowa, the New England Emigrant Aid Society were compelled to direct their emigration via this route, and established what was called Free-State stations between Iowa City and the Missouri river; Mr. F., being a strong free-state partisan, kept the first station west of Iowa City; this brought him into close connection and association with many prominent free-state men of that memorable struggle, prominent among whom were old John Brown, Gen. Jim Lane, Calvin Cutter, Revs. Moore, Haney, Cutler, Eldridge, Cline, and others whose names and deeds belong to the history of that bloody struggle for freedom; when asked if he considered old John Brown in sane (we give Mr. Farley's answer in his own words), he replied: "If a willingness and determination to do whatever he considered to be right, regardless of consequences to himself, is an indication of insanity, Brown might have been; otherwise, he was the clearest headed man I ever saw;" in 1868 he removed to Iowa county, where he continued to live until 1873; Mr.F. was admitted to the bar May 2, 1873, before Judge McKain; shortly after he came to Keota and commenced the practice of his profession; he was married to Miss Lavina J. Call May 3, 1848; she is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts; they have two sons and two daughters: Percy H., Wealthy R., Harlan G. and Rettie V.; was justice of the peace in Washington county for nine years; Mr. Farley was from his youth an abolitionist who dared to denounce the wickedness of slavery and to proclaim the right of universal liberty; he enjoys the company of friends, and is never more happy than when thus surrounded, discussing some topic of the day.

Faris, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Keota.

Faris, S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

Farris, A. D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Keota.

Fell, Matthias, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

FERGUSON, DAVID, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Creswell; born August 16, 1816, in Blairgowne, Perthshire, Scotland; raised a farmer and followed it as a vocation since; came to the United States in 1850, landing at New York; thence to Peoria, Ill., and purchased a farm; in 1861 he came to Iowa; owns 520 acres of improved land; married Miss M. Ferguson August 19, 1850, in the city of Perth, Scotland; she was born in 1825; they have a family of three children: Eliza A., William and David; Mr. F. is a member of St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, and is one of the representative farmers of Keokuk county.

Fletzer, John, miller, Harper.

Fisher, Peter, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Keota.

Fixmer, Rinehart, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

Fobes, Mrs. Charlotte, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Keota.

Fordice, G. W., laborer, Keota.

Furgason, D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

GRAHAM, J. F., produce dealer, Keota; born in Trumbull county, Iowa, in 1842; lived there until 1865, and then came to this county, locating in Lafayette township, and engaged in farming

and school teaching; came to Keota and engaged in the produce, loaning and insurance business; was in the army in company G, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served one year; Mr. Graham is a young man of good business qualifications, and is respected by all who know him.

Gregg, James, laborer, Keota.

GREIGG, DAVID H, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 5; P. O. Creswell; born February 2, 1826, in Arbroath City, Forfarshire, Scotland; was raised there till twelve years of age, when he engaged in a seafaring life, which he followed for seven years, and during this period was chief mate of the ship Majestic; in 1847 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Taswell county, Ill.; in 1854 he came to this county and located where he now resides; owns a well improved farm of 160 acres; married Miss Ann Salmond, August 3, 1848; she is a native of the same city, born May 22, 1823; they have a family of seven children: James C., William S., Palmer J., David B., Jesse, Nellie, and Aggie.

Green, Alexis, wagonmaker, Keota.

Greigg, D. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Creswell.

Greenlee, G. M., retired, Harper.

Gilbert, L. S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Harper.

Goeldner, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Keota.

Gortner, F. M., justice of the peace, Keota.

HAGIST, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Keota.

Halstead, E. R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Hamman, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

Hamilton, George, house mover, Keota.

Harman, Simsn, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harper.

Hanlon, W. S., clerk, Keota.

HARTMAN, PETER, grain-dealer, Harper; born in Switzerland May 1843, and came with his parents to the United States in 1846, and settled in Des Moines county, Iowa; in 1855 his parents settled in German township, of this county, where his mother still resides; his father died in 1861; until 1869 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; he then opened a store in the town of Baden, as dealer in general merchandise, and was also appointed postmaster and held this office till 1872, when it was discontinued; he moved his stock of goods to Harper in 1872, and received the appointment of postmaster at this place; in 1875 he sold his interest in the firm of Hartman & Cleveland, and engaged in the grain business; as a business man he is prompt and energetic, upright in all his dealings, and has secured the esteem of all with whom he has business transactions, and attained to a well-merited success; he was elected Mayor of the city of Harper at the late election, a position he is well qualified to fill.

Haupert, Frank, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Keota.

Hefflefinger, Jacob, miller, Keota.

Heintz, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

HENKLE, HARMON, of the firm of Henkle & Ritchey, furniture dealers, Littler Ashby & Co., general merchandise, and Henkle & Hutchinson, lumber dealers, Keota; born in Fayette county, Ohio. April 7, 1832; when about eight years of age his parents came to Iowa and located in Washington county, and were among the first settlers; Mr. H. was raised there on a farm; his education as far as books were concerned was very meager; he remained on a farm until eighteen years of age, and

was engaged in different kinds of business until 1860, when he handled goods for Mr. N. Littler on commission for one year; he then went into partnership with Mr. Littler; from April 1861 to 1870, he was engaged in running a saw-mill at Henkletown, Iowa county; he married June 1, 1854, Miss Lydia J. Wartenbee, a native of Henry county, Ohio; they have two daughters and one son: Ella (now Mrs. Ritchey), Douglas and Clara; Mr. H. also has a one-third interest in the lumber-yard of Henkle, Wakelee & Co., at Kenross, and is also one of the directors and stockholders of the bank of Keota; he is a thorough gentleman, a quick observer, and in him great mental and physical force combine; these traits with energy, a strong will and sound judgment have placed him among the foremost citizens of Keokuk county.

Helcher, H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Harper.

Henkle, George, cabinet-maker, Keota.

Hiberger, John, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Harper.

Hiberger, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Harper.

Hiberger, Wendelin, farmer, Sec. —— P. O. Harper.

Hiberger, Theo., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Harper.

Hiberger, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Harper.

Hine, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Harper.

Hoffman, J. H., merchant, Harper.

Hoffman, Frank, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Harper.

Holmes, W. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Creswell.

HOLZWORTH, JOHN, farmer, stock and grain-dealer, Sec. 18; P. O. Harper; born November 10, 1831, Baden, Germany; in early life he learned the trade of miller, and followed it as an occupation till 1858; he emigrated to the United States in 1852, landing at New York city, and thence to Rochester, where he remained one year; he then removed to Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and after one year came to Keokuk county, where he has since resided; he owns 759 acres of land; his home farm contains 369 acres, and is one of the best improved in the township; Mr. H. is one of Keokuk county's largest feeders and most successful shippers; he was married March 3, 1857, to Miss Elizabath Kilmer; she was born in Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and is of German ancestry; they have nine children: George, Caroline, Christine, Elizabeth, Henry J., Wm., Louisa, John and Rosa; lost one daughter: Emma.

Hornmen, Jake, wagon-maker, Harper.

Hommen, Mrs. Anna, house-keeper, Harper.

HOME, F. B., M. D., physician and surgeon, Keota; the subject of this sketch was born in Hancock county, Illinois, February 27, 1844; at the age of twelve years he with his parents moved to Mercer county, Illinois, and there had all the advantages of the schools of that commonwealth, supplemented with a course of academic study; at an early age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hollingsworth, of Keithsburg, Illinois; he graduated with the highest honors at the Hahneman Medical College of Chicago; he came to Keota and commenced the practice of his profession in 1874, and has been a successful practitioner; he is genial, open-hearted and generous, and is at the same time positive in his character, but kind and obliging; Dr. Home is

a man of acknowledged ability as a physician, and his services as such are recognized, and his calls are numerous; November, 1877, he was married to Miss Clara B. Ellis, a native of Ohio, but raised in Iowa City; by this union they have one son: Alvah E.

Hudson, John, retired Presbyterian minister, Keota.

Hull, Benjamin, laborer, Keota.

HULSE, M. A., clerk for Henkle & Ritchey, Keota; born in Tompkins county, New York, August 28, 1830; his father died when he was four years of age; the year following his mother took the family to Knox county, Ohio; when quite young Mr. Hulse learned the carpenter's trade; he came west as far as Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1852, and while there was married to Miss Eliza Penrose, June 30, 1853; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio; came to this county in 1865 and located on a farm near Harper; he still owns a farm of eighty acres; they have three sons and two daughters: Mary E., Lizzie E. (now Mrs. Ashby), Addison, Elmer and Edwin.

HURLESS, C. M., station agent, Harper; born July 30, 1821, in Harrison county, Ohio; at the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and followed it as an occupation for seven years; in 1842 he removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and remained there till 1844, and then went to Davis county and engaged in various pursuits till 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and for fifteen years was engaged in the practice of his profession; August 7, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Third Iowa Cavalry and served three years; after the war he returned to his home in Davis county; he came to Harper in 1873 and took charge of the station; he is a presiding officer in Harper Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 353, also a member of the Masonic fraternity; he was married in October, 1841, to Miss Mary E. Greens, of Nova Scotia, but raised in Ohio; she was born February 25, 1823; they have seven children: John W., Martha P., Wm. M., Keturah E., James P., Chas. S. and Frank E.; two died in infancy.

HUSKINS, J. C., proprietor livery stable, Keota; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1833, and was there raised; he came to Muscatine county, this State, in 1855; remained there for a short time and in 1856 went to Johnson county; he soon went to Des Moines; he is a carpenter by trade and helped build the old State House at Des Moines; in July, 1857, he left there and moved to Newton, Jasper county, and helped to build the court-house at that place; after remaining there for two years he returned to Johnson county, and June, 1861, he enlisted in company F, First Regiment Iowa Cavalry, served four years and nine months, and participated in the battles of Little Rock, Prairie Grove, Saline River and numerous skirmishes; May 14, 1867, he married in Washington, this State, to Miss Zelda Yockey, a native of the same place; they have a family of one daughter and two sons: Stella, Richard and James.

HUTCHINSON, Z. W., of the firm of Henkle & Hutchinson, lumber dealers, Keota; born in Iowa City, February 6, 1846; his father came to that city in 1839, and was there married; Mr. H. lived there until seventeen years of age, receiving all the advantages of the common schools supplemented by two and a-half years of study in the Iowa University of Iowa City; was

obliged to stop study on account of ill health; a short time afterward he engaged in the railroad business, serving as civil engineer, which occupation he followed for about nine years; in February, 1877, he came to Keota and started in his present business; he was engaged in the same business at Muscatine for two years; June 13, 1872, he was married to Miss Clara Hogin, a native of Indiana, but raised in Sigourney; they have two sons: Zelah H. and Harry H.

IRWIN, J. B., druggist, Keota; born in Cambria county, Penn., August 10, 1848; lived there for thirteen years, when he came to Washington county, this State; he received all the advantages of a common-school education supplemented by a two years' course of academic study; he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in March, 1874; the following April he came to Keota and began the practice of his profession; in April, 1877, he started his present business, to which he has since given his special attention; he was married in Washington to Miss Julia E. Dicken, a native of that county, October 24, 1878; his wife has a complete and well assorted stock of millinery goods in connection with the drug business; Mr. Irwin enjoys a good trade and the confidence of the people.

JORDAN, FRED., saloon-keeper, Keota.

Johnson, W. L., carpenter, Keota.

Johnson, V. R., carpenter, Keota.

Jones, O. B., attorney at law, Keota.

Junken, D. X., grain merchant, Keota.

KEELEY, WM., notary public, Harper.

Kefauber, John, tailor, Keota.

Kennelly, John, section boss, Keota.

Kendall, Mrs. H. E., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Harper.

Kirkpatrick, C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Keota.

Kirkpatrick, Theo., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Keota.

Kirkpatrick, R. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Keota.

Kirkpatrick, G. G., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Keota.

KIRKPATRICK, T., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Keota; born in Licking county, Ohio, July 27, 1811; he lived there until 1836, and in June, 1837, moved to Bureau county, Illinois; he remained there until the spring of 1868, when he came to this county and bought seven and a quarter sections of land; was married in Ohio in 1836, to Miss Sophia Rapp; they have a family of three sons and two daughters: Chalmers, Flora C. (now Mrs. S. K. Leacox), George G., Sadie (now Mrs. A. B. Weed), and Renwick S.

Kiser, David, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Keota.

Klein, Isaac, clothing, Keota.

Kleping, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harper.

Klett, Geo., blacksmith, Harper.

Klein, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Keota.

Kach, Mike, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

Kramer, J. P., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Kramer, Nick, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Keota.

Kramer, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

KULP, JOSEPH, dealer in hardware and farm implements, Keota; born in Medina county, Ohio, September 10, 1842, where he lived until twelve years of age; his parents then moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, where they lived two years, then removed to Grundy county, Illinois; he came to Keota in March, 1872, and was in the drug business with his brother a short time; he then opened a

hardware store; Mr. Kulp carries a fine stock in his line, and receives a good share of the patronage of the people; he was married in Grundy county, Illinois, to Miss Eliza Headlee, a native of Shelby county, Indiana, September 20, 1862; their family consists of one son and two daughters: Amos E., Annetta S. and Lillie E.; Mr. Kulp and family have the honor of being the first family in Keota.

KULP, J. S., druggist and jeweler, Keota; the first business man of Keota; born in Medina county, Ohio, July 25, 1845; came to Keokuk soon after the laying out of the town in the spring of 1872, and built the first business house in the place; Mr. Kulp possessed rare business talents, was gifted with a shrewd and far-seeing mind, which seemed able to forecast the future of Keota with remarkable accuracy; by his indomitable energy and business qualifications he has attained a fine business and the confidence of the trade, and is a most exemplary citizen; March 20, 1872, he was married to Miss Ellen Fry, of Knox county, Ohio; their children are Grace and George; Mr. Kulp also has the honor of being the first mayor of Keota.

LAHR, MRS. KATE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Harper.

Lahr, Peter, wagon-maker, Harper.

Leacox, S. K., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Keota.

Leacox, J. M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Keota.

LEIGHTON, J. H., superintendent of the Keota Glass Works, Keota; born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1849; there he lived until about eight years of age, when he, with his parents, moved to Wheeling, West Virginia; he is a practical glass blower, having been brought up in the business from childhood, the New England Glass Works having been under the control of the Leighton family for sixty-five years; in 1874 Mr. Leighton started and operated glass works in Wheeling, West Virginia, which concern he operated for about four months; meeting with misfortune he lost all he had; being a young man of good judgment, and not easily discouraged, he at once went to work for Hobbs, Brockinsener & Co., of Wheeling, where he continued for about one year, at the expiration of which time he went to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, remodeled and took charge of the old Excelsior Glass Works, now known as the Buckeye Glass Works, where he continued until 1878, when he came to Keota and built and started the Keota Glass Works; Mr. Leighton is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, good business qualifications, and deserves great credit and the help of the community for starting such an enterprise in Keota.

Lenninger, Peter, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Harper.

Lewis, T. E., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Keota.

LITTLER, CHARLES S., of the firm of Littler, Ashby & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Richmond, Washington county, Iowa, in 1855; came to this town and sold the first merchandise in Keota; has been engaged in the mercantile business since boyhood; June 5, 1878, he married Miss Anna Daiber, a native of Muscatine, Iowa; they have one daughter, Birdie.

Longman, J., boot and shoe maker, Keota.

Long, S. T., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Keota.

Ludwig, John, furniture, Harper.

Lutz, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Lutz, Frank, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Lyle, R. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Keota.

Lyle, James, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keota.

McFARLANE, DANIEL, physician and surgeon, Keota; this gentleman is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, born July 29, 1841; was educated in his native place and graduated in the medical profession at the Edinburgh University; he emigrated to the United States in 1870, and located in this county; came to Keota in March, 1872, and commenced the practice of his profession, and has the honor of being the first physician of the place; Dr. McFarlane is a man of acknowledged ability as a physician, and his services as such are recognized by a host of appreciating friends, and his kind and sympathetic nature makes him a welcome visitor in the sick room; his calls are numerous and remote; he has an extensive practice throughout the surrounding country, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance; July 22, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Disor, a native of Liberty township, this county; they have by this union three daughters: Sarah I., Margaret C., and Maud M.

McCarty, Charles, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Keota.

McCrabb, J. M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Keota.

McGinnis, J. W., insurance agent, Keota.

McLoud, William, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

MANTZ, G. H., jeweler and photographer, Keota; born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1849; he came with his parents to this county and came to Keota in March, 1872, and has since been engaged in the above named businesses; November 14, 1871, he married Miss M. C. Buckley, a native of Illinois; have a family of one son and one daughter: Russey L. and Allie A.; Mr. Mantz has a very fine and neat jewelry store and keeps a good stock; he also has in connection a photograph gallery, where he would be pleased to meet his many friends.

Martin, Chas., saloon, Harper.

Martin, Ed., laborer, Harper.

MATTHEWS, T. P., merchant, Harper; born October 29, 1824, in Gallia county, Ohio; he was there raised a farmer; in youth he had the advantages of a good common school education; in 1847 he emigrated to Henry county, Iowa; in 1852 he went to Colorado and engaegd in mining in the Feather river district, meeting with satisfactory results; he returned to his home in 1854, and soon after settled in Washington county and engaged in farming, which he continued till 1864, and then removed to Iowa county and lived there two years, then changed his place of residence to Sigourney and engaged in mercantile pursuits; two years later he closed out his business and returned to Iowa county and engaged in the same business, and in 1872 returned to Sigourney and remained there till 1874, when he moved to Harper and engaged in his present occupation; he combines with energy good business qualifications, and has built up a large and increasing trade; he has been twice married: first, to Miss Elizabeth Benn in 1851; she was a native of Ohio and died in June, 1843; he married for his second wife Miss B. Brown April, 1855; she is also a native of Ohio; they have two children: Mary E. and Don R.; they have one deceased: Edna.

Millhouse, H. A., blacksmith, Keota.

Millhouse, C. H., harness-maker, Keota.

Montgomery, Mrs. M. A., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Harper.

Morgan, G. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Creswell.

MOSES, CAPT. ELMER, of the firm of Moses & Erdice, dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 9, 1831; his parents were farmers and his boyhood days were passed on a farm where he had the advantages of the schools of that commonwealth; in August, 1861, he enlisted in company A, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, in which capacity he served for thirteen months and was then promoted to first lieutenant of company B, and afterward transferred to company E, 125th Ohio; in July, 1863, he was again promoted to the captaincy of that company, which commission he held until his retirement from the service; he was engaged in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing and Kenesaw Mountain; at the latter battle he was severely wounded in his left limb, above the knee; he was then sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he remained till he was able to be sent home, November 1, 1864; on his return he entered into the grocery business; in the fall of 1867 he was elected Recorder and served in that capacity two terms; May 7, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Erdice, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; their family consists of one son and one daughter: Mary and Wells H.; Mr. M. came to Keota in October, 1874, and since that time has been engaged in the mercantile business; he enjoys the liberal patronage and esteem of his many friends.

Mickey, M. F., nursery, Keota.

Myers, Corydon, laborer, Keota.

Meyer, J. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota.

NANOUR, EUGENE, miller, Harper.

Neiss, Anton, miller, Harper.

Newhart, L., blacksmith, Keota.

Newhouse, A., retired, Harper.

Newton, H. P., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

NEWTON, H. N., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota; born in New Hampshire February 18, 1814, and was there raised; lived there until 1840 and then moved to New Haven, Connecticut. and after remaining there until 1858 he came to this county and located where he now resides: he was married January 12, 1837, in New Hampshire, to Miss Mary A. B. Fisk; they have one son: H. P., who in connection has a finely improved farm of 161½ acres; in 1874 he was a member of the State Legislature from this county, during the sessions of 1874–6; he is a man whom one would like to meet with, warm in his friendship and strong in his prejudices.

Norcross, D. L., druggist, Keota.

Norton, L. A., livery, Keota.

NORTON, G. R., stock dealer, Keota; born in Washington county, Ohio, December 26, 1839; when about six years of age he came with his parents to Washington county, Iowa; in 1860 he went to California, and after remaining there until 1865 he came to this county; he has been engaged in the stock business for eight years; December 17, 1865, he married Miss Mary L. Dunshee, a native of Ohio; they have one son and four daughters: Amanda, Ada, Nettie, John and Della.

Nugent, W. R., farmer, Keota.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, hotel, Keota.

PALMER, JEROME, of the firm of Palmer & Tallman, hardware merchants, Keota; the subject of this sketch was born in Rutland county, Vermont, April 11, 1843; he lived there until fourteen years of age, when he came to Iowa county, this State; a short time afterward he went to Iowa City, and learned the printer's trade; on the breaking out of the Rebellion he was clerking in Missouri, and finding that country pretty warm for a man of his political preference, he returned to Marengo, Iowa, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years; he was at the seige of Vicksburg, Red River, Shenandoah Valley and the Mississippi campaign, comprising fifteen engagements; after his return from the army he engaged in teaching school; he came to Keota in 1872, and has been engaged in business there ever since; for the first two years he was engaged in the furniture bnsiness by himself, when Mr. Tallman, his present partner, bought one-half interest, and added thereto a stock of hardware; in April, 1878, they sold out their furniture interest, and continued to keep a well assorted stock of hardware, and enjoy the confidence and liberal patronage of the people; in 1871 Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Pettibone, a native of Illinois, but raised in Iowa county, this State; by this union they have two sons and two daughters: Armilla, James R., Webber T. and Mollie; Mr. P. is a gentleman whom one meets only to wish for a more intimate acquaintance; as a citizen he is quiet and unassuming, and one of Keota's best business men.

Pauley, John, blacksmith, Harper.

Palmer & Glover, blacksmiths, Keota.

Papes, William, harness-maker, Keota.

Patterson, Robert, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Keota.

Peifer, Peter, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Pettibone, Albert, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Keota.

PETGEN, J. G., lumber dealer, Harper; born in Prussia July 13, 1842; he was raised a farmer, and in 1863 emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, and in the same year came to this county; he followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he engaged in his present business; in 1867 he married Miss Mary Sonday; she was born in France August 11, 1845, and died December 18, 1872, leaving a family of three children, two, Susan and Mary, now living, and one deceased; he was again married December 15, 1875, to Miss Emma Leminger, a native of Prussia; she was born December 1, 1856; she came to this country with her parents in 1868; they have two children: George P. and L.; since coming to the United States he has visited his home; he went in 1867, and remained there for some three months, and in 1868 returned home, bringing with him his mother, who is still living with him; he is an active citizen, a thorough business man, and has built up a good trade.

RANDOLPH, JAMES, farmer, Sec, 1; P. O. Keota.

Randolph, J. F., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Keota.

Randolph, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Keota.

Redlinger, Mike, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

REED, G. L., editor and proprietor of the "Keota Eagle," Keota; born in Richland county, Ohio,

October 5, 1831, where he continued to live until after his majority: Mr. Reed had all the advantages of the common schools, supplemented with two years of academical study; he has had a large experience as a school-teacher, having taught thirty-five terms after leaving his school; he came to Washington county, Iowa, in 1853, and September 15, 1855, returned to his native place, and was there married to Miss Mary E. Wigton, of that county; their family consists of three sons and five daughters: Minnie P., Ella J., Emma E., Wm. F., Eva M., Josie, John and George; death has taken daughter Lila L.; Mr. Reed came to Keota and took charge of the "Keota Eagle" in 1875.

Reinhart, John, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

RENFREW, ROBERT, dealer in grain, agricultural implements, and all kinds of farmers' machinery, Harper; born September 8, 1832, in Glasgow, Scotland; he received a good common-school education, and was educated in the shipping and commercial business; he emigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in Syracuse, New York, and engaged in the grain, lumber and cooper business; during the great forest fires in Canada, he lost all his property by the destroying element, and in 1869 came to Muscatine, Iowa, and entered the employ of Hail Bros., and remained with this firm until 1875; two years of this time he was conducting the grain business at Keota; he removed to Harper and engaged in his present business; as a business man he is prompt and energetic, and upright in all his dealings; he has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had to do, and has attained to a well merited success; he was one of the organizers of the St. Andrew's Society of Keokuk county, and has been an active member, taking great interest in all that has pertained to it; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the I. O. O. F.; he was married to Miss Helen Davidson November 6, 1857; she was born in Scotland March 14, 1832, and came to the United States in 1857; their family consists of seven children: Libbie M., James D., Margaret J., Mary M., Ontario, Anna B. and Robert A.; lost one daughter: Helen.

Rounce, J. S., Keota.

RICHARDSON, J. F., physician and surgeon, Harper; born in Vermillion county, Indiana, July 31, 1836; when quite young his parents moved to McDonough county, Illinois, where he lived until 1845; he then came to this county and located in Steady Run township, where he was raised; while young he took up the trade of carpenter, which business he followed until he reached his majority; he then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Flint, of Ottumwa; he graduated at the college of physicians and surgeons, at Keokuk, in the spring session of 1864; the same year he began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, this county, where he continued successfully until 1872; he then removed to Sigourney, where he remained for about one year, and came to Harper a short time after the laying out of the town; there he has continued very successfully since that time; he was married in Lancaster October 20, 1859, to Miss Martha J. Jacobs, a native of Johnson county, Indiana, but principally raised in this county; their family consists of three sons and one daughter: Frances A. (who is now attending

music school at Iowa City), Robert L., John C. and Austin A.

RICE, J. S., dealer in grain, feed, coal, etc., Keota; born in Washington county, Vermont, July 8, 1831; at the early age of ten years Mr. R. was thrown on his own resources; at the age of eighteen he left his native place and went to Orange county, Vermont, where he remained for one year; thence to Clinton county, New York, where he lived seven years; he then came west, and stopped for one year in Chicago; from there he went to Iowa City; from this place he enlisted in company K, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, November 2, 1861; he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta, at which battle he was taken prisoner (which occurred July 2, 1864), and was confined in the Charleston, S. C., prison, and afterward at Raleigh, N. C., and was detained eight months, and then parolled; while out on parole he returned to Iowa City, and was there married to Miss Delia A. Stone, April 11, 1865; they have by this union one son: Howard; Mr. Rice was mustered out of the sercice in 1865; he came to Keota in 1872, and bought and shipped the first grain from this place.

RITCHEY, E. M., of the firm of Henkle & Ritchey, furniture dealers; also of Littler, Ashby & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Washington, Washington county, Iowa, May 2, 1847, where he lived until ten years of age; he then removed to Richmond, in the same county, where he continued to reside until he reached his majority; in 1868 he went to Iowa county, at a place called Foote P. O., and there engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Henkle, Littler & Co.; he was also postmaster at that point from 1869 until his coming to Keota in 1872, when he resigned; he continued in merchandising until about three years ago, when he, in connection with Mr. Henkle, opened a furniture store, but still retains an interest in the firm of Littler, Ashby & Co.; Mr. R. is also secretary of the Keota Glass Works, to which institution he has rendered substantial aid and encouragement; he is also one of the stock-holders in the Bank of Keota; he is a man of more than ordinary ability, and by close attention to business has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a business man; he was married to Miss Mary E. Henkle May 14, 1874, a native of Washington county, Iowa; their family circle are Myrtle E., Daisy A. and Pearl.

ROSECRANS, DANIEL, of the firm of Whistler & Rosecrans, dealers in drugs, school-books and notions, Harper; born in Lake county, Indiana, in 1847; in the fall of 1851 he, with his parents, moved to this county and located in Lafayette township; has been engaged in farming until the past four years, since which time he has been following the above mentioned business; since 1876 he has been postmaster; May 21, 1877, he married Miss Emma, a daughter of B. A. Cleveland, of Whitley county, Indiana.

Russell, Jas., retired, Keota.

Russell, M. S., retired, Keota.

Russell, Tolbert, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Keota.

SALM, JOHN, harness-maker, Harper; born in Prussia April 27, 1844, and came to the United States in 1860; he first settled in Wisconsin, where he remained one year and then went to

Chicago, where he worked at his trade, and in 1862 he came to this county and purchased a farm in Clear Creek township and divided his time between farming in the summer and working at his trade in the winter; in 1874 he abandoned farming and has since given his whole attention to his present business; he was married September 2, 1876, to Miss Susanna Adrian, a native of Prussia, born in 1846; they have five children: Lena, Mena, Nicholas A., Rosa and George P.; they have lost two: Mary and Peter.

SALISBURY, H. L., stock dealer and proprietor Salisbury House, Harper; born in Erie county, N. Y., January 30, 1831, and when sixteen years of age removed with his parents to Rush county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming as his occupation; in 1860 he moved to Kansas; he only lived there seven months, when, owing to a failure of crops, he came to his present location; he is the pioneer settler of the town, and did much in aiding its progress; is a practical business man, and as a landlord is without a rival; married Miss Ellen A. Seager Dec. 15, 1858; she was born in Washington county, New York, June 28, 1838; they have two children: Eva E., born December 22, 1862, and Edith M., born August 18, 1869.

SANFORD, E. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota; born in Delaware county, New York, November 13, 1838; lived there till sixteen years of age; received the advantages of a graded school, where he was prepared for the business pursuits of life; in 1854 he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years; in 1859 removed to Kansas; being dissatisfied with the location he went to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in mining; in 1861 he enlisted in company B, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years; received two wounds on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, one of which disabled him for six months; was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1864; then returned to Ogle county, Ill., and in a short time re-enlisted in what is known as Gen. Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, and served till the close of the war; settled in Keokuk county in 1867, and now owns a farm of 160 acres; married Miss Agnes Chesney November 9, 1869; she was born in Taswell county, Ill., July 31, 1849, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1854; their family consists of two children: Robert O. and Frank L.

SCHRECKENGAST, ISAAC, firm of Johnson & Schreckengast, dealers in general merchandise, Keota; born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1830, where he lived till 1850; then came to Iowa and located in Des Moines county; came to this county in 1867; has been connected with Mr. Johnson since February, 1878; while in Des Moines county he was married to Miss Sarah Davis, October 30, 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have two sons and three daughters: A. F., Mary L., Lydia A., Isaac B., and Amanda E.

Scott, P. P., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Creswell.

Shaub, Jacob, farmer, Keota.

Shaub, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Keota.

Sherman, Justin, carpenter, Keota.

Sherman, J. L., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Keota.

Shurtz, Fannie, milliner, Keota.

Sidey, David, general merchandise, Keota.

Singmaster, M., general merchandise, Keota.

SINGMASTER, C. F., farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 14; P. O. Keota; prominent among the practical and successful business men of this county is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1834; in 1843 he came, with his parents, to this county, and settled in Clear Creek township, near Talleyrand, where his father still resides; Mr. Singmaster has been closely identified with Keokuk county's best interests for thirty-six years; he has given special attention to the raising and develping of fine horses, having some of the finest specimens to be found in the State of the Clydesdale and Norman stock; among the most prominent of the former are "Baron Kier," seven years old, which has taken more premiums and highest honors than any other animal has received; "Roving Boy," and "Mary Monarch" are also classed very high; he has in his stables 140 horses, 100 of which are well-bred; he also deals quite extensively in short horn and graded stock, and finds after thirty years' experience that they are three dollars to one over all other stock; he owns a well improved farm of 900 acres; Mr. Singmaster is also president of the Bank of Keota; married in this county to Miss Mary A. McCarty, a native of Massachusetts, April 25, 1866; they have, by this union, two sons and two daughters: Homer, Charles, Sophia and Theresa; he is a man of independent thought but of a kind and obliging nature; a man of the people and one true to the highest principles of honor and morality; as a citizen quiet and ostentatious, cordially supporting any measure of real public benefit.

Slattery, Mike, farmer, Sec., 18; P. O. Harper.

Smith, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Harper.

SNOCK, W. C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Keota; born in Henry county, Indiana, September 30, 1841; there he lived until ten years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Kentucky, remainining there for one year; thence to Van Buren county, this State, where he lived for seven years; in 1858 he came to this county; owns a well improved farm of 200 acres; married in this county to Miss Anna J. Wilson, October 31, 1865; she was born in Illinois; they have a family of two sons and three daughters: Harry W., Jennie M., Edith M., Guy E. and Helen B.; Mr. Smock is a graduate of Hanover College, Indiana; he is a genial gentleman, a quick observer, and as prompt in his business as he is generous in his social relation, and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Smock, F. M., wagon-maker, Keota.

Snider, A. J., laborer, Keota.

Stewart, A. K., Sr., stock-dealer, Keota.

Stevens, W. A., farmer, Keota.

Stewart, Arthur, stock-dealer, Keota.

Stiver, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Harper.

Stiver, Peter, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Harper.

Stomm, Andrew, laborer, Keota.

Streit, Peter, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

Streit, Mats, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Harper.

Streigel, Len, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Harper.

Streigel, J. D., saloon, Harper.

Sturdwon, Chas., brick mason, Keota.

TALLMAN, J. W., of the firm of Palmer & Tallman, hardware merchants, Keota; born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, October 14, 1824; there he lived until ten years of age, when he moved, with his parents, to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where they still reside; he was there married March 2, 1858, to Miss Julia Carpenter; they came to Iowa and located in Washington county; he has been a resident of Keota for six years, during which time he has been closely identified with Keota's best interests; he is also the mayor of the city; his family consists of two sons and three daughters: Theresa, Ethel, Clarence, May and Cameron.

Teakle, Amos, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Creswell.

Thompson, J. J., grocer, Keota.

Thompson & Bros., grocers, Keota.

Trewiler, Mrs. Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Truby, George., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Keota.

VALERIUS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Harper.

Vandyke, L. H. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Keota.

Varner, A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Keota.

Vercheval, Louis, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Keota.

Volquardsen, August, painter, Keota.

VITTETOE, H. C., dealer in drugs, jewelry, etc., Harper; born in Morgan county, Indiana, June 6, 1832; lived there until 1846, when he with his parents came to this county, locating in Jackson township; he was principally raised on a farm; came to this place in 1875 and started his present business; September 27, 1857, he was married to Miss Lucinda J. Reynolds, a native of Indiana; she died March 25, 1869, leaving a family of one son and two daughters: William H., Sarah and Loie; May 15, 1871, he married again to Martha E. Coble, a native of Indiana; they have one son and two daughters: Margaret I., James B. and Blanche; Mr. V. has a fine stock in his line and enjoys the liberal patronage of the people.

WADE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

Wallace, J. O., plasterer, Keota.

WARRINGTON, J. B., proprietor of the Lindle House, Keota; born in Yorkshire, England, August 10, 1831; he emigrated to the United States in 1850; located in Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained about seven months; from there went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he made his home for two years; in December, 1850, he returned to England and there was married to Miss Mary Ward, of Halifax, Yorkshire, October 31, 1851; they then returned to Lawrence and removed in 1853 to Bean Hill, Connecticut, one and a-half miles from Norwich, which place they made their home until coming to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1858, where they lived one and a-half years; they then went to Seneca Falls, New York, and afterward to Geneva; while there Mr. W. met with a sad loss in the death of his wife and one son, Samuel J.; the former died November 21, 1865, and the latter May 18, 1865; he has two sons by this union: Joseph and William; he married again to Mrs. Kate St. John in 1867, a native of England; Mr. W. came to Keota in March, 1875, and bought the Lindle House, and since has made many improvements and keeps a first-class hotel in every respect, as his many patrons can testify.

WEBBER, J. T., cashier of the

Bank of Keota, Keota; born in Waldo county, Maine, December 10, 1845; when about eighteen months old his father died; a short time afterward his mother with the family moved to Ponobscot county, Maine; came to Mattoon, Illinois, where Mr. W. engaged in the grain business for one year; he then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and for about eight years was engaged as station agent and operator at different points on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, which position he was compelled to resign on account of failing health; since February, 1877, he has held the position of cashier in the Bank of Keota; Mr. Webber is a thorough gentleman in manner and treats all persons with a genial and unaffected courtesy; this added to his ability and faithful performance of duty, have gained him the general esteem; in July, 1864, Mr. W. enlisted in the Second Iowa Battery from Polk county and served about one year; in his own home he has been abundantly blessed; the partner of his joys and the sharer of his life's ills he found in the person of Miss Z. M. Thompson of Louisa county, Iowa, whom he married October 12, 1871; two children: Ada E. and Waldo, W., are the compliment of his family circle; Mr. Webber came to Keota in 1873.

Weed, B., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Keota.

Wehr, J. M., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Harper.

Welter, Nic., Sr., farmer, Sec. 7.; P. O. Harper.

Wollenstein, Peter, saloon, Harper.

WHISTLER, LEVI, dealer in drugs, stationery, etc., Harper; born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, November 26, 1832, and was there raised a farmer; he attended school until thirteen years of age, when he was engaged to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, continuing at that business for four years; until 1873 he was in the business of mill-wright and other branches; then engaged in the grain business and in 1875 he purchased an interest in the drug store, the firm name being Whistler & Rosecrans; Mr. Whistler came to Iowa September 26, 1856, stopping at Davenport; from there he came to this county and has since resided here; in 1875 he settled in Harper; he gave the town its name, naming it after Harper Bros., the publishers in New York; the latter donated liberally toward the erection of the Episcopal church; April 12, 1860, he married Miss Rosecrans; she was born September 9, 1835, and is a native of Ohio; they have seven children: William, Maggie M., Minnie C., Hattie B., Edwin J., Homer L. and Viola; lost one son, Lee; Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Harper Lodge No. 353, also of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge of Talleyrand; he is a good merchant and is doing a thriving business.

Wilhelmy, Geo., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

Wilcox, Jno., barber, Keota.

Wilkin, Thos., retired, Keota.

Wilson, John, laborer, Keota.

Wilson, B. F., blacksmith, Keota.

Wilson & Newhart, blacksmiths, Keota.

Wilson, J. M., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Keota.

Willis, H. T., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Keota.

Wilson, J. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Harper.

WILLIAMS, J. H., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Keota; born in Taylor county, West Virginia, December 12, 1826; he lived there

until twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Tyler county, same State, where lived until 1856; was there married, in 18—, to Miss Matilda M. Perkins; in 1856 he moved to Wood county, where he remained until 1864, and then went to Plymouth, Indiana; in December, 1873, he came to Keota and started a boot and shoe store, which business he continued until the July following, when he sold out to J. R. Dunham; he then commenced buying and shipping produce; three years later started his present business; was a member of the town council for two years and justice of the peace for the same length of time; his family consists of two children: Walter L. and Harry D.; Mr. Williams keeps a well assorted stock and has a liberal share of the patronage, is kind and obliging, and has the respect of all who know him.

WILSON, HON. J. F., postmaster, Keota; born in Ayshire, Scotland, in 1808; when eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States and located in Philadelphia, where he resided until the spring of 1837; he was married there to Miss Jane McMillen, March 19, 1830; she was born in Paisley, Scotland; they came west and located in Tazewell county, Illinois, in the spring of 1837, where they remained until their coming to this county in the fall of 1854; Mr. Wilson was one of the first settlers of this part of the county, and has been closely identified with its interests ever since with the exception of four years during the war, which period he made his home in Washington, this State, and was elected mayor of that city for one term; he was sent to the legislature by the Republican party during the session of 1871 and 1872; while in Philadelphia Mr. Wilson was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, but since coming west has principally engaged in farming, until the starting of the town of Keota; he was Keota's first postmaster, and still holds that position; he is a man of strict integrity and good business qualifications, and has the entire confidence of all who know him; his family consists of three sons and four daughters: J. C., James M., Robert R., Anna J. (now Mrs. Wm. C. Smock), Susanna D. (now Mrs. Robt. Gemmel), Margaret (widow of Joseph Coffman), and Mary E. (now Mrs. A. E. Kendall).

Wilkin, T. M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Keota.

WILSON, JNO. C., farmer Sec. 8; P. O. Harper; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1831, and was taken by his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1837, and was raised there on a farm; when twenty years of age he learned the locomotive machine trade with Miles & Co., of Cincinnati, and continued at this business till 1856, when he came to this county; he owns an improved farm of 340 acres; he is one of the early settlers of the township and has been closely identified with all of its improvements, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F.; he was married December 20, 1859, to Miss Olive Eaton, a native of Ohio, born September 7, 1833; they have six children: Fannie R., Warren H., Ollie M., Annie E., Ella F. and Aldie H.; lost one daughter: Mary.

Winter, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Keota.

Woltering, J. H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harper.

Wright, W. M., clerk, Keota.

YOUNT, W. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, T. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Creswell.

Avards, M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

BAGGS, ROB'T, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Foote.

Barrett, Anthony, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Foote.

Barklow, B. C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

BEATY, J. F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. South English; born in Virginia in 1830; there he was raised and lived until 1853, when he came to this State; spent one summer in Warren county and returned to Virginia; the following spring he returned to Iowa, settling in Washington county; from there he went to Story Co.; lived there until he came to this county in 1865; he was raised on a farm and owns 100 acres of land; he has held various township offices; he was married in Washington county in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Blick, of Ohio; they have five children: M. E., W. H., H. C., E. E. and M. A.

Beaty, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. South English.

Berkenbine, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South English.

Bigleyy, James, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Chandler.

Bigley, Jas., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Chandler.

Brady, John, farmer, P. O. Keota.

Black, J. M., farmer. Sec. 27; P. O. South English.

Black, W. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English.

Blaylock, J. R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. South English.

Blaylock, J. R. farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. South English.

Blaylock, R. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. South English.

Bray, Levi, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Chandler.

Breeden, B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Foote.

Brown, Mrs., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Brower, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. South English.

Brown, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. South English.

CARR, THOS., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Foote.

Carter, Wm., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Foote.

Chapman, H. Y., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Chandler.

Christ, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Chandler.

Clemons, Henry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. South English.

Cline, James, farmer, Sec. 16; P O. South English.

COFFMAN, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. South English; born in Virginia in 1819, and came from there to this State in 1854, and settled first in Johnson county, where he lived but one year, and came to this county in the spring of 1855; he was married in his native State, in 1841, to Miss Barbara Flora, of that State; they have seven children living: Sarah, Daniel, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph and Wm; he owns an improved farm of 220 acres, and has held various township offices; he was raised on a farm and has followed it as an occupation since.

Coffman, B. F., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. South English.

Coffman, D. F., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. South English.

Coiner, Preston, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. South English.

Corridan, M., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Foote.

Correll, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Chandler.

Cranson, C. G., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

DAVIS, WM., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Denton, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Chandler.

Devine, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. ———.

Dill, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota.

Dunn, James, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Chandler.

EBY, PHILIP, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English.

Etter, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Evans, David, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. South English.

FAHEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Foote.

FLORY, ELDER SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. South English; born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 10, 1826, and came from there to this county in 1854, and settled on his present homestead of 269 acres; was raised a farmer; has been twice married; first he was married in Virginia to Miss Mary Brower, August 14, 1851, a native of the same State; she died October 2, 1872, leaving a family of four children: Fannie (born in Virginia), Jacob B., Lydia C., Anna B.; two are dead; was married the second time to Elizabeth S. Perry, of Virginia, November 16, 1873; she has one child by former marriage: Emma (now Mrs. Korner), of this State.

Flory, Joel, farmer, Sec. 19 P. O.; South English.

Fraze, Henry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Keota.

Fry, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Chandler.

Fry, J. G., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Fry, Sarah J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

Fulk, J. S., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Chandler.

Fulk, J. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Chandler.

Funk, W. E., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Chandler.

GAMMAL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; P.O. South English.

Gibbons, J. M., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. North English.

HANLEY, PETER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Foote.

Hanley, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Foote.

Haze, H. E., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota.

HERR, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Chandler; born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1811, and was raised there; he came from there to this county in the spring of 1858, and in the following year he located permanently on his present homestead of 712 acres, 50 of which is in Iowa county—all improved farms, supplied with buildings; has held various township offices; married in Pennsylvania in 1837 to Miss Catharine Sandel, of Pennsylvania, who died April 22, 1879, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter: Michael (now in Montana Territory), Henry and George (twins), Simon, John, and Catharine (wife of James Schatz); have lost three: Samuel, William, and an infant.

Herr, George, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Chandler.

Herr, Simon, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Chandler.

Hoff, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English.

Hotchkiss, C. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Huxford, George, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. South English.

KEISTER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Kenross.

Kelly, J. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Foote.

Kelley, J. J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Chandler.

KLINE, WILLIAM W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. South English;

born in Pennsylvania in the year 1837; when about eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Ohio; there he was raised and received his early training; from there came to Linn county, this State, in 1857, where he made his home for a short time, and then moved to Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school during the winter and farming during the summer seasons; in 1863 he came to this county and settled on his present homestead of 102 acres of well improved land; in 1858 he began the study of law, which he has continued, as best he could, by studying during leisure hours since; has been a practicing attorney since 1870, and has attended to such legal business as has presented itself, at the same time managing his farm; in 1863 was married to Miss Margaret Stoner, of Virginia; they have by this union four children: Charles W., Effiie, Mertie, and Price; have lost one: Captolia.

King, Frank, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. North English.

LAKIN, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

Lawler, T. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. South English.

Lawler, John, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. South English.

Lefever, Jackson, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Lindsey, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

LAWLER, J. L., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. South English; born in Indiana, in 1849, and came to this State with his parents when only about seven years of age, and settled on the farm which he now occupies, in 1856; he owns an improved farm of ninety acres; he was raised a farmer and has resided on a farm since; in January, 1872, he was married to Miss Nancy McDowell; they have two children: Hattie Belle and Theodore.

Lockridge, James, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

Long, James, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. South English.

Lytle, C. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Foote.

McMAHAN, C. A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Foote.

McMahan, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Foote.

McGurk, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Foote.

McCann, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Foote.

McCan, Thos., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Foote.

McDowell, David, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Creswell.

McDOWELL, R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Keota; born in Pennsylvania, in 1818, and was raised there, and went on the water when about eighteen years of age, and followed it for about six years, mostly engaged in transportation; he came to northern Indiana in 1841, where he followed the lumber business for three years, at the same time carrying on a farm; from there to Knox county, Illinois, and after three years came to Rock Island county, and came from there to this county, in May, 1852; he owns an improved farm of 285 acres in all; he married in Pennsylvania, in 1839, to Miss Catharine Herr, of that State; they have by this union nine children living: David, Lavina (wife of Wm. Kent), Nancy (wife of John Lawler), Elizabeth (wife of James Kent), Martin, Ellen, Sarah, Hattie and Robert, Jr., and three deceased: Catharine, John and William; he settled on his present farm the year that he came to the county, and planted trees, some of which now measure three feet and over in diameter; was raised

on a farm up to the time he went on the water, and since he came to the county has followed his present occupation.

McKenna, James, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Foote.

Martin, Mary, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Keota.

Matheny, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. South English.

Mickle, Wm., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Kenross.

Miller, Wm., farmer, Sec. 22.

Miller, Michael, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. North English.

Moler, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandler.

Moler, John, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Chandler.

Moler, Asa, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Chandler.

Monaghan, Mike, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Foote.

Monaghan, Pat, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Foote.

Moore, L. J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. South English.

Morman, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. South English.

Murray, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Foote.

NYSWANER, D., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. South English.

O'BRIEN, PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Foote.

Ogle, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Foote.

POTEET, WM., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandler.

RANDOLPH, E. F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota.

RANKIN, E. L., deceased; born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 14, 1834; he was educated at the Illinois State University, and received both a classical and scientific education; he made farming his principal business, although he had large experience in teaching; he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1861, but being a strong Union man and a true patriot, he found it unsafe to remain where the Rebel element prevailed to such an extent; he brought his family to Keokuk county and settled in Liberty township, where he owned a good farm of 160 acres; he held various township offices, and was prominently identified in the interests of the county; he had enjoyed the benefits of more than an ordinary education, and found time to indulge occasionally in literary pursuits, and his letters to the "News," under the *nom de plume* of "Curtius," exhibited no little talent and culture; he was a man who impressed every one favorably on first acquaintance, and the more you knew of him the better you liked him; he was honest and upright in all of his dealings, and when he told you anything you could depend on it being just so; he was ambitious, but not too much so; was a man who wanted to be somebody in the world, and did not wish to pass his days away and when the time came for him to pass away, leave no trace behind that one could point to as being his good works and his good deeds; he married Miss E. R. Searle on the 29th day of September, 1861; she was a daughter of Jas. Searle, Esq., of Rock Island; she was a graduate of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., and a woman of rare ability and personal attraction; he left one son.

Richbaugh, C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Chandler.

Riley, Owen, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Foote.

Rhodes, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. South English.

Riddle, L. P., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Keota.

Riggle, Jerry, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. South English.

Roach, W. S., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Chandler.

Rowe, Joannah, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Chandler.

Ruth, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. South English.

SITESINGER, A. E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandler.

Stoner, Henry, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. South English.

Stoner, Emanuel, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. South English.

Stoner, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. South English.

Smith, Christian, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. North English.

Simmons, A. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

Simmons, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

Sevink, Oliver, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

Seitsinger, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Chandler.

Slocum, M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

Squires, Ezra, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

Stouffer, J. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Keota.

Studebaker, J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Keota.

Smith, Adam, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Smith, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Sniteman, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Smith, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Creswell.

Shaffer, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Chandler.

Shaffer, Frank, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Keota.

Searles, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Suiter, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. North English.

STOUFFER, J. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kenross; born in Washington county, Maryland in 1853, and left there when about twenty-one years of age, and came to Illinois, where he remained to the time of his coming to this county in the spring of 1870, and since that time has been a permanent resident; he owns a well improved farm of 160 acres, and has been connected with various township offices; was married in Illinois, November 28, 1854, to Miss Catharine Hayes, a native of Washington county, Maryland; they have a family of two children: Mollie E., and Minnie M; have lost one: Sarah E.

STONER, E., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. South English; born in Carroll County, Md., in 1833, and was raised there and made it his home till he came to this county in March, 1876, and settled on his present homestead; previous to his coming to this county he was engaged in the iron mining and machine shops, and is still interested in the business in Maryland; he had also followed farming and since he came to his present location has made it his specialty; he is the inventor of the "Sampson Cider Press," which has proved to be a success, and spends a good portion of time in putting it before the public; he was married in his native county in 1853 to Miss Maria Boyer, of that county; they have, by this union, twelve children living: Mary S. (wife of D. P. Stoner), Anna V., Emma R. (wife of D. F. Rhodes), John D., Lucinda C., Clayton L., Samuel C., Harry D., Jesse E., George E., Clarence A., and Nora B.; he owns an improved farm of 225 acres, is of a genial disposition and in every respect a very agreeable gentleman.

TROUTMAN, C. S., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Creswell; born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1842, and was raised there, and made it his home till he came to

this State and first settled in Johnson county, and came from there to this county in the spring of 1874, and purchased his present home of 80 acres of improved land; he married in Johnson county, this State, in 1869, to Miss M. J. Salley, of Pennsylvania; they have four children living: Josiah, Laura, Walter and John L.; he enlisted in the late war in company G, Sixth Iowa Infantry, July 12, 1861, and was mustered out July 19, 1865.

VANDYKE, D. M., farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. South English.

WADE, CHAS., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Keota.

Wagaman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Chandler.

Wakelee, C. L., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Chandler.

Walters, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandler.

Walsh, Thos., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Foote.

Walsh, James, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Foote.

WATKINS, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Foote; born in Montgomery county, Virginia, July 22, 1822, and went to Indiana with his parents when quite young, and settled in Henry county, where he lived until he moved to Wabash county, and from there to this county and settled in this township in the fall of 1852, and since that time he has been identified with its interests; previous to his settling on his present homestead he followed brick-making for about fourteen years; his farm consists of 168 acres, well improved; he was married in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1845, to Miss Sarah J. Hudson, of Ross county, Ohio; they have, by this union, eight children living: John N., David A., Newton F., Winfred L., Charles R., Robert D., George P., Sanford A., and four deceased; he enlisted in the Mexican war in company C, First Indiana Regiment, March 18, 1846, and served two years and two months, under command of Gen. Taylor, and participated in nearly all the engagements of the war.

Wimer, William, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Foote.

Wenger, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. South English.

Westfall, Jessie, farmer Sec. 27; P. O. Chandler.

Westfall, H. S. farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Chandler.

Whitmore, J. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. North English.

WILSON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. North English; is a native of the State of Maryland, born in the year 1826, and when a boy he emigrated to Ohio with his parents, where he lived till he came to this county in the fall of 1856, and since that time he has always been a resident of the county; when eighteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it more or less during his life; he was married in Ohio in 1850 to Miss Mary E. Mahanna, a native of Pennsylvania; they have a family of six sons and four daughters living: C. S., Susan, Coates, William, John, Ellen, McElvane, Etta, George and Anna; he has held the office of justice of the peace four terms, and township assessors two terms; his present homestead consists of 141 acres of land.

Wine, George, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. South English.

Wine, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. South English.

WISE, FREDERICK, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Chandler; born in Pennsylvania in 1829, and moved to Ohio when quite young; from there he came to this county in

1866, and settled on his present homestead of 160 acres; August 19, 1861, he enlisted in company M, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served for three years; held the office of justice of the peace and township clerk; has been twice married, first in 1857, to Miss Martha Merriam, of Virginia, who died in 1865; left no family; was married in 1866 to Johanna Folec, of Ohio; they have two children: Della May and Frederic Burr.

Wolf, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. South English.

Wolf, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English.

ENGLISH RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, J. M., physician and surgeon, Webster; the subject of this sketch was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, June 20, 1832: his father, James Anderson, A. M., D. D., was pastor of the first Presbyterian Church at Lancaster, Ohio, and his mother was principal of Fairfield Female Seminary for eighteen years; thus Mr. A. was, from his earliest youth, surrounded by influences that but few have enjoyed; he commenced his education at the academy of that place, continuing it until sixteen years of age; he then entered Athens University, and after pursuing his collegiate course, graduated in 1849 with high honors from that institution; he was professor of Latin and Greek for six months in the Miller Acadamy, in Guernsey county,Ohio; he then accepted the position of president of Vienna Academy, Trumbull county, Ohio, for one year; during this time he was studying medicine with Wm. D. Payne, an eminent physician, for four years; he practiced his profession from 1858 until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry; served three months as a private, and was then detached, acting as assistant surgeon until his regiment was discharged; after the discharge he assisted in recruiting the Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and was captain of company I; he held that position until July 23, when he was appointed, by Gen. Grant, superintendent of the contrabands in the department of Tennessee; that position he held for about one year; he was then ordered to Michigan as military commander of the Rendezvous Draft Camp, remaining there for nine months; in February, 1854, he was ordered to the front, and appointed provost marshal of the eastern department of Tennessee, on the staff of Gen. Myer, which position he held until he was mustered out at the close of the war; he came to this county and engaged in the practice of his profession; he married Miss Louisa Summitt, June 22, 1867; she is a native of Franklin county, Kentucky; they have a family of three children: Katie, Mary and Scott M.

BAKER, WM. M., South English.

Bair, S. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. White Pigeon.

Bair, Sarah J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. White Pigeon.

Bair, John S., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. White Pigeon.

Bane, Mary J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. South English.

Bets, J. A., farmer, Sec. 7: P. O. White Pigeon.

BLAND, JOHN S., county superintent of schools; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1844, and was brought

by his parents, when eight years of age, to Keokuk county, and was raised a farmer; his opportunties for receiving an education were limited, and he may well be termed a self-made man; he has been engaged in teaching for the last twelve years, and was elected to his present position in October, 1879.

Bottomfield, W. C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Bowser, Michael, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

Bowser, O. J. farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

Bowser, Valentine, South English.

Boyd, Miss Mollie M., South English.

Brown, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English.

Brown, J. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Webster.

Brumback, Grant, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English.

Butler, Mrs. M. E., farmer, Sec 2; P. O. North English.

Butler, E. A., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. North English.

CABLER, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. South English.

Cabler, John W., farmer, Sec 12; P. O. South English.

Clarke, Mrs. C. E., farmer, Sec 36; P. O. South English.

COFFMAN, W. T., of the firm of Coffman & Co., druggists, South English; born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 24, 1838; when sixteen years of age he came to Washington county, this State, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until August 17, 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war; he participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold (where he was severely wounded through the hand), Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, rear of Jonesborough (where he was terribly wounded in the face), capture of Savannah, capture of Columbia and Bentons; he was discharged at Washington D. C., June 5, 1865; Mr. Coffman returned to Washington county, Iowa, after his discharge, and resumed farming, which he continued until 1871, when he removed to South English and engaged in his present business; he was married January 21, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth J. Lambert, a native of Virginia: they have by this union two daughters: Virginia Lyle and Lillian A.

COFFMAN, D. N., station agent, South English; born in Rockingham county, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1838, where his childhood and early youth were spent; in company with his mother and family, he came to this county in the fall of 1856, locating in Liberty township, and to this enterprising village in 1870; his first employments, after receiving his education, were farming and teaching school during the winters; he followed this for some years and then entered the employ of J. F. White, of South English, as salesman, where, by his courteous bearing and strict attention to business, he won the confidence of his employers and the esteem of his numerous acquaintances; in the summer of 1879, he was appointed railroad agent at this point; December 24, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Leah R. Wyne, a native of Allen county, Ohio; they have a family of two children: Eva May and Katie Carmilla.

COSBY, C. F., postmaster and grocer, South English; born in

Jefferson county, Indiana, February 13, 1833, where he had the advantages of a good common school education until he was sixteen years of age; he then made the carpenter's trade his future occupation; he served an apprenticeship at the trade which he has since followed for twenty-seven years, building some of the finest churches and residences in this part of the county; he removed to this county in May, 1856, where he has since resided, and has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the township; he engaged in his present business in the spring of 1877, giving universal satisfaction as an officer and tradesman; in June, 1861, he enlisted in company F, Fifth Iowa Infantry, and served till January, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability; he is a man of decided conviction, ever searching for right principles, which he firmly maintains; he commands the respect and esteem of his numerous acquaintances, and has held various offices of trust in his township; on the 9th day of November, 1854, Miss Ann Rhea, a native of the north of Ireland, became his wife; she died on the 22d day of November, 1855, he was married again to Miss Kate R. Sprague, who was born in Ohio; by this union they have two children: one son and one daughter: Lillie A. and C. Elmer.

Cox, James, farmer, Sec 27; P. O. South English.

Cox, Wm., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. South English.

CRAWFORD, BARZILLAI, deceased, English River; born at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 25, 1804, where he was raised; he was there married to Miss Eliza Hemphill, January 27, 1828; she was born and raised in that county; in 1834 they moved to Anondye county, where Mr. Crawford died June 19, 1837; Mrs. Crawford then moved to Fulton county, Ohio, living there for fifteen years, and then came to this county, where she has since resided; owns eighty acres of good land; she has two children: Elias H. and Lucy A.

Crawford, E. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. White Pigeon.

DEBOW, NELSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South English; born in Tioga county, New York, November 16, 1828; when seven years of age his parents moved to Hudson county, Ohio, where his youth was spent until 1844, when he removed to La Grange county, Indiana; there he resided until his coming to this county in 1865; he then settled on the place where he now resides and which consists of 100 acres of choice land under splendid cultivation; he married Miss Anna M. Richmond, a native of Ohio, April 2, 1848; she died August 7, 1876; they had one daughter, who died in infancy; he was married again to Miss Sallie T. Drake, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1877; they have one daughter: Jennie Myrtle.

DILLON, CAPT. JOHN, farmer, stock-raiser and feeder, Sec. 5; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Ireland February 28, 1827; when two years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Zanesville, Ohio, where his mother died a few months after their arrival; his father was a man of considerable means but at the loss of his wife he became thoroughly prostrated with grief and like too many others sought to hide his sorrows in the intoxicating cup and in this way squandered his wealth; but his affec-

tion for his children through all his troubles persuaded him to send to Ireland for a sister and the subject of this sketch was brought up under the care of his aunt until about 1838, when his father bound him to Abner Bades, a horse dealer; with this man he moved to Coshocton county, where he lived until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in company B, Third Ohio Infantry, and passed through the Mexican war; he returned to Ohio in 1848, and in 1849 came to this county and entered the first piece of land on the north side of English River in June, 1849; this he has since improved and occupied, and he now owns 515 acres of good land; August 14, 1861, he enlisted as private in company H, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer infantry, and was elected captain of his company, which position he was obliged to resign July 26, 1863, much against his desire, on account of ill health; he returned home and has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and stock-dealing; he has been honored by the citizens with the position as one of the members of the board of supervisors, and has held offices of trust in his township; May 22, 1850, he was married to Miss Susannah Baker, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio; they have six children: Chas. L., Wm. H., Mary E. (now Mrs. I. Bair of Iowa county), Libbie C., Perry W. and Anna May.

FANCHER, J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. White Pigeon.

Fancher, R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. White Pigeon.

Fancher, James, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. White Pigeon.

Fancher, W. T., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. White Pigeon.

Fluckey, Amos, South English.

Fluckey, Aaron, South English.

FRENCH, MARION, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Switzerland county, Indiana, August 31, 1837; in 1849 his parents moved to Lee county, this State, where he was principally raised on a farm, attending school winters; he removed to where he now resides in 1870, and owns 140 acres of good land; married October 14, 1864, to Miss Susan Beur, a native of Virginia; she is of German origin.

Fry, Perry, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

Fry, Peter, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. South English.

FRY, CONRAD, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1833; there he was raised on a farm, attending school summers; he has followed farming exclusively all his life except the time spent in defending his country; in 1853 he moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, remaining there for two years; then removed to this county, staying here till 1861, when he returned to Illinois, where his family resided; in 1865 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and in 1868 located where he now resides; has 185 acres of choice land, splendidly located on the banks of the English river, well adapted for stock and grain; January 5, 1863, he enlisted in company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war; in June, 1865, was mustered out at New Orleans; he was in the battle of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely and others, and also in numerous skirmishes; March 18, 1855, he married Miss Louisa Gibler, of Ohio; she is of German and English descent; have seven children: Perry H., John P., Ada A., Mary E., Katie, Willie and James; he is social and entertain-

ing and possesses in a high degree the confidence of all who know him.

GIESLER, CHAS., of the firm of Giesler & Garlick, dealers in lumber and agricultural implements, South English; born in Germany, December 25, 1834; in 1844 his parents removed to Muscatine county, where he was raised on a farm; in 1869 he went into the agricultural implement business for five years with success, and has followed the railroad and has finally located in this beautiful town; he is a thoroughly educated business man, energetic, courteous and genial and is an honorable acquisition to the business portion, as well as to the society, of South English; he was married August 26, 1854, to Miss Lena Wickey, a native of Germany.

Gilchrist, James, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. North English.

Gilchrist, David, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. North English.

Glandon, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English.

GLANDON, S. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English, born in Hancock county, Indiana, December 17, 1830, but raised in Morgan county; he had a good common school education and followed farming as the principal occupation; in the fall of 1850 he removed to this county and in company with his uncle, F. S. Glandon, built a saw-mill on the English river, on Sec. 15, being the first in the north part of the county; he taught school the winter previous, 1850–51, being the second who taught school in the township, his wife having the honor of being the first; he then went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years; from that time to this he has devoted himself exclusively to farming; he owns a farm of 300 acres of land, well improved; was married May 1, 1851, to Miss E. J. Reynolds, a native of Ohio; she came to this county at an early day; they have six children: Alma V., E., Laura A., Cassius M. C., Harriet L. and David L.; lost two: Amanda C., died December, 1852, and Mary; Mr. G. was elected justice of the peace at the first election in the township, but refused to qualify; is a man of strong prejudices.

Glandon, James R., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English.

Glenn, J. M., South English.

Greenlee, J. A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. South English.

Greenlee, G. M., Jr., farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. South English.

Greenlee, Adam, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. South English.

Gregory, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. White Pigeon.

GORE, W. H., farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. South English; the subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, October 10, 1832; when he was two years old his parents moved to Johnson county and afterward returned to Jefferson county, where he spent his youth and early manhood; in 1853 he removed to this county, where he has since resided and where he owns a farm of 190 acres of choice land well improved; until 1854 he worked at the carpenter's trade; August 5, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, as a private and from meritorious conduct and ability, he was deservedly promoted until he became the captain of his company; he participated in the battles of Helena, Yazoo Pass, Shell Mound, Little Rock and Jenkins' Ferry, going into this battles with forty-two men and

coming out with twenty-one; he was in various other engagements and was mustered out in August, 1865; January 15, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Martin Slate; she is a native of Franklin county, Ohio; have four children: Alice May, Howard B., Albert H. and Walter E.; Mr. Gore was left an orphan at an early age, and without help has been the architect of his own fortune and well deserves the esteem in which he is held and the success that has attended his efforts.

Griner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Webster.

Grimes, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Webster.

HALE, A., physician, South English; the subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 1, 1829, where he lived until removing to Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1853, and in 1856 to his present location; Dr. Hale was educated at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in the Friends' Boarding School, and attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio; he has been very successful in profession and has a wide and extended practice, as he well deserves; he was married to Miss Rebecca Neil, a native of Ohio; the compliment of their family circle consists of three children: Lydia A., William and Clarence.

Hall, Mrs. Annie E., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

HALL, ABEL, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. North English; born in Licking county, Ohio, September 10, 1824; when nineteen years of age he moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained until coming to this State and county in 1849; he first settled on the border of Keokuk county, but in 1858 settled where he now resides; owns eighty acres of choice land; when he first came to this county he endured many hardships in common with other pioneers; Iowa City furnished the nearest mill of any importance; in 1851 there were heavy rains for a long time so that no grinding was done, and corn had to be soaked in water and then grated and baked into bread; he has had to swim the South English river on his way to mill and on one of these voyages nearly lost his life, as his wagon and load were lost and he himself barely reached the bank; has been twice married; first, January 23, 1847, to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; she died in 1855, leaving four children: James, Jasper, Charlie and C.; married again to Mrs. Louisa (Sears) Butler; have seven children: Ida, Effie, Jessie, Wilford, Maynard, Lamont and Chester; lost two; Mrs. Hall has four children by a former marriage: Ethan, John F., Nancy and Elva.

Hale, Allen, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

Hall, L. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. South English.

Hallowell, Sam, Webster.

Harper, Mack, South English.

Hardenbrook, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English.

HARRIS, W. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. South English; born in Herefordshire, England, May 2, 1828; emigrated to this country in 1853 and located in Philadelphia; he remained there for one year, working in a foundry of that city; when seventeen years of age, he, being of a mechanical turn of mind, entered the employ of a prominent machinist, working in that employ for two years, when he was given the charge of an engine to run on a railroad; he con-

tinued at that for five years, and since leaving Pennsylvania has devoted himself to farming; in 1854 he moved to Lorain county, Ohio, and lived there ten years, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives in 1868; owns 170 acres of land, well improved and under cultivation; unaided, he has by hard work, perseverance, etc., fought the battle of life, and has been eminently successful; August 10, 1852, he married Miss Margaret Price, a lady of refinement, and it is through her aid; encouragement and good management, as well as his own energy and perseverance, that success has crowned his efforts; they have two children: Henry A. and Edward P.

Heaton, L. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster.

Hennon, Perry, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. South English.

HIGGINS, DECATUR, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. South English; born in Knox county, Ohio, October 9, 1827; his father was a native of Vermont and of English ancestry, and his mother of Welch and German origin; when five years old he, with his parents, moved to Marion county, where he was raised; he came from there to this county in 1856, and improved the place on which he now resides, and which consists of 100 acres of finely improved and well cultivated land; his residence is surrounded by a fine grove of stately evergreens, which shelter the place; he has been intimately connected with the interests and growth of the county, and has been entrusted with prominent and important offices in the township; he was married September 17, 1857, to Miss Nancy A. Irons, of Adams township, formerly of Virginia; they have a family of three children: Jeannette, Lafayette and Elfie Wren; have lost one daughter: Elsie, who died June 3, 1877.

Holmes, Bacon, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Webster.

Howard, G. B., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. South English.

HORN, C. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English; is of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country in a very early day; the subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1831; there he was raised; in 1864 he moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, living there until October of the same year, when he removed to this county; in 1866 he moved on the place where he now resides and which consists of ninety acres of choice land, with good improvements; September 27, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Greenlee, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania; have three children: William N., Emma J. and George; lost an infant.

Hoyt, Jane S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Webster.

Hurst, Melvina, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster.

JENKINS, W. D., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

Jester, John W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

JOHNSON, W. H., general merchant, Webster; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1819, but raised in Knox county, Ohio; at the age of seventeen he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed with success until 1876, when he removed to Iowa and entered into the mercantile trade; on the 22d of May, 1839, he was married to Lydia A. Marshall, a native of Ohio; they have four children living: Ella, Emeline, N. D. and

Flora D.; have lost three: Marshall W., Adalade E. and Francis S.

KEMREY, HARRIET, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

KEMREY, DANIEL, farmer, stock-feeder and raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. South English; born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1833; when four years of age his parents, who were of German origin, moved to Wayne county, Ohio; there he was raised; when he was eight years old his father died, leaving young K. dependent on no one, and to earn his own living; when nineteen years old he left Ohio and went to Cass county, Michigan; lived there for two years and in 1854 came to this county and entered the land upon which he now resides and which consists of 320 acres, well improved and in good cultivation; July, 1854, he was married to Miss Harriet Colcord, a native of Lower Canada; they have four children: Helen E. (wife of J. Charter, of South English), George R., Wm. A. and Elmer A.

Kimball, C. D., South English.

Kimball, E., South English.

King, Wm. S., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. South English.

King, Charles, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. South English.

Kirkpatrick, Mrs. L. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

Kleinschmidt, A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. South English.

LAKIN, RICHARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Webster; born in in England April 14, 1819, where he was raised; emigrated to this country in 1852, and settled in Ohio; after remaining there for four years he emigrated to this State in 1856 and settled in this county; he owns 200 acres of land, under improvement; married October, 1841, to Emma Walker, a native of England; she died March 26, 1863, leaving a family of six children living: Thomas, Mary, William, Anna, Edward and Richard; lost two: James, died September 13, 1853, and John, died while serving his country at Helena, October 18, 1864; he married again February 15, 1869, to Mrs. Margaret Griffin Maxwell, a native of Upper Canada; they have four children: Emma, Maggie, Katie and Minnie May; she has six children by first marriage: Robert, Sallie, Caroline, Sarah, Esther and Lizzie; he makes stock-raising a principal business.

LEWIS, JOHN Q., harness-maker and livery, South English; born in Henry county, Iowa, February 25, 1856; he lived there until fourteen years of age, enjoying good educational advantages; in 1870 he went to Shellsburgh, Benton county, Iowa, to learn his trade; remained there for three years, and thence to Marshall county; engaged in business there, and in 1873 came back to Shellsburgh, pursuing his trade there for one year; in 1876 he came to his present location, where he is doing a thriving business; September 19, 1877, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of George Dobey, an old settler of Sigourney; they have by this union one daughter: Ethel.

LUTTON, A. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1828, but was raised in Mercer county, same State; in 1854 he, with his parents, removed to this county and settled on the place upon which he now resides; he owns eighty acres of well improved land, upon which he has a fine orchard; June 11, 1854, he was married to Miss Angelina Marshall, a native of Penn-

sylvania; they have three children: John F., William Z. and Charles W.; Nettie May died June 30, 1870; he commenced life with a capital of twenty-five cents, a yoke of oxen and one cow, and by proper economy and perseverance, assisted by his wife, they have a nice homestead and a reasonable competence.

McAFFERTY, JAMES, farmer and dealer in fine horses, South English; born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1812, and was raised there; in 1834 he went to Wayne county, Ohio, and engaged in farming; came to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1848, and remained there a few months, when he went to Lynn county and remained there until the year 1855; then came to this county; at the age of seventeen he learned the milling trade, which he followed for about six years; finding it injurious to his health he had to leave that business, and has since followed farming and handling stock horses; he has done much towards improving the stock horses in this county; March 12, 1832, was married to Miss Fanny Bucher, a native of Pennsylvania; they have five children living: Susannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, John and Lydia; have lost three: Samuel, Fannie and Mary Jane.

McBride, Is., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Webster.

McBRIDE, JAMES, general merchant and postmaster, Webster; born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1832, where he was raised a farmer; removed to Iowa in 1856, and to this county in 1857, where he now resides; attended Bloomfield Academy for upwards of two years, and graduated at the Commercial School of York county, Pennsylvania; followed farming and school teaching until 1863, then engaged in stock dealing, continuing it one year, or until 1864, when he entered the mercantile business, which he has since followed with success; he is of a social, genial nature, well adapted to gain and retain the confidence and respect of the community, which he employs to a great extent; married Miss Julia A. Findley, a native of Pennsylvania; they have five children: R. O., Frank E., Nora Belle, Minnie L., and an infant daughter.

McCombs, B. M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. South English.

McLanahan, J. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. South English.

McWILLIAMS, WILLIAM, retired farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English; his father, John McWilliams, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 31, 1797; his grandfather, William McWilliams, came to this country from Ireland about 1775, and participated in the struggle for our independence; the subject of our sketch was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 11, 1820, where he was raised; removed to this county in 1857, where he has since resided; owns a fine homestead, containing five acres, and also in the vicinity eighty acres of choice land; January 9, 1841, he took for the partner and sharer of his joys and sorrows Miss Lucy A. Noffsinger, a native of Pennsylvania; the complement of their family circle consists of nine children, living: Margaret R. (now Mrs. D. W. Miller, of South English), T. B., M. D., J. F., W. C. (Recorder), H. A., Nuke, Ida, S. N. and Clara; Mr. McWilliams is a man of unblemished reputation, generous and courteous, and is held in high esteem by all who know him; has held various offices of trust in his township.

McWilliams, H. A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

McWilliams, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

Magee, William, South English.

MAHANNAH, CLARK, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. North English; born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1829; is of Irish and German descent; his grandfather was killed in one of the battles of the Revolutionary war; when quite young Mr. M. with his parents moved to Knox county, Ohio, where most of his youth and early manhood were spent; in 1856 he removed to Warren county, Ill., and after remaining in that place for one year he came to this county and located where he now lives; owns 200 acres of good land, with a nice dwelling and barn; on arriving in this county he and his wife had but a team and $150 in cash with which to start in a then comparatively new State, but by industry, economy, perseverance and good management, they have all that is needful; August 11, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served with that regiment until May 16, 1863, when he was wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill; was there taken prisoner and paroled; he partially recovered, and came home on a furlough in August, 1863; returned to Davenport in the next March, and was discharged June 12, 1864; participated in the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion's Hill, beside several skirmishes; October 10, 1853, married Miss S. Wier, of Ohio, but formerly of New Jersey; she is of German descent, her ancestors having emigrated to this country at an early day; they have ten children: Curtis D., William J., Emma G., Susannah (wife of William Dixon, of Iowa), Carrie A., Charles G., Sarah J., Lizzie M., Frank A. and Mattie B.; have lost two: Clark C., who died October 12, 1863, and Bessie, died May 22, 1875.

MANTZ, D. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster; born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1826; there he was raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until about 1873; in connection with that he has carried on farming; moved to this county in 1856, where he now resides and owns 128 acres of choice land; his improvements are excellent, his residence being the finest in the township and second to none in the county; his grounds are embellished by handsome evergreens; since 1848 he has accomplished his work alone, and he now owes his prosperity to his industry, energy, good management, etc.; January 1, 1847, married Miss Mary Sasseman, of Pennsylvania; they have seven children: George H., William, James, Salvina, Lizzie, Emma and Lily L.

Markwell, A. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. South English.

Massie, John, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. South English.

MEAD, JOHN F., blacksmith and wagon-maker, South English; born in Rensellaer county New York, October 10, 1841; at the early age of twelve years his parents removed to California, where Mr. Mead was raised; he served his apprenticeship in San Francisco and followed his trade there until 1874, when he removed to this county; here he was married January 1, 1874, to Miss Julia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Owns) Houston; they have three children: Elizabeth, Leslie and Mary D.; the mother of Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Houston and her hus-

band, were among the earliest settlers of this township, locating a little east of where South English now stands (which was called Houston's Point for many years); we acknowledge our indebtedness to this lady for much valuable information in regard to the early settlement of this part of the county.

Meelick, Mrs. Louisa, South English.

MILLER, S., retired farmer; Sec. — P. O. South English; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1810, where his early youth was spent; in 1828 he with his parents went to Knox county, Ohio, where he resided until 1843, and then went to Hancock county (same State), and in 1855 came to this county, where he has since resided; he owns 135 acres of land under cultivation and finely improved; April 7, 1836, he was married to Maria Braddock, a native of Knox county; they have seven children: Nancy A. (wife of Morgan Kizer), Wm. B., Sarah (wife of A. Hurst), John B., Martin L., Wilson W. and Thomas L.

Miles, John G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. North English.

MILLER, N. C., farmer, stock-dealer and livery, South English; born in Perry county, Ohio, May 13, 1814, and raised there as a farmer-boy; in 1838 he commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving a thorough medical education; he commenced the practice of his profession in 1844 and followed it until 1876; in 1854 he removed to this county and enlisted as a private June 22, 1862, in company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; in the following August he was detached as surgeon of the Eighteenth regiment, serving in that capacity until November, when he had a stroke of paralysis and was honorably discharged in January, 1863; previous to his discharge he was appointed assistant medical director of the Western division; he was married July 9, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Sellers, a native of Perry county, Ohio; they have four children: Philip D., Mary M. (now Mrs. J. D. Boyd, of South English), David W. and Harriet L. (now Mrs. S. M. Israel, of Ioka); have lost one son: Isaiah, who died in November, 1838.

Miller, William, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. South English.

MILLER, NOAH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. North English; born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 22, 1829, and was there raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in milling, but was obliged to resume farming on account of ill health; in 1856 he came to this county, settling on the farm where he now lives; owns a fine farm of 255 acres of as good land as can be found in the county; has a fine orchard, and also a fine brick residence, surrounded by evergreens; has a barn 48x60 feet two stories in height, and the best in the county; he has been the architect of his own fortune, earning what he has by hard work; October 23, 1851, he married Miss Frances Lough, a native of Virginia; they have twelve children: Sarah A., Hiram W., Benjamin F., Michael H., Mary R., M. Ellen, Virginia C., Noah S., John H, Anna B., Nettie J. and Maggie May.

Miller, D. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English.

Monts, H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Webster.

Monts, Moses, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster.

Monts, D. H., Webster.

Monts, Wilson, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Webster.

MORGAN, THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Webster; born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 15, 1817; his father, David Morgan, was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, who came to this country about 1747, was born in Wales; his mother, whose maiden name was Hughbanks, was a native of Indiana; young Morgan lived in Kentucky until twelve years of age, when his father moved to Scott county, Indiana; there he was principally raised; came to this county in 1848; he bought a claim of a half section of land of Simeon Ballard, giving for it his wagon, a pair of oxen and a colt, which was all he possessed in the world; but with indomitable courage and perseverance, good judgment and economy, he has improved his farm and added to it until he now owns 720 acres of good land; January 3, 1839, he married Miss Polly Ballard, a native of Indiana; by this union they have have eight children, two of whom now are living: Page B. and Hattie Ann (wife of James Morrison, of this county); Mrs. Morgan died Octo- 27, 1856; he married again to Miss Mary A. McBride, of Pennsylvania, Februray 15, 1859; they have three children: Elmira (now Mrs. William Carmichiel, of this county), Jennie and Thomas A.; have lost one son; Mr. Morgan has been closely identified with the interests, growth and development of the county; he has held various offices of trust in his township; is a man well preserved in years; naturally a social man and is respected by all who know him.

Morgan, Mrs. M. J., Webster.

MORGAN, HON. T. A., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Webster; while the lives of self-made men seldom abound in incidents of a sensational character, there is yet an energy, a perseverance, and an underflow of character, that lends to them a charm, attractiveness and worth that merits admiration and careful thought; Theron A. Morgan was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 5, 1809; he traces his ancestry on his father's side to Wales, the original ancestor coming to America and settling in Roxbury, near Boston, prior to 1640; Gov. Morgan, of New York, as well as many others of the same name who have honored their country, are descendants from the same source in a direct line; his father died when Theron was eight years old, and he was, as it were, thrown on his own resources; his early life was that of a farmer boy; his early education was gained at the common schools, but this he has supplemented by extensive reading, and being a close observer, and a man of large experience; he has acquired an education of no mean order; he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1828; in 1829 he removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged teaching school; he remained there about one year and returned to Ohio and engaged in the comb manufacturing business with satisfactory results; in 1851 he went to California and remained there two years, and his operations were favored here as elsewhere; after his return from California he came to this State, and in 1854 made his home in Keokuk county, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising; his homestead includes 160

acres of choice land, with fine improvements; he has given 400 acres of land to his sons; he represented the county in the State legislature of Iowa in 1857, and was again elected to the same position in 1865, and served with credit to his county and honor to himself; he has also served as trustee of the State Agricultural College at Ames; he was married to Miss Sylvia Mallory November 9, 1828; she was born in New York; they have four children living: E. L., Cornelius L., Gilbert D. and Mary (now Mrs. Geo. Griswold, of Ottumwa); have lost one daughter: Polly A. (wife of L. Gorham), died April 1, 1855; Mr. Morgan is emphatically a self-made man; commencing life without a penny, he has, by his own unaided energy, industry and perseverance made for himself a competency; but few men have a better record, or have been more successful from a small and discouraging beginning; he is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy; he receives and merits the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

MOWAN, B., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 25, 1825; he was raised there; in 1853 he moved to Plymouth, Indiana, and went back to Ohio in 1859, where he lived until 1865, and then went to Niles, Michigan; after remaining there for one and one-half years, he removed to Summerbell, Cass county, where he resided for three years; then to Franklin, Tennessee, in 1872, and in 1878 he came to and located in this county; here he has a fine farm of 120 acres, well improved and under good cultivation, giving sufficient evidence that he is a thorough farmer; his early youth was spent on a farm, sometimes attending school in the winter; in 1848 he commenced to work at masonry, which trade he followed until September 1, 1864, when he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, was detailed to the Mississippi Squadron on the flag-ship Benton, and served until the close of the war; returning to Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, he engaged in his trade, which he has followed since; March 6, 1848, he was married to Miss Sophia Nogle, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio; the Mowans came from Bavaria, Germany, about 1750; Mr. M.'s mother is still living with her son; she is 83 years old, and well preserved in years.

NEWSOME, W. W., M. D., physician and surgeon, South English; he is a native of England, and was born in Bradford, May 12, 1841, and is the son of William Newsome and Sarah, *nee* DeGars; the former was of English ancestry, and the latter a native of France; they emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, and remained there four years, and then removed to Crawfordsville, Washington Co., Iowa, where the father of the subject of this sketch died in 1860; young Newsome attended the common schools until 16 years of age, and studied anatomy with his brother, Dr. A. Newsome, an eminent physician of Crawfordsville; at the age of sixteen he entered the academy at this place, and attended two years; having made choice of medicine as a profession, he devoted his entire time to the study thereof, with his brother as preceptor; he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and graduated from that institution with high honors in 1863; during his college course

he was employed as Assistant Surgeon at Estes Huse Hospital, and the experience received there has proved of incalculable benefit in his practice since that time; after his graduation in 1863, he selected South English as his place of residence, where he has pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal and energy, and with a success which has earned for him an enviable reputation; in his medical relations he has built up his own reputation by skill and energy, and has acquired an extensive practice; the Doctor is well known throughout the county, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance; his intellect is quick and decisive, as well as comprehensive, possessing a wide range of experience; he possesses rare gifts as a public speaker, a fine conversationalist, and a most excellent social companion; June 6, 1864, he was married to Miss Jennie Maxwell, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, a lady of high attainments and thoroughly accomplished, and one who commanded the respect of all who knew her; she died July 18, 1865, from injuries received by the explosion of a lamp; the Doctor, who was present, made heroic efforts to extinguish the flames, but not in time to save her life; the effort nearly lost him his own life; she left one son: Wm. H.; he was again married February 26, 1867, to Miss Katie R.,daughter of Rev. James Anderson, D. D., who was a full cousin of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame; she died in July, 1874, leaving one son: J. W., and two twin daughters: Katie and Nellie; his mother is still living, and was an intimate friend of the Rev. P. Bronte and his talented daughters, Charlotte Bronte, of national reputation and world-wide renown, and her sisters, Anna and Emily, both well known authors; the attachment was so great between Mrs. Newsome and these celebrities that at one time when she was ill with typhus fever, Charlotte Bronte came from London, a distance of 100 miles to see her friend, and notwithstanding the physicians tried to dissuade her from entering the sick room, she, with woman's love, scorning all danger, came and embraced her friend; this friendship was lifelong, and during the many year of separation a loving corresponds ence was continued until the Brontes died, and their letters are preserved as precious souvenirs.

Noffsinger, David, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. South English.

NOFFSINGER, S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1813; his parents, Daniel and Lucy (Van Treicy) Noffsinger removed to Knox county, Ohio,where he lived until 1856, when he removed to this county, where he now resides; Mr. N. was raised a farmer, and had more than ordinary educational advantages: at the age of 22 he studied medicine at Mt. Vernon; not being to his taste he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1863, when he resumed his early occupation of farming, and has since followed it; in January, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia McClain, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania; she died in 1852, leaving one daughter: Kate (now the wife of James Slate); he married again to Miss Dora Sprague in 1856, a native of Worthington, Ohio; they have one son: Ernest.

NOFFSINGER, A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. South English; born in Washington county, Pa., Novem-

ber 27, 1825, and raised in Knox county, Ohio; he came to this county in the spring of 1853 and located where he now resides; he redeemed 180 acres of land from its original wildness; in 1848 he married Miss Mary J. Trindle, who was born in Ohio; she died February 12, 1854, leaving a family of three children, two of who are now living: John and James; he was again married to Miss Helen Wood, in January, 1858, a native of Ohio; they have three children: Albert, Mary A. and Emma B.; has held the office of township trustee; he is a good farmer and generally respected by all who are acquainted with him.

Nyswaner, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

PAGE, B. A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

Parnell, Peter, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. South English.

PATERSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. North English; born in Scotland, February 29, 1824; there he lived until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States, locating where he now resides; he owns eighty acres of land, well improved; when he commenced farming he had but very little means, but by industry, perseverance and hard, honest toil, he has prospered, and now has a fine residence and barn; August 11, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment until the expiration of his term; he was discharged August 1, 1864, and then returned home, and has since devoted his time to farming; married June 15, 1849, to Miss N. Gilchrist, a native of Scotland.

Peck, Geo. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. South English.

Phelps, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South English.

PLATT, W. D., druggist, South English; born in Rochester, New York, December 17, 1850; in 1859, he, with his parents, removed to Davenport, Iowa, and two years later to Rock Island, Illinois; here he attended school until 1867, when, at the age of seventeen, he entered into the employ of John Benston, Esq., an eminent druggist of that city; he remained in that capacity for four years; he then came to Muscatine, Iowa, and for eight years continued his study of drugs, and in 1879 he entered into business in South English, having had unusual advantages in learning his business; he is a safe and competent druggist; May 10, 1876, he married Miss Mary C., daughter of W. D. Ament, a prominent carriage-manufacturer of Muscatine; they have one daughter: Mary Amelia.

REED, **WILLIAM**, farmer, stock-dealer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster; born in Marion county, Indiana, February 11, 1829; there he lived until sixteen years of age; in 1849 he came from Indiana to this county and entered land upon which he now resides; he has a farm of 510 acres of the choice land of the vicinity; September 14, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Jemima H. Monical, a native of Ohio; by this union they have two daughters: Mary J. (now Mrs. Jas. Randolph), and Manda F. (now Mrs. A. Bottenfield); lost one son who died in infancy; Mrs. Reed has one daughter by a previous marriage: Matilda J. (now Mrs. Jas. Irons, of this county); he has been justice of the peace for several years, and is a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

Reed, Charles, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster.

REED, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster; born in Marion county, Indiana, June 2, 1835; he

was there raised; he came to this county in 1855 and entered land on Sec. 31; in June, 1861, he enlisted in company F, Fifth Iowa Infantry and served with that regiment until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Springfield, Corinth, Vicksburg, Iuka, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and several others; returned to this county in 1871 and went to Oregon, remaining for four years, and then returned; Mr. Reed is a man of sterling worth, of a kind and obliging nature and strong in his friendship.

REED, ALEXANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster; born in Marion county, Ohio, July 24, 1832; he was there raised on a farm; in 1851 he moved to to this county and entered the land on which he now resides; he owns 203 acres under good cultivation, with excellent improvements; the first two seasons after his arrival here he cultivated his corn with an ox; he had no friends to help him, and he broke his land without favor from any one; he is a man highly respected, honest in his dealing, and enjoys the good will and confidence of his fellow-citizens; has held various offices of trust in his township; in early times, when, on account of high water, it was impossible to go to mill, he was obliged to grind his corn three times a day for a period of eight weeks; July 2, 1855, he married Miss Malinda G. Long, a native of Illinois; they have seven children: Susan (wife of S. Bottenfield). Sarah E. (wife of B. F. Montz), Ida, W. L., Jennie, Isaac and Gertie; have lost two: Edgar and Maud.

Richardson, J. F., Webster.

RICHMOND, C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Webster; born in Loraine county, Ohio, February 12, 1820; was raised there on a farm until twenty years of age, when he was engaged as watchman of a steamboat on the Alabama river; he was soon promoted to mate of the same steamer, and after remaining at that occupation for several years, he moved to Illinois and engaged in farming, which he has since followed; in 1844 he removed to LaGrange county, Indiana, living there until 1866, when he came to this county and located on the place where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres of choice land, situated within half a mile of Webster; Mr. R. commenced life without any pecuniary aid, and has accumulated his handsome property by industry and economy; February 27, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of New Brunswick, but principally raised in Illinois; have six children: Benjamin F., Charlotte A. (wife of B. Holmes), Elvira R. (wife of D. C. Hoyt), Arthur M., Alice B. (wife of J. Herrick) and George H.; lost two: Charles A., died October 12, 1869, and an infant daughter.

Robinson W. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. South English.

ROGERS, EDWARD M., physician and surgeon, Webster; born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1853; when five years old his parents moved to Iowa City, where he was principally raised, attending the common schools of that place; in 1872 he graduated from McLean's Academy, of that city; then studied medicine with his father, E. M. Rogers, who was a graduate of "Her Imperial Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, of London," and who has been deservedly considered one of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of this country; young Rogers was a student until the fall of 1876, when he then attended a course of

lectures in Iowa City, and graduated from Jefferson College, at Philadelphia, in March, 1878; on his arrival home he had a capital of thirty-five cents with which to commence business; he located in Johnson county in the same year, and there practiced his profession for one year, and in March, 1879, came to his present location; in 1874, Dr. Rogers lost seven thousand dollars, having gone security for a friend, who, through misfortune, lost his own and the Doctor's money besides; he was married November 4, 1876, to Miss E. W. Chissman, a native of Fayette county, Iowa; she is a lady of rare personal appearance and one who makes the Doctor's home an agreeable place for friends; they have one son living; have lost one son: Edmond C., who died October 27, 1879.

ROOT, JOSEPH H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South English; born in Cayuga county, New York, January 25, 1824, where he was raised as a farmer; in 1855 he removed to Wisconsin. and came to this township in the same year, making the trip with an ox team; he owns 250 acres of choice land and his dwelling is surrounded with beautiful evergreens; has a fine bearing orchard also; in personal appearance Mr. Root is a true representative of the better class of the pioneers; unassuming, social and hospitable, he is held in high esteem by all who know him; he has held various offices of trust in the township, and credit is due him for the manner in which he has performed the duties pertaining to them; on May 17, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Hoyt, also a native of Cayuga county; she is a lady of refinement; they have two children living: Elmer L. and Gracie N.; have lost three: E. F., died February 18, 1872, Geo. H. died July 5, 1870, and Jennie May died February 22, 1866; Mr. Root traces seven generations of his ancestors to England, over a period of 200 years back; Mrs. (Hoyt) Root is in the possession of a geological history of her family; the book is in royal octavo form, consists of 686 pages and gives a complete history of the Hoyt family; in it we find that Simon Hoyt was the first who came from England, and this was some time before the year 1629; the mother of both John and General Sherman was of this family of Hoyt's; Mr. Root has taken two children to raise: Mary Lafferty and John Cox; they surely have a good home.

SEAMAN, S. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Webster.

SEAMAN, M. H., farmer, stock-raiser and dealer, Sec. 29, P. O. Webster; born in Marion county, Ohio, February 20, 1846; there he was raised and attended the common schools for a short time in his early youth; his father died when he was six years of age and an older brother when he was twelve, so that Mr. S. was left the sole support of his widowed mother, and he has proved himself to be a kind and dutiful son; he was determined to acquire a more thorough education and worked hard in his youth to save the means necessary to accomplish this desire; at the age of twenty-three he entered the Ohio Central College, which he attended for one year, but was obliged to forego further study in that institution as his services were needed at home; he returned and took charge of the farm and taught school during during the winters; he came with his mother to this county in 1871 and located where he now resides; owns 120 acres in

home farm and 160 acres in the adjoining township.

Seerley, Thos., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. South English.

SHEPARD, W. M., of the firm of Shepard & Co., hardware merchants, South English; born in Iowa City, Iowa, December 31, 1857, where he was raised, and was educated at the university of that place; in 1875 he became the commercial agent of Remington & Sons, which position he held until 1878, when he entered into the hardware business at South English; this firm is in a prosperous condition and is doing an extensive business; October 9, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie L. Miller, of South English; Mr. Shepard is of English descent, his grandfather having emigrated to this country about the year 1779.

Shipman, Thos., Sr., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

SHINABARGER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English; born in Steuben county, New York, October 26, 1826, and was there raised; his father could not afford to send him to school, so he was obliged to work to help support the family; at the age of 21 years he left home with one suit of clothes and spent the most of the time teaming until 1852, when he went into the lime business; he followed that for a time, and then, after selling out, went into the dry goods and notions business; in 1862 he devoted his attention to farming and bought the farm of 105 acres of good land where he now resides; he has a fine residence; when he came to this county he had lost all his property, but he went to work and with indomitable energy and by the help of his noble wife they have been enabled to give their children a good education, and now have a comfortable home; October 1, 1849, he married Miss Harriet Hill, of Rensellaer county, New York; they have three children: Ella (now Mrs. Wm. Powell), Frank and Lida.

Sigafoose, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English.

SLATE, MARTIN S., retired farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English; born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 28, 1824; when but eleven years of age he, with his parents, went to Franklin county, Ohio, where he lived until 1850; he then came to this county and entered land on Sec. 27, which he still owns; has a fine farm of 115 acres; July 4, 1854, he was married to Miss Charlotte M. Dingee, a native of New York; by this union they had four children, one of whom now lives: A. C.; Mrs. Slate died January 31, 1862; he married again to Miss Eliza C. Mitchell, a native of Marion county, Ohio; they have one daughter: Addie Belle; Mr. Slate was the first justice of the peace elected in the township, which was in 1852; he has been township trustee and has held other offices of trust; is a man of strict integrity and is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and has been for upwards of thirty years.

Slate, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. South English.

Sloan, Wm., South English.

Sloan, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

SMAWLEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. South English; born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1821; he was there raised and in 1845 removed to Cedar county, Iowa; he then returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there for two years, when he then went to Johnson county, Iowa; in 1869 he located on the place where he now resides, and

owns 137 acres of choice land, which he has gained by hard, honest toil, energy and perseverance, as he commenced life without funds or favor; he had but limited advantages for education, but he improved what he did have, and has now gained a knowledge of no mean order; he married Miss ————; they have five children: Mary J. (wife of C. Troutman), William H., Amanda (now Mrs. H. McWilliams), Lucinda (now Mrs. Thos. Steele) and Samantha E.; lost two: John W., died March 12, 1861, and Louisa S., who died May 10, 1877.

SMITH, IRA F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. North English; born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1829; he moved with his father to Scott county, Iowa, then the Wisconsin Territory; here he was raised, having for his playmates the children of the aborigines, and he has seen as much pioneer life in this then pioneer State as any man in the county and perhaps in the State; in 1858 he removed to this county, where he has since resided; owns eighty acres and controls sixty acres beside; he had but very limited educational advantages, attending school but six months, but he has been an industrious student, and is now a well-read and thoroughly informed man; we say honor to the hardy men who have fought the battle of life without funds or favor; in September, 1847, he enlisted in company F, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was discharged at New Orleans in July, 1848; he then returned to Iowa, where he has since devoted his time to farming; August 21, 1855, he married Miss Harriet E. Conrow, a native of Scott county, Iowa; they have a family of three children: Rodella E. (wife of James Hall, of Nebraska), Jennie Viola and Loretta.

Spickerman, A. D., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Webster.

Sprague, Eli, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

Sprague, Charles, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. South English.

STULL, J. D. druggist, South English; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1837; there he was raised upon a farm; he removed to this county in 1863; he owns a fine homestead, also a farm of 55 acres of choice land, besides wild land in Missouri; Mr. Stutt has had fair educational advantages, but made the most of what he had; from 1856 to 1865 he was engaged in shipping stock; he then went into the the mercantile business, which he followed until 1877, when he engaged in the drug business, the firm name being Newsome & Stutt; he was married October 15, 1861, to Miss Elmira Zollars, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania; she died in 1864; he was married again to Miss Mary Ann Newsome December 25, 1867; they have two children: Wm. H. and Wilfred W. N.

Stull, Wm. L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English.

Stull, Abigal C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. South English.

TEETER, PARRIS H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. South English.

THOMAS, W. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. North English; born in Hamilton county, Virginia, May 17, 1827, and made that State his home until 1850, when he came to Washington county, Iowa; in 1852 he located in this county, on the farm upon which he now resides, and which consist of 570 acres, all improved; he also devotes considerable attention to

stock-raising and feeding; was married December 25, 1851, to Miss Jane A. Patterson, of Alleghany county, Maryland; they have six children living: Luvenia E., Margaret D., Hannah S., Mary A., Martha J., Annie S. and John W.; lost two: Charles M. and Carrie; he has held various township offices.

Thompson, Susan, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. White Pigeon.

Thompson, L. P., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. South English.

VAN TUYL, J. R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Webster; born in Auburn, New York; is a son of William H. Van Tuyl, an eminent architect and builder of that city; he had more than ordinary educational advantages has; had a good academic education; he worked with his father for several years, but chose farming as his occupation, which he followed in that State until 1867, when he removed to this county and located where he now lives; he owns eighty acres of land, under good improvement; Mr. Van Tuyl's ancestors emigrated to this country from Germany at an early day; May 2, 1865, he married Miss Lavina Curtis; she was born in Auburn, New York; have one daughter: May, and one adopted son: Willis.

Vananken, A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. South English.

WAIT, W. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. South English; born in Scioto County, Ohio, January 3, 1835; brought up on a farm; he followed farming until December 7, 1861, when he enlisted in company K, Fifty-sixth regiment Ohio Infantry; served with that regiment, participating in all the engagements, which were as follows: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Siege of Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Snagg's Point, and several others; re-enlisted as a veteran in the spring of 1864, and served with the same regiment until his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1866; then removed to this State and to the place where he now resides; this was in 1867; owns 160 acres of choice land under splendid cultivation; on the 16th of February, 1867, was married to Miss Abigal Adams, a native of the same county as himself; they have four children: Isabel, Pearly H., Lillian and Theodore; have lost two: Edith, died November 15, 1873, and an infant; he lost a fine house, with its contents, by fire in 1873; commenced life a poor boy, and by energy, industry, good judgment, and economy, has surrounded himself and family with an excellent home with all its comforts.

WERTZ, LEVI, farmer, carpenter and joiner, Sec. 7; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1827; was raised a farmer until eighteen years of age, when he was bound out for three years as an apprentice to learn the cabinet and carpenter's trade; served his time and has followed it as an occupation nearly all the time since; in 1851 he moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and in 1856 came to Iowa county, this State; in 1862 he located in this county and bought a steam saw-mill, which he still owns and runs; owns a farm of seventy acres of choice land, well improved; November 27, 1849, married Miss Margaret J. McGregor, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania; she is of Scotch descent; they have three children: J.W., Alexander and Orra; lost one daughter: Sarah E., who died in February, 1857.

WHEELER, A., farmer, Sec. 7; P.

O. White Pigeon; born in Richland county, Ohio, March 31, 1825; when nine years of age he with his parents moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where they lived until they came to this county in 1855; entered the land on which he now resides, and owns ninety acres well improved and in a good state of cultivation; in youth his school privileges were limited, but he has made the best use of the opportunities afforded, and may well be termed a self-made man; has undergone the hardships incident to pioneer life, and has experienced its vicissitudes; at one time in company with one other person he started for the mill at Marengo, and had not proceeded far before the rain commenced falling in torrents; they were obliged to camp upon the trackless prairie; to make their situation more uncomfortable the wind blew the canvass covering from their wagon, and they were exposed all night to the fury of the storm; but in the morning they soon found that hospitality for which the early settlers were characterized; May 12, 1851, married Miss Mary J. Marshall, a native of Ohio; they have one daughter: Josephine (wife of Jesse Fancher, of this county); a little girl, Mary J., finds a pleasant home in their family.

WHEELER, MARION M., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Webster; born in Marion county, Ohio, February 24, 1847; lived there until 1865, when he came to this county; remained until 1868, when he returned to Ohio for the purpose of disposing of some property there, in order that he might become a Western farmer; in 1871 he again came to this county, and then took a trip to Kansas, but the location not being desirable he returned to this county; owns 240 acres of good land, with fine improvements, upon which he has a fine orchard; his farm was the first one entered on that section, and is one of the best in the county; September 7, 1874, married to Mrs. Mina J. (Yoakens) Reed, a native of Marion county, Ohio; have two children: Homer C. and Minnie Blanche; Mrs. W. has one child by a former marriage: Ada A.; she lost one: Jessie A., who died February 16, 1877.

White, Mrs. E. C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English.

WHITE, F. E., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. South English; born in Prussia, and was there raised; had a very limited education, and was raised under the most unfavorable circumstances, as his father died when he was quite young, leaving a family of five small children to the care of his mother, who had to live with the most rigid economy, to save enough to keep the family from actual starvation; in 1857 emigrated to America and located in this county, where he has since resided; owns 420 acres of choice land, situated on the banks of the English river, and well adapted to stock raising, as it is supplied with water; March, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; served with that regiment until the close of the war, and was discharged August, 1865; participated in all the battles of the Corinth campaign—Vicksburg, Atlanta and Sherman's March to the Sea; was never sick, and never missed a meal of victuals when he could eat; October, 1866, married Miss Lydia Betts, of Ohio; they have a family of three children: Ira, Ida and Virgil.

WHITE, JOHN F., merchant, South English; among the many worthy and enterprising citizens

who have made their home in this township no one is worthy of a more extended notice than the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another part of this volume; he was born in Boone county, Indiana, June 3, 1835, his father being of English ancestry and his mother of Welsh origin; the former died when he was nine years of age, and the latter when he was fourteen; he received a very limited education in the district schools of his native county, supplemented by an attendance at Lebanon, Indiana, Seminary for a short time; at the age of fourteen he commenced teaching and followed it as an occupation for five years; when he was nineteen years of age he improved a farm in Holt county, Missouri, breaking the land himself with a heavy yoke of oxen; in 1857 he decided to change his location and so came to Keokuk county, settling, in English River township and engaged in farming; there he owns a farm of 365 acres of land; the follow-year he bought out Hogin, Adams & Co., dealers in general merchandise, and since that time has carried on business successfully, and his record in this, as in other enterprises, is an enviable one, for during twenty-one years that he has been in business he has never had a suit in court or asked an extension of time on his commercial paper; in connection with his mercantile pursuits he has been engaged largely and successfully in stock-feeding and stock-dealing; he is a director in the Iowa City & Western R. R., and it is largely owing to his efforts and energy that the northern portion of the county now has railroad communications; he is also proprietor of the "Western Herald," a journal that has quite a circulation in both this and adjoining counties; is a man of independent thought, but of a kind and obliging nature; a man of the people and one true to the highest principles of honor and morality; as a citizen, quiet and unostentatious, cordially supporting any measure of real public benefit; he started in life without funds or favor with which to pave his pathway to success; he has a sanguine temperament, strong in his prejudices and warm in his friendships; a good conversationalist and a gentleman whom one meets only to wish for a more extended and intimate acquaintance; we are convinced that to him this township, as well as the northern part of the county, is indebted, and that he deserves his success, his fortune and his friends; he married Miss Maria Thompson, December 4, 1854; she is a native of Morgan county, Indiana; they have four children: Virgil E., Theodore E., Williard W., and Elvina; have lost one daughter: Amazetta; Virgil E. and Theodore E. are associated with their father in business; the latter is married to Miss Alice Knox, a native of this county.

White, Godfrey, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. White Pigeon.

Wiggins, T. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. White Pigeon.

Wiggins, Edward, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. South English.

Wiggins, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. South English.

Williams, J. A., farmer, White Pigeon.

Wise, H. J., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. South English.

Wolfe, Jeremiah, South English.

Wray, John, P. O. Webster.

WYANT, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Jefferson county, Ohio,

January 30, 1812; he was raised in that State; moved to Lawrence county, Illinois, in 1839, and remained there two years, and came to Jackson county, Iowa, and in 1849, located where he now lives; he owns 153 acres or choice land; when he came to this county he bought a portable saw-mill to which in 1850 he added a run of of stone; this was the first mill in the township; his principal occupation through life has been farming, in connection with which he has been for some years in the mercantile business; married Miss Catharine Baringer of Baltimore, February 22, 1838; have five children: Mollie, Luanda, Permelia, Sarah E. and Cordedelia; lost four: John B., Peter, Lavinda and Ellen.

WYANT. SAMUEL, farmer and merchant, White Pigeon; born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 11, 1808; lived there nntil nineteen years of age, receiving a fair common school education, and then removed with his parents to Carroll county, where he lived until 1855, then coming to this county and locating where he now resides; has a farm of 220 acres under good cultivation; he has followed farming all his life; in 1872 in connection with farming he entered into the mercantile business, keeping a general store; was married May, 1832, to Miss Eliza J. McCombs, of Ohio; she died in 1858, leaving eight children, six of whom are now living; James B., Peter J., Abraham, Margaretta, Archibald B. and Samuel; two have died: Isabelle and Bartlett; married again in September, 1859, to Miss Sarah J. Loun, a native of Ohio; have eight children by this union: Ann, Lettie J., Elizabeth, William, Minnie, Bertha, Richard, and Arthur; lost one in infancy.

YOAKAM, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Webster.

YOAKAM, S., farmer, stock-raiser and stock-feeder, P. O. Webster; born in Knox county, Ohio, March 8, 1823; he lived there until he was fourteen years of age, when he with his father moved to Marion county, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood; in 1853 he removed to where he now resides; he owns 400 acres of as choice land as can be found in the county; he has it all fenced with a splendid hedge of some nine miles in length; he also has a very fine residence and some out-houses; he makes stock-raising and feeding his principal business, which he conducts with admirable judgment, feeding and shipping his stock himself; he has given 360 acres of land to his children; he has never speculated but attended to farming, etc., exclusively; October 5, 1852, he married Miss Eliza Scovill, of Ohio; they have four children: Mina (now Mrs. Marion Wheeler, of this county), Emma (now Mrs. A. Hall, of this county), Marion and Marietta (wife of James Wilhight, of this county; have lost three: Grant, Henry and an infant; Mr. Y. commenced without any help and very little means; he is therefore a self-made man; he is honest above reproach, and independent in thought.

YOUNKIN, U., proprietor of National Hotel, South English; born in Summerset county, Virginia, November 15, 1828, and was raised there; in 1857 he removed to Henry county, Illinois, and three years after to Muscatine, Iowa; has resided in this State since

1860 and in this county since 1872; in youth Mr. Y. had good educational advantages which amply fitted him for business; he learned the blacksmith's trade at the age of eighteen, and followed it for about twelve years; his father was a physician and young Younkin studied medicine for a few years, and at the age of thirty years began to practice; he continued this for six years and was obliged to stop on account of disease in a paralytic form; since that time Mr. Younkin has been engaged in the hotel business; November 27, 1852, he married Miss Lydia E. Spaugh; she was born in Virginia; they have four sons: Orlando F., Orin F., Winfield S. and Chester; he is a gentleman well adapted to please the public, and is a courteous and genial landlord.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ACKLEY, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

Ackley, C. S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

ALLEN, DAVID E., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora; born in Knox county, Ohio, December 10, 1838; in 1852 he, with his parents, Alva and Martha (Cary) Allen, came to Muscatine county, Iowa; Mr. Allen was proprietor of the West Liberty House when the C., R. I. & P. R. R. was built through that place; the family removed to this county in 1854, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood; he owns 132 acres of choice land under splendid cultivation, with good improvements; he enlisted in company F, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment until the close of the war; he was discharged October 4, 1865, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, the battles on Red River under Banks, besides others, and numerous skirmishes; he was never wounded; December 3, 1865, he married Miss Lucinda Wyant, of this county; she was born in Jackson county; they have six children: Nellie O., Eva B., Elmer H., Lorena E., Alva and Katie Belle.

ALKIRE, J. D., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney; born in Ohio July 31, 1821; whe young he moved with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he was raised a farmer; he continued farming in Illinois until 1855, when he came to this county, settling where now resides; he owns a finely improved farm of 140 acres; he came to this county in an early day, and knows to some extent what pioneer life is; in August, 1842, he was married to Miss Elvira Meeker; she died June 30, 1864, leaving six children; he was again married October 26, 1864, to Mrs. Mary Scott, a native of Indiana; they have eight children: Sarah E., Joseph, Virgil, Harriet I., William J., Leonard R., Alvin M. and Isaac A.; lost: James A., Jane M., and an infant; Mrs. A. has three children by a former marriage: Barclay M. Scott, Avesta F. Scott and E. E. C. Scott; lost two: Ida L. Scott and Ada L. Scott; are members of the Christian Church at White Pigeon, English River township.

AXSMEAR, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. White Pigeon; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on the 30th day of November, 1822; his father and grand-father were ship car-

penters, and the latter was engaged for years in building vessels for Napoleon I; Mr. Axsmear had more than ordinary educational advantages until eighteen years of age; he then entered the army and served four years; during the time he was wounded in the short war between Belgium and Holland; after leaving the army, he had a mercantile experience of four years in the employ of a noted merchant of Amsterdam; he emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Cumberland, Maryland, and lived there one year, and then removed to West Virginia; until the outbreak of the Rebellion he was employed by the construction company of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and held an important and responsible position; but, owing to the war, the business was suspended; he determined to leave,and had to sacrifice all he had made excepting $735; being a strong Union man, he came to Iowa in 1863 and has lived in Keokuk county since that time; he owns 540 acres of choice land, well improved; Mr. A. has been twice married, first to Miss D. Deline, in 1848; she was born in Amsterdam and died in West Virginia January 31, 1860, leaving five children: John, Emily, Jacob C., William and George W.; for his second wife he married Miss Julia A. Martin, a native of Bavaria; they have one daughter: Melissa, living, and have lost two children: Peter and Almeda.

BAILEY, J. A., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. White Pigeon; born in London, England, March 21, 1833; when two years of age his parents moved to Seneca county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was raised a farmer; he was obliged to take the entire charge of his home and family, as his father was a cripple, unable to do much, and poor Mr. B. had but a very limited education, but has in later years supplemented what he learned in youth by extensive reading; when seventeen years of age he served as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, which he followed for about eight years; he then tnrned his attention to farming; this he followed in that State (Ohio) until 1865, when he remoxed to Dodge county, Wisconsin; three years later he removed to Iowa county, and in 1871 to where he now resides; he owns 120 acres of choice land, under splendid cultivation and fair improvements; on commencing life he had not a dollar with which to start in business, but owing to his energy, good judgment, perseverance and economy, he has gained for himself and family a comfortabfe home; he married February 14, 1855, Miss Martha P. Ford, a native of Tioga county, New York; they have eight children: Benjamin H., Walter A., Abby A., William C., Richard S., Mary E., Clinton C. and L. V.; have lost one daughter: Martha P., who died October 26, 1862.

Baldwin, A. D., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sigourney.

Bell, Francis, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

Branenburgh, J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

Brakel, C. G., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Aurora.

Brady, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Aurora.

Brown, D. P., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Webster.

BURDINE, JOHN F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Keswick; born September 22, 1832, in Marion county, Ohio, and was there raised a farmer; came to Iowa in 1866, locating

in Keokuk county on the place where he now resides; owns 166 acres of land, nicely cultivated; August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Deleware in company C, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner April 8, 1864, at the battle of Mansfield, and taken to Fort Texas, where he remained until October 23 of the same year; was then exchanged at the mouth of Red river, and was granted a leave of absence for thirty days; at the expiration of that time he again joined his regiment at the mouth of the White river, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 29, 1865; April 9, 1854, married Miss Mary Flattery, a native of Ohio, and born November 5, 1835; they have seven children: Charles E., Emily, George H., Irene, Fannie O., Phebe and Warren; lost one: Clarinda; Mr. Burdine has held various offices in his township; they are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

CAMERON, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 22; of the firm of Cameron & Son, druggists, Keswick; born in Montgomery county, New York, January 3, 1820, and is of Scotch ancestry; the subject of this sketch received the advantages of the common schools in his youth, attending them until eighteen years of age; having a desire for a more thorough education he entered the Fredonia Academy, in the city of Fredonia, and attended three terms, and in the meantime taught school during the winter, in order to obtain means to pursue his studies; after pursuing his academical course he engaged in teaching, and followed it as an avocation for seven years, and has had an experience of thirty terms in teaching; in the autumn of 1841 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio; September 5, 1844, married Miss Maria Broadwell, a daughter of Ira Broadwell, Esq., of that county; by this union they have three children: Ira F., Catharine I. (now Mrs. J. Irwin, of this township), and Allen; they lost one daughter: Alberta, August 29, 1863; in 1852 Mr. Cameron came to this county and purchased a claim of Jesse Eller, and afterward entered the land, and in 1857 he removed on it with his family, and now owns 320 acres of choice land, well improved; has filled most of the offices of the township with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; has all his life been an earnest and conscientious advocate of educational enterprises, and has contributed his time, means, and influence in raising the standard of the schools in his locality; has served as secretary of the school board since 1858; has never sought political preferment, finding the social enjoyments of a happy home far more congenial to his taste; is a man of strong convictions, and bold and fearless in advocating them; is quiet and unassuming in his habits and manners, an upright citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him; Mr. Cameron's success is attributable in no small measure to the sound judgment and wise counsels of his excellent wife—a woman of rare ability, attractiveness, and winning manners; in their home love and kindness reign supreme; in thirty-five years of their married life not an unkind word has grated harshly on the ear.

CAMERON, I. K., physician, Keswick; the subject of this sketch is a son of Allen and Maria (Broadwell) Cameron, of this county, and was born

in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 20, 1847, and came with his parents to this county in 1857; he was brought up on a farm, attending the common schools until he was eighteen years of age; he then entered the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, studying there for two years; he taught school for some time, and in 1874 entered the Eclectic Medical Institution of Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution with high honors; in January, 1876, he returned to this county, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Aurora; has been very successful and has an extended practice in both this and adjoining counties; in connection with his practice he is a member of the firm of Cameron & Son, druggists at Keswick; they have a fine established business and give the most careful attention to all their customers; on the 3d of March, 1870, he was married to Miss Martha Connelly, a native of Delaware county, Ohio; she is a lady of high attainments and grace and rare musical talents; they have one daughter: Mabel.

CHURCHILL, A. W., farmer and wool-grower, Sec. 16; P. O. Keswick; born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 18, 1837; his early life was that of a farmer, and he was educated in this and the stock-raising business; he came to Iowa in 1864, and selected his farm with an especial view to sheep-raising; he owns 1,700 acres of improved land, his home farm containing 1,300 acres; he has at the present time 2,200 head of sheep, and makes a specialty of fine Cotswold and mutton sheep; he clipped about 9,000 pounds of wool during the past season; his stock is in a very healthy condition, and he considers his location one of the best adapted for the business in the county; his brother, C. P. Churchill, was associated with him in business until 1874, when he died leaving a wife and son: Willie R. surviving; Mrs. Churchill is now Mrs. J. A. Sanders, of Poweshiek county; the subject of this sketch was married January 30, 1866, to Miss Dulana F. Connelly; she was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 14, 1844; she remained there with her parents until her marriage; they have three children: Frank O., born April 18, 1869, Charles N., born June 14, 1875, George S, born March 22, 1879.

Cochran, Ephraim, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Webster.

Conley John, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Aurora.

Cover, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Aurora.

Craven, S. J., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

Cress, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Webster.

Cross, Wm. farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sigourney.

Cuddihey, S. and J., farmers, Sec 36; P. O. Webster.

DAUGHERTY, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Webster.

DUNNE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Webster; born in Ireland, June 24, 1817, where he was raised; he had only the advantages of the night schools, but he has acquired a no mean knowledge by reading whenever he had an opportunity; in 1844 he emigrated to this country, and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin; lived there until 1876, when he came this country, settling where he now resides; owns 160 acres of choice land, and under good improvement; on arrival in this country his cash capital consisted of one five franc-piece, and

upon this small beginning he has, by honest industry, economy, hard work and wonderful energy, surrounded himself and family with a good home where hospitalities abound; in November 1855 he married Miss Mary Fitzgerald, born in Ireland, but raised in Wisconsin; they have eight children: John, Mary Ann, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, C., Katie and Hannah; lost one son: Charlie.

FANCHER, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. White Pigeon.

Fancher, Wm. N., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. White Pigeon.

Finch, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. White Pigeon.

GREEN, G. W., farmer, and stock-dealer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keswick; born in Watertown, Oneida county, New York, February 22, 1833; his parents moved to Portage county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Geauga county one year later; there the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and like most of farmer boys attended school winters and farmed during the summers; in 1867 he removed to this county, where he now resides; owns 300 acres of choice land, under excellent improvement, his residence being the best in the township; the grounds surrounding his homestead are beautifully embellished with shade trees, evergreens, etc.; he also has a fine orchard of five hundred apple-trees; Mr. G. has made farming and stock-dealing his principal business, and has displayed a great deal of taste; in manners he is conservative, but courteous and hospitable, a man whom to know is to esteem, just in his dealing and irreproachable in his character; March 8, 1856, he married Miss Louetta Crafts, a native of Portage county; they have four children: Eva, Etta, Willie and Frankie.

GREEN, ASAHEL, retired mechanic and farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Keswick; born in Otisfield, Maine, October 9, 1802; his father was picked up on the sea shore near Boston after a shipwreck, and was adopted by a family named John Green; the subject of this sketch was taken by his parents to Oneida county, New York, where he was raised on a farm, farming in summer, and winter his time was occupied in in making half-bushel el measures; he early developed a mechanical genius and afterward gave a great deal of attention to inventions; he can be accredited with making the first cheese-box in Ohio about 1840, and invented the first buzz-saw for cutting heading, also invented a patent for curling hair for mattresses, and more recently has invented a fence-wire tightener, that promises to be very popular, and the best machine of the kind yet invented; in 1867 Mr. Green moved to this county and settled where he now lives; he was married December 25, 1826, to Miss Mary Everet, a native of Connecticut; their family consists of four children: Mary, (now Mrs. S. McKee), Susan, (now Mrs. J. Hawkins, of Cleveland, Ohio), Geo. W., a prominent stock-dealer of Keokuk county, and Jane, (now Mrs. Mowan, of Cleveland); they have lost one infant son.

Gibson, Alex., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. ———.

Gilbraith, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Webster.

Goodnough, Mrs. E. E., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. ———.

HALL, A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Webster.

HALLETT, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Webster; is the son of Isaiah Hallett and Anna *nee* Kimball, and was born in Waterville, Kennebeck county, Maine, on the 2d day of March, 1812; his parents were both of English origin; their ancestors came to this country before the revolutionary war; his father enlisted in the war of 1812; when the subject of this sketch was six years old his parents removed to Marietta, Washington county, Ohio; here his early boyhood was spent in agricultural pursuits with limited school advantages; after the death of his father in 1823, he lived in the family of a Mr. Stone, and lived with him until his death about 1830; he then started in the world for himself, his worldly effects being $1.18 in money, a few school books and a Bible, and was employed on a keel boat running down the Mississippi river, and continued this business principally until 1834, and then purchased a farm; in 1853 he sold his farm and came to Iowa, and purchased a large tract of land, and remained there fourteen years; he then went to Missouri and remained a short time, and came to Keokuk county, and purchased 310 acres of land; he married Miss Sarah A. Parker in 1835; she was a native of Pennsylvania.

Harding, J. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Aurora.

Harding, O. C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Aurora.

Hartzel, John, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

HARMONSON, OBED, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sigourney; born in this county June 25, 1851; was raised a farmer, which occupation he still follows; he moved where he now resides in 1862, and has sixty acres of good land; January 25, 1872, he married Miss Lucretia Goodrich; she was born October 12, 1850, in Ottawa county, Michigan; she moved to this county with her parents in 1862; Mr. Harmonson's parents are also residents of this county; they have two children: Walter H., and Clara G.; lost one: William M.; Mr. and Mrs, H. are members of the Christian Church at What Cheer, Washington township.

Hazlett, J. C. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. White Pigeon.

HARTZELL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P.O. Sigourney; born in Marion county, Indiana, September 21, 1836; he came with his parents to Iowa in 1849, and settled in Van Buren county; after remaining there for about two years he came to this county locating in this township; here he spent his early manhood on a farm; he moved upon his present farm of 160 acres in 1874; he was married November 27, 1855, to Miss Harriet M. Ronalds, a native of Licking county, Ohio; she was born October 9, 1836; she came to Iowa in 1851, and settled in this county; their family consists of nine children: S. R., Philip B., Ira S., Mary E., Netty M., Charlie B., Thomas A., John R. and Clarence.

HARDING, J. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sigourney; born January 8, 1821, in Richland county, Ohio; he was there raised, following the occupation of a farmer, which he has since adhered to; he remained in Ohio until 1862, when he came to this county and located where he now resides in 1865; he owns 320 acres of well improved land, well stocked with graded cattle; in 1857 he engaged in the mercantile business and followed that for five years, and then engaged in farming; he was married May

7, 1842, to Miss Emily A. Flint, a native of Richland county, Ohio; she was born June 20, 1823; their family consists of four children: Odelpha H. (now Mrs. R. Davis), Curtis O., Rosella R. (now Mrs. F. M. Brown—Mr. Brown died July 26, 1878, when living in Kansas), and William E.; Mr. H. has held various offices of trust in his township, and is at present holding one; they are active members of the Baptist Church at Prairie View, Prairie township.

HERVEY, DAVIDA., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Washington county, Penn., January 21, 1814, but raised in Jefferson county, Ohio; he lost his mother when ten years of age and he was left under the care of his aunt for some time; when seventeen years of age he was entered as an apprentice to learn the saddlery trade; he followed that for about twelve years, but was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health; he then engaged in farming and has since followed it; in 1852 he removed to Washington county, Iowa, and lived there until March, 1854, when he came to this county and settled where he now resides; owns 120 acres of choice land under good improvement; he married May 12, 1836, Miss Margaret M. Christy, a native of Harrison county, Ohio; they have seven children: John R., Sarah J. (now wife of H. L. Barber, of this county), Wm. H. H., Samuel C., Nancy E., David L. and Joshua W.

HIGGINS, W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Webster; born February 17, 1825, in Knox county, Ohio; he traces his father's origin to Irish ancestry, and was in the the war of 1812; his mother was of German origin; the subject of this sketch was raised in Ohio on a farm and divided his time between working on a farm during the summer months and attending school in winter; when Mr. Higgins attained his majority his father gave him $100 and a horse, and this was his capital, coupled with a stout hand and willing heart and fixed principles of honor, industry and integrity; he followed his chosen avocation until 1853, when, following the Star of Empire westward, he came to Iowa and purchased land where he now resides; he owns 695 acres of choice land; he is a practical farmer and his farm one of the best cultivated in the county; he devotes considerable attention to stock, and of late years has been improving the quality so that at the present time we may say he has his farm well stocked with good graded cattle; April 14, 1850, he married Miss Marcia Rubins, a native of Richland county, Ohio, a woman of ability, and her counsel and good judgment have contributed largely to their success; their family consists of four children: Hale, Joseph R., Effie and Delano; their home is a pleasant one, where one meets with a cordial, but unostentatious welcome.

Holliday, H. M., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Webster.

Hughbanks, J. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. White Pigeon.

Hummer, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney.

IRONS, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sigourney.

IRONS, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Keswick; born in Alleghany county, Maryland, April 19, 1811; he was there raised, and when twenty-three years of age he engaged in the lumber business on the Monongahela river and continued it for about fourteen years; he then went to West Virginia, and in 1849 returned to Maryland; in

1853 he came to Keokuk county, where he now lives; he entered 200 acres of his farm, which now is well improved; he at one time owned 600 acres, but has since divided a large portion among his children; he sold forty acres, upon which the town of Keswick is now being built; Dec. 13, 1833, he married Miss Margaret Powell; she is a native of West Virginia, and was born April 24, 1813; by this union they have eight children: Joseph, Nancy A., Charles, William, Levi, Margaret, Warren C. and Alice V.; have lost six: Catherine, James B., Allen, two infants and John, who was a member of company H, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served until his term of service expired, and was discharged at Davenport, in 1865; while on his way home he was killed by the cars breaking tbrough a bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Irons commenced their married life without means; their furniture and wearing apparel were made by themselves; the linen for the latter wa sraised, prepared and manufactured with their own hands, and some of the garments then made are preserved as mementoes of their early married life; and among the early settlers who have passed the ordeal of pioneer life, none is deserving of more especial notice than the subject of this sketch; by industry, economy, and honesty, they have acquired a competency for their declining years.

Irwin, George, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora.

IRWIN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora; born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1815, and resided there until 1845, when he went to Mercer county, Illinois, and there engaged, principally, in building; in 1850 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he devoted his time to farming and mason work; he came to this county in 1864, and settled where he now resides; he owns 120 acres of land under good improvements; married December 25, 1838, to Eliza Stewart, a native of Ireland: they have five children living: Matthew S., George, Mary (wife of C. M. Paull), Jared, and Harriet (wife of J. E. Hull); Mr. Irwin traces his ancestors to Ireland; his grandfather, Jerard Irwin, came to this country about the year 1760, and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, there engaging in merchandising.

JOHNSTON, JAS., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

JOHNS, THOMAS E., general merchant. Keswick; born in Glanmorganshire, Wales, May 30, 1846; he emigrated to this country in 1865, and located in Johnson county and engaged in farming; in March, 1871, he came to this county and continued in his business in Prairie township until 1876, when he entered upon his present business; Mr. Johns came to this country a poor boy, without a dollar, but by industry and good management has been eminently successful; his career as a merchant is in keeping with all his other undertakings; he is well suited for his business, prudent, but generous in his dealings; he has made many friends during the time of his residence in the county; on the 17th of January, 1871, Miss Margaret Baxter, of Johnson county, became his wife; she is a lady of much refinement; her father, John Baxter, was a native of Wales, and came to Cambria, Pennsylvania, about 1830.

Jordon, J. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney.

Junkin, Jane, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

KESSING, CASPER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sigourney.

LEWIS, ELLIOTT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born January 18, 1831, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was there raised a farmer; in 1854, he moved to Henry county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming; he came to this county in 1866, and settled where he now resides; owns 240 acres of land under good cultivation, and is at present feeding a large number of hogs; it is his intention to engage in the wool-growing business before very long; April 19, 1855, he married Miss Rachel Huston; she was born in 1832 in Dearborn county, Indiana, came with her parents to Illinois in 1852, and was there married; they have a family of seven children: Charles, William S., Edgar A., Henry C., Emma A., Eva M., and Clarence R.; Mr. Lewis has held offices in his township for the past ten or twelve years.

McBRIDE, JESSE O., farmer, and stock-raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1830; he was there raised, attending the common schools of that State during the winters and farming in the summers; in 1855 he came to Des Moines county, Iowa; when he landed at Burlington he had $130, and has made what he now has by hard, honest toil; he remained in Des Moines county until 1857, when he came to this county; here he has since resided, owns 950 acres of land and has the best farm in the township; devotes considerable attention to stock-raising; he was married April 24, 1860, to Miss Rachel Lutton, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; the have three children: Mary Belle, Jennie May and Ulysess; Mr. McBride came to Iowa a poor man; he has always been prudent in his expenditures; his life has been one of ceaseless activity, and the result of his labors and energies may well inspire the young to renewed exertions in emulating his example.

Martin, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Webster.

MESSINGER, S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Aurora; born September 6, 1821, in West Virginia, where he was raised a farmer and dealer in cooperage; he removed to this county in 1865, and settled where he now resides; owns 642 acres of choice land which he manages himself; he also raises and feeds graded stock altogether; his farm is under cultivation and finely improved; he has a barn 76x40 feet, besides granaries, cattle sheds, etc.; Mr. M. commenced life without capital and is indebted to no one save himself for the handsome property which he now owns and which he gained by energy, perseverance, etc.; December 2, 1847, he married Miss Margaret Hayes, a native of Hardy county, Virginia; they have seven children living: Jerome, Charles, Mary A. (wife of F. Starett of Iowa county), Nancy E. (now Mrs. Thomas Minor of this State), Sarah, Lucinda and Halleck; have lost two: Margaret, died June 21, 1863, and Samuel, who died September 11, 1865.

Miller, James, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Webster.

Miller, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Aurora.

Miller, T. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora.

MISEL, D., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Aurora; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 17, 1823; there he was raised on a farm; removed to this county in 1862 and owns 200 acres of choice land; he is a good

farmer, economical and industrious; he is the architect of his own fortune; he was married in Ohio September 4, 1845, to Miss Martha Trimble, a native of Ohio; they have nine children: Margaret (wife of J. Hervey), Nancy (wife of Thomas Byers), Harriet J. (wife of Wm. Shriver), Catharine A. (wife of Wm. Waggoner), Caroline (wife of C. Thomas), David R., Sarah, Edward W. and Susan.

Moore, James, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sigourney.

MORRISON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Aurora; born in the north of Ireland August 7, 1841; he emigrated to America in 1864 and located in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he remained for three years; he then removed to this county, where he has since resided; he owns 160 acres of good land, under fair improvement; Mr. Morrison commenced life a poor boy, and is indebted for his present high standing only to his own energy, good judgment, hard work and a wife who is a help as well as a companion, and is gentle and kind in her manners; they are both highly respected by all who know them; April 17, 1872, Miss Hattie, daughter of Thomas Morgan, of English River township, became his bride; she was among the first born in the township; they have two sons: Edward and Jesse; Mr. M. intends making stock-raising his principal business.

Morrison, Wm., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Aurora.

MORGAN, E. L., farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, Sec. 36; P. O. Webster; the subject of this sketch is a son of the Honorable T. A. Morgan, of this county, and was born in Pennsylvania May 14, 1830, but raised in Trumbull county, Ohio; in 1854 he came with his parents to this county and was engaged in farming until 1859, when he went to California with his father and engaged in mining for six years; in this undertaking, as in all others, success crowned his efforts; he returned to this county in 1864, and improved the farm that he now occupies; he owns 453 acres of choice land, under splendid improvement; his residence is surrounded by a fine orchard on one side and an evergreen and walnut grove of fifteen acres on the other; in the former he has 3,300 European larches, and it is his intention to set out 1,0000 more; he devotes the produce of his fine farm to stock-raising altogether; September 9, 1866, he married Miss Eliza Reed, of this county; they have five children: Anna, Isadore, Theron Avery, Nellie F. and Sylvia.

MORGAN, G. S., farmer, stock-raiser and stock-feeder, Sec. 36; P. O. Webster; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 17, 1841; there he spent his early youth and in 1854 he, with his parents, moved to this county, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood; he owns 345 acres of choice land, well improved; November 14, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Ervin; she was born in Preston county, Virginia; they have four children: Stella A., Alden, Rollin E. and Lucy M.

Morgan, Wm. F., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Webster.

Morgan, T. J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Webster.

Murphy, Richard, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Aurora.

Murphy, James, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Aurora.

Murphy, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Aurora.

Mushrush, James, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Aurora.

Mushrush, J. R., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Aurora.

Mushrush, Geo., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Aurora.

NANKEE, GUSTAVE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sigourney.

O'KEEFF, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Webster.

PAULL, J. G., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Sigourney; born in Medina, Ohio, January 19, 1826; he lived there until thirteen years of age, when he, with his brother, moved to Kane county, Illinois, in 1839; he was there raised a farmer, and came to this county in 1856, settling on the place where he now resides; has a fine farm of 800 acres and devotes considerable atention to the raising and feeding of graded stock; he has at the pesent time about 100 head of cattle which he is preparing for market; October 20, 1848, he married Miss Harriet Sheldon, a native of New York; when young she moved with her parents to Kane county, Illinois, where she resided until her marriage; by this union they have seven children living: William G., born in 1849, Clara A., born in 1851, Eva E., born in 1853, Ida M., born in 1857, Gustavus G., born in 1859, George M., born in 1864, Stephen H., born in 1867; lost one: Eliza G., born in 1862; their oldest son, William G., was married November 27, 1872, to Miss Maggie R. Legg, a native of Rush county, Indiana; they have one child: Franklin S.; Mr. and Mrs. Paull are old settlers of this county, and are well acquainted with the hardships and troubles of pioneer life.

Paul, Wm. G., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sigourney.

PORTER, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Athens county, Ohio, October 21, 1820; in 1847 he removed to Fulton county, Illinois, remaining there until 1854; he then came to this county, locating where he now resides; he entered his land from the government; owns 166 acres of choice land with excellent improvements, good orchard, etc., which he has made himself; he has a splendid home; December 13, 1849, he married Miss Caroline McCall, a native of Indiana; they have three children: Martha Ann, Lucretia and Estelle M.; lost three: William H., Albert and Electa.

REASONER, H. S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Aurora.

Reasoner, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Aurora.

ROBERTSON, J. B. A., general merchant, postmaster and farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora; born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1836; there he spent his childhood and early youth; worked in the iron works at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, for about seven years; in 1855 he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the lime burning business until August 11, 1862; he then enlisted in company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, remaining with that regiment until February 15, 1864, when he was transferred to company K, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged June 28, 1865; participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until his transfer, among which were the battles near Washington against Early and Breckenridge, July 12, 1864; was detached to guard the persons since executed for the assassination of President Lincoln; after his discharge he came to this county and made farming his business until March, 1875, when he engaged in the mercantile business,

his being the first business house in Aurora; he also owns a farm of eighty-seven acres of choice land situated on Sec. 16 in this township, which he also manages; January 19, 1860, he married Miss Clarissa M. Wright, a native of Ohio; they have nine children: John H., Anna M., George A., Margaret A., Jas. B. A., Elizabeth A., Meda F., Alice and an infant son.

Roland, Peter, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Webster.

Ross, Mary J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Webster.

SEYMOUR, C. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Aurora.

SHATZ, J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. White Pigeon; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1843; when sixteen years of age he removed with his parents to this county; he was here principally raised on a farm, and has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the county since coming here; followed farming until July 4, 1862, when he enlisted in company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; at this time he was only eighteen years of age, and weighed but 100 pounds, but he served with his regiment until the close of the war, and participated in the battles of Springfield, Mo., Poison Spring, Ark., Saline River, and many other battles and skirmishes; returning home he engaged in farming; owns eighty acres of choice land; January 14, 1869, he married Miss Sophia E. Lindsey, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; they have two children: Leslie R. and Annie E.; have lost one son: Charles W., who died March 4, 1871.

SHIMMIN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sigourney; born January 27, 1831, on the Isle of Man, England, and was there raised as a farmer; emigrated to the United States in 1850, landing at New York; moved to Illinois, settling in McHenry county, and there learned the trade of mason, which he followed for some ten years; in 1860 he removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, and for four years was engaged in farming; in 1864 he came to this county and settled where he now resides; owns a finely improved farm of 200 acres, well supplied with graded stock; May 1, 1855, Miss Margaret Gaylord, of New York, became his wife; she was born August 9, 1834; they have a family of five children: Charlotte C. (now Mrs. Z. E. Reasner), Lizzie A., Edward J., Eunice S., Celestia M.; lost three: Isabelle, Thomas and an infant; Mr. Shimmin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, St. Mark's Lodge, No. 63, of Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois; he also belongs to the Episcopal Church of England; Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, of the Springdale class of this township.

Shott, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. White Pigeon.

SORDEN, DANIEL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Webster; born in Franklin county, Ohio, September 1, 1823; when quite young, he with his parents moved to Marion county, same State, where his youth and early manhood were spent on a farm; in in 1853 he moved upon his present homestead of 195 acres of fine land; he makes stock-raising his principal business; October 24, 1850, he married Miss Emily J. Scovell, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio; she died December 6, 1851, leaving one son, Anson, who died the following August; May 15, 1855, he married again to Miss Ann Roland, a native of Indiana; by this union they have

four children: George A., Lyman M., Etta and Flora; lost their eldest son: Wm. S., who died January 31, 1873; he was sixteen years of age.

Stewart, Charles, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora.

Stephenson, A. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Webster.

Stewart, H. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Aurora.

Stewart, L. S., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Aurora.

Smith, Sarah J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Aurora.

Sturdivan, S. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. White Pigeou.

TREGO, Y. B., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

ULUM, L., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Aurora.

WARNOCK, A., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

Warnock, Wm., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

Weaver, Mary, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sigourney.

Wemer, I. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney.

WEMER, G. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sigourney; born May 3, 1827, in Henry county, Indiana, and was there raised a farmer; he moved from there to Hancock county, Ohio; he came to this county in 1853, and in April, 1854, settled where he now resides; he has 443½ acres of good land, well stocked; June 28, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Wemer, a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; when quite young she moved with her parents to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was there raised, and there lived until her marriage; they have six children: Barbara A. (now Mrs. Mushrush), Isaac P., Albert G., L. L., Jacob A., Francis C.; have lost two; Catharine J. and John J.; Mr. W. has held various offices in his township, and has held the office of school director since the independent district was organized.

Wheeler, S. L., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Aurora.

White, William J., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Aurora.

Willhight, J. P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Webster.

Williams, J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Webster.

Winegarden, John, farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. White Pigeon.

Woods, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Aurora.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, CHESTER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Thornburg.

BATES, BENJAMIN L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek; born September 6, 1831, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was raised on a farm; in 1853 he came to Iowa and settled in Washington county, near Crawfordsville, and lived there until 1856; he then removed to Keokuk county, and located where he now resides in 1858; he owns a well improved farm of 180 acres, and has proved himself one of Keokuk county's most practical farmers; he has been honored with all the various township offices, and has filled them, alike creditably to himself and his constituents; he was married to Martha A. Cooper March 25, 1858; she was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 28, 1830, and was brought by her parents to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1855; they have two children: Chalkley C., born January 26, 1859, and Sarah C., born September 28, 1865; lost one daughter: Mary,

born December 5, 1862, and died April 12, 1864.

BATES, JOSHUA, farmer and wool grower, Sec. 27; P. O. Thornburg; born on the 9th day of August, 1829, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was raised there a farmer, and has followed it as an avocation since that time; he came to Iowa in 1853 and settled in Washington county, and in 1856 removed to Keokuk county and settled where he now resides; he owns a well improved farm of 235 acres, and gives considerable attention to the raising of sheep, mostly of the Merino stock; his herd is closely connected with the celebrated Hammond herd, of Vermont, and with the best families in Iowa; his farm is well adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted in regard to health — an important consideration in sheep raising; he also is engaged, to a moderate extent, in Durham cattle; the subject of this sketch is a thoroughly practical farmer, and much of his success may be attributed to his careful attention to all that pertains to his business, and is a valuable citizen of the county; he rendered valuable aid and assistance in securing railroad communication for his township, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with various township offices; he was married to Julia A. Plumner August 14, 1856; she is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and was born February 24, 1834; their family consists of four children: Mary N., born in July, 1858, Oliver L., born in September, 1860, Catharine A., born in June, 1863, Susan L., born in June, 1869; lost two: Emma P. and Amos P.; he and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

BARNHIZER, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 17; P. O. Coal Creek; born March 6, 1819, in Washington county, Maryland, and lived there until his parents removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1836; he was raised on a farm until nineteen years of age, and then learned the miller's trade, and followed it as an occupation until 1861; during the time he was engaged in this business he repaired and run several mills in Ohio; he removed to this county in 1870, and settled in Prairie township, where he owns an improved farm of 320 acres, and is giving his attention largely to stock raising; he is a man of wide experience and sound judgment, and has the respect of all with whom he has business relations; he was married in Putnam county, Ohio, January 17, 1847, to Miss Samantha Stout, a native of Licking county, Ohio, born August 25, 1829; their family consists of nine children: John C., Edson G., Martha, Thomas J., Chester R., Abagail M., Jackson B., Guy C. and Jay; lost one son: Elisha F.

Barthelman, Chas., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Thornburg.

Baty, James, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.

Bigelow, W. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Thornburg.

Blackburn, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Coal Creek.

Bonsall, Evan, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Thornburg.

BRANSON, ASA, merchant, Thornburg; born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 26, 1832, and was raised there on a farm; in 1854 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Cedar county, but not being satisfied with his location, he returned to Ohio in 1856, after a visit to Kansas, and other sections of the State, with the view of selecting a place

of residence; in 1858 he went to Missouri, but the Rebel element was too strong to make it desirable or pleasant, and in 1862 he returned to his native county, and lived there until 1865, when he came to Keokuk county, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; in 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business at Coal Creek and built up a large trade in general merchandise, and has been postmaster at that point since 1869; he has recently removed to the new town of Thornburg, and intends enlarging his business in the same line; he was married February 16, 1860, to Miss E. A. Craig, of Muskingum county, Ohio; she was born April 9, 1842; their family consists of seven children: Smith, William E., David C., Francis D., Emareta, Mary and Louis.

Bremmer, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Thornburg.

Briggs, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

Bruce, E. K., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Thornburg.

CARL, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. What Cheer.

Chandler, A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Coal Creek.

CLENDENON, STEPHEN, merchant, Coal Creek; born in May, 1833, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was raised a farmer, and followed it in connection with running a saw-mill; he came to Keokuk county in 1864 and purchased a farm, but after a time disposed of his farm and engaged in mercantile pursuits; he has recently been appointed postmaster at Coal Creek; he carries in stock a line of general merchandise and has built up a good trade; he has been twice married; first to Matilda Dawson, February 1, 1854; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and died June 5, 1857, leaving one daughter: Sarah J., the wife of R. Wood; he married for his second wife Elizabeth F. Branson, March 25, 1859; she was a native of Belmont county, Ohio; they have by this union seven children: Matilda J., Isaac W., Mary Lincoln, E. T. Smith, Hannah E., Amy and Lydia.

COOPER, EVAN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek; born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1801, and when young was taken by his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was raised a farmer, and has since followed it for an avocation; he came to this county in 1855, and is one of the four early settlers of the township, and he has resided on the same place since that time; he owns at the present time fifty-five acres of well improved land, after dividing with his children; he has not only been a pioneer in Ohio, but in Keokuk county, Iowa; he was married August 27, 1823, to Mary Middleton, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio; she was born October 13, 1804; their family consists of four children living: Martha, born in 1827; Hinchman, born in 1834; Albert, born in 1839; Ann, born in 1841; they have lost five: William, Chalkley, Sarah, Mark and one in infancy.

Cooper, Albert, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek.

CORY, P. S., retired farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. What Cheer; born in Miami county, Ohio, March 14, 1808, and was raised a farmer, and remained in his native State until 1832, when he moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and lived there ten years; in 1842 he came to Iowa Territory and settled in Cedar county, and thence to Wilton Junction, Muscatine county, in 1856, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the

buying and shipping of stock; he came to this county in 1871; he was married January 19, 1831, to Rhoda Hain; she was a native of Ohio, and was born August 16, 1816; by this marriage they have two children living: L. S., and P. S. Cory, Jr.; they have lost six: Thomas J., Margaret, Martha, Harrison and two infants unnamed; Thomas J. enlisted in company D, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Mr. Cory, although but a small boy, can well remember when the war of 1812 closed, and the hardships endured at that period are fixed indelibly in his memory; his son, L. S. Cory, was born August 5, 1839, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and came with his parents to Iowa in 1842; he was raised on a farm and received the benefits afforded by the common schools, supplemented by attendance at the Iowa College at Davenport one year; he enlisted in August 1862, in the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Davenport in 1865; he was with his regiment in all the engagements in which it participated; after he was mustered out of the United States service he returned to his home in Muscatine county, and on September 27, 1866, was married to Miss Mary A. Sterrett, a native of Iowa, and born in Cedar county, January 6, 1841; by this union they have four children: Philo S., born in 1867; Clara A., born in 1868; Maggie M., born in 1872; Frank S., born in 1876; they moved to this county in 1868, and settled where they now live; his farm contains 320 acres of improved land, devoted largely to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful.

Cotes, E. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Thornburg.

COUPLIN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Thornburg; born March 6, 1822, in Monroe county, Ohio; there he was raised on a farm; he learned the trade of tailor, and continued in that business for some nine years; he then engaged in engineering and followed that occupation for nearly seven years; in 1850 he moved from Monroe county, Ohio, to Wheeling, West Virginia, remaining there for two and a half years; he then returned to Ohio, settling in Jefferson county; after remaining there for seven years; he moved to Harrison county, and resided in that county for five years; he then came to Iowa and located where he now lives; owns 160 acres of good land; in June, 1847, he married Miss Lydia Lupton; she was born August 6, 1862, in Jefferson couty, Ohio; they have seven children: David F., Leander, Mary, Ann E. (now Mrs. I. D. Davis), Margaret J. (now Mrs. A. Grooms), Levi S. and Lewis; Mr. Couplin has held various offices in the township.

Coulson, Chas., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

Coulson, Benj, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

DAVIS, J. D., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Dolcater, W. F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Thornburg.

Draegert, Ludolph, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Thornburg.

ECROYDE, SARAH, farmer, Sec 27; P. O. Thornburg.

EDGERTON, JOSEPH, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Coal Creek; born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 18, 1830;

he was raised a farmer and has followed it for an occupation since that time; he emigrated to Iowa in 1857 and settled in Linn county and lived there two years and then removed to Taylor county, and after a residence there of five years he came to Keokuk county, where he still resides; his home farm consists of 160 acres of land, well improved; he is devoting his attention to stock and improving his grades and it is his intention to make still greater improvements and raise the standard in both cattle and sheep; he married Lydia Mitchell, April 27, 1853; she was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and was born October 4, 1831; their family consists of seven children: William, Mary E., Edward, Sarah E., Nathan H., Joseph J. and Frederick M.

Edmondson, J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Thornburg.

Ellis, David, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

Emmons, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

Eyler, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.

FRANCE, HANNAH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Coal Creek.

French, H. farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Thornburg.

Gaddis, W. H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Coal Creek.

Garwood, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Coal Creek.

GIBBONS, HOMER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16: P. O. Coal Creek; born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 29, 1833, and lived there until he removed to this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits; he came to Iowa in 1863 and settled where he now resides; his farm contains 138 acres of improved land; he married Ann Garretson, April 2, 1854; she was born January 24, 1832, in Belmont county, Ohio; their family consists of four children: Oliver H., born August 11, 1857, John F., born January 6, 1859, Elvira, born November 14, 1862, and Ruth Anna, born April 16, 1872; they are members of the Friends' Society.

Glover, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Thornburg.

Goodner, Benj., farmer Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek.

Graves, D. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburgh.

HALDEMAN, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Coal Creek; born August 9, 1813, in Columbiana county, Ohio; he was raised a farmer until eighteen years of age, and then learned the clothier's trade, and followed this business as an avocation until 1843, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits; he came to Iowa in 1857 and settled in Cedar county, and thence to this county in 1858, and settled where he now lives; he owns a well improved farm af 160 acres; he has held various township offices and commands the respect and esteem of his friends and acquaintances; he was married to M. McBride, March 31, 1842; she was born November 18, 1815 in Columbiana county, Ohio; their family consists of ten children: Elizabeth A., Mary E., Milton, Newton, David E., Adaline, Jared, Ann J., Joseph and Susan C.; they are members of the Friends' Society.

Hall, John, farmer Sec. 35; P. O. Thornburg.

Halderman, Milton, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Thornburg.

Halderman, D. E. farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Coal Creek.

Hamilton, W. L. farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Hamilton, Francis, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburg.

Hampton, J. P., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.

Harris, B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Thornburg.

Hazen, P., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. What Cheer.

Heald, E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek.

Hibbs, J., farmer Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Hoge, John, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

Holloway, David, Coal Creek.

Holland, D. O., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Thornburg.

Holland, Gabriel, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Thornburg.

Horass, Casper, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Thornburg.

Hutchinson, Irwin, farmer, Sec 35; P. O. Thornburg.

JAMES, ISRAEL, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Thornburgh.

JOHNSON, J. W., whose portrait appears in this work, was born June 23, 1841, in Stark county, Ohio; when three years of age his parents removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age; he returned to Mount Union; he enlisted in company K, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war; during the war he was taken prisoner, March 28, 1863, but soon after paroled and returned to his command July 12, 1863; he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, commencing at the battle of Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, with Burnside on his expedition, at Cumberland Gap, at the seige of Knoxville, and with Sherman when moving on Atlanta; he was also with General Thomas in the engagement with General Hood, and numerous other battles; he witnessed the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnson, at Greensborough, N. C.; he was mustered out of the service June 21, 1865; after the war he was engaged in mercantile business at Mount Union, Ohio, until 1867, and then came to Keokuk county and purchased a farm in Prairie township, in section 23, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; he has been prominently identified in the interest of his township, and was one of the active workers in securing the railroad, and is one of the proprietors of the town of Thornburg, located on his land, and its geographical location will make it one of the best towns on the line of the road; he married March 28, 1867, to Miss Esther Tutors, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, May, 31, 1849; she died April 12, 1874; he married for his second wife, Miss Mary E. Taylor, October 29, 1865; she was a native of Massilon, Ohio; born August 12, 1849; they have two children: Frank C. and Dessie E.; they lost one son: Lewis.

JOHNSON, JOHN R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Coal Creek; born in Ireland in March, 1827; he was raised there on a farm; in 1846 he emigrated to the United States and landed at New Orleans; from this place he removed to Rock Island and lived there until 1876, when he came to this county and purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing 145 acres of improved land; he married Miss Mary Manes, December 24, 1854; she was born in Ireland in 1838; they have a family of eight children: Elizabeth, John, Martha, Robert H., Mary, Abigail, Maria and Margaret; lost two.

Johnson, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Thornburg.

Jones, David, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Coal Creek.

KITZMANN, AUGUST, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Coal Creek.

LEE, A. T., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Thornburg.

LUCAS, D. W., farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, Sec. 3; P. O. Thornburg; among the prominent farmers of this township is the subject of this sketch; born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 23, 1840, and when young his parents removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where he lived until eighteen years of age, and then removed to Mason county, Illinois; he received a good common school education; he was raised on a farm and had considerable experience in handling stock; he came to Iowa in 1868 and settled in Prairie township, where he owns 700 acres of land; his homestead contains 280 acres, and his location is one of the conspicuous ones of the township; he has taken pains to make the surroundings of his home pleasing and attractive; he married Miss J. E. Daniels, February 23, 1864; she was born in Cass county, Illinois, but raised in Mason county, that State; Mr. L. has held various township offices and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

McADAMS, THOMAS, Coal Creek.

McCaley, W. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Thornburg.

McCoy, Mark, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

McCracken, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Thornburg.

McCracken, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Thornburg.

McGimpsey, Henry, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Thornburg.

Maines, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburg.

Maines, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Thornburg.

Marshall, Wm., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Coal Creek.

MARSHALL, GEO. M., farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, Sec. 7; P. O. Coal Creek; born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 30th day of November, 1840; he received excellent educational advantages in youth, in his native place; in 1856 he went to Germany and attended a high school at Biebrich, on the Rhine, and remained there two years, and then entered Heidleberg University; after his return to his native country his time was occupied in an office and attending a course of lectures in Columbia College, New York city; he came to Iowa in 1874, and settled in Prairie township, where he owns 520 acres of improved land, with the finest farm buildings in the county; his house was built at an expense of $11,000, and his barn cost $3,000, and other buildings to correspond; his farm is well stocked with good graded cattle; is an enterprising, thoroughgoing farmer; he married Miss Lillie Holcomb, February 24, 1875; she was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854; they have two children: William C., born December 25, 1875, and George M., born July 4, 1878.

Miller, Adaline, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.

MILLER, J. N., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek; born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 9th day of January, 1818; he was raised a farmer, and in youth had the advantages of the common schools; in 1830 he became a pupil in the Friends' Boarding School; at Providence, Rhode Island, and remained there at intervals until 1837; he was engaged for some years in buying and shipping stock, mostly horses; he afterwards turned his attention to cattle and sheep; in 1853 he came to Iowa, and settled in Mahaska county, near Oskaloosa, and engaged in

farming and handling stock, and continued in this business about twelve years, and in consequence of impaired health deemed it expedient to quit business; in 1874 he moved to Keokuk county, and settled where he now resides; he owns 330 acres of land, and his homestead contains eighty acres of well improved land, this with good buildings; his grounds are adorned with handsome evergreen and shade trees, and few men have exhibited the taste or expended the time that the subject of this sketch has in making home attractive; he has held various township offices, and has proven himself a good neighbor, and a valuable citizen; he has been twice married: first to Mary V. Johnson, a native of New Hampshire, in February, 1842; in October, 1851, he married Mary M. Meader; she was born in Vermont, and died February 4, 1879, leaving an adopted daughter, (now the wife of Wm. Edgerton.)

Miller, B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

Miller, W. P., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Thornburg.

Miller, Robert, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Thornburg.

Minor, D. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Thornburg.

MOLYNEUX, THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Thornburg; born June 21, 1831, in Lancashire, England, and was raised there; he received the advantage of a common school education, and until twenty years of age was engaged in the coal business; in 1851 he emigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in New York, and thence to Morgan county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming; in 1862 he came to Iowa in company with his brother John; owns an improved farm of 320 acres, and they are in all respects good farmers; he married Miss Lida A. James, December 3, 1869; she was born in Ohio, of English and Welsh parentage; their family consists of four children: John J., born in 1870, Thomas E., born in 1872, Margaret A., born in 1876 and Stephen A., born in 1878; lost one son, Robert E.

Moore, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Thornburg.

Moore, James, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Thornburg.

Moore, T. J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Thornburg.

Moore, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Thornburg.

Morrison, Michael, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Thornburg.

Mott, Geo., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek.

NARMORE, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Thornburg.

OGDEN, T. J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. What Cheer.

PALMER, E. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Thornburg.

Penrose, Osman, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Coal Creek.

Phelps, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Thornburg.

Pim, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

Powell, C. B., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Thornburg.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Thornburg.

Reasoner, B., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Thornburg.

Reasoner, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 18.; P. O. Coal Creek.

Rugg, C. F., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Thornburg.

Rust, E., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Thornburg.

SANTEE, I. P., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Santee, David, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

Sears, David, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.

Shaw, F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Coal Creek.

SHEPHERD, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Thornburg; born in Landshire, England, March 19, 1827; there he was raised as a dairyman and farmer; he lived there until 1848, when he emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; at this time he had but very little money, but he went to work engaging in coal mining; not being suited with that business, he served as fireman on a vessel; after remaining there for a short time he went to Johnston, Pennsylvania; there he paid his last dollar for subsistence over Sunday; he then undertook the journey on foot to Crawford county, Ohio; after traveling for three weeks, having relied on the mercies of the people for his living, he landed at Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, and from there went to Richland county and there engaged in building cisterns for three years; during this time he also made some money dealing in sheep and poultry, at which he continued until 1853; he then had enough money to enter the 160 acres of land where he now resides; he came to this county in 1853 and settled on his present homeatead of 447½ acres; his farm is well improved and has upon it a nice barn and fine house; October 17, 1860, he married Miss Rebecca A. Coughlin, a native of Hancock county, Ohio; she was born November 11, 1829; by this union they have seven children living: Alexander R., Adnia E., Henry I., Kent J., Laura J., Linnia M. and Ida Z.; Mr. Shepherd has held various offices in his township, and has been school director for five years; in 1877 he returned to his native land to visit; on landing again on this shore he was in very different circumstances than when he arrived on this continent in 1853.

Smith, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Thornburg.

Smith, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburg.

Smith, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburg.

Smith, Evan, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

Spencer, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

Stanley, Ezra, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Stratton, William, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Thornburg.

Stroufe, James, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sigourney.

Strassar, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Thornburg.

Strawser, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Thornburg.

Straten, John, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Coal Creek.

VERNON MANOAK, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Coal Creek.

Vail, Robert, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Thornburg.

Vail, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Coal Creek.

WAINWRIGHT, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Thornburg.

Warrington, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Coal Creek.

Wardrip, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Coal Creek.

Way, Marrin, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Thornburg.

Weersham, Thos., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Coal Creek.

Williamson, J. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Thornburg.

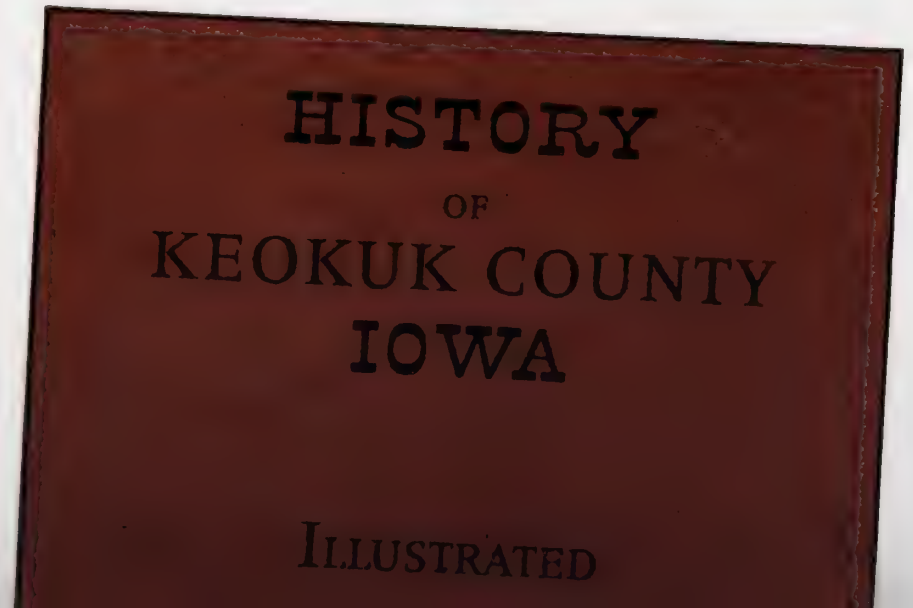
Wilson, W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Thornburg.

Winegarden, Wm., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Coal Creek.

Winder, David, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Coal Creek.

Wood, A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Thornburg.




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